

C 107	20	0.4	20	1	AA061205	Human Ship-1 antis	C 180	19.6	0.4	22	1	ACA89735	Herbicide resistant
C 108	20	0.4	20	1	AA061235	Human Ship-1 antis	181	19.6	0.4	26	1	ADN06390	Human FLAP related
C 109	20	0.4	20	1	AA061244	Human Ship-1 antis	182	19.4	0.4	21	1	ADN65882	Phosphorocholate o
C 110	20	0.4	20	1	AA061252	Human Ship-1 antis	183	19.4	0.4	21	1	ADH70613	Human Vbeta gene r
C 111	20	0.4	20	1	AA061195	Human Ship-1 antis	184	19.4	0.4	21	1	AD081123	Ptiron protein poly
C 112	20	0.4	20	1	AA061201	Human Ship-1 antis	185	19.4	0.4	22	1	AAQ33557	Microsatellite seq
C 113	20	0.4	20	1	AA061207	Human Ship-1 antis	186	19.2	0.4	24	1	AAQ99510	Human Fas ligand g
C 114	20	0.4	20	1	AA061211	Human Ship-1 antis	187	19.2	0.4	25	1	AAV22709	REC2 recombinase p
C 115	20	0.4	20	1	AA061217	Human Ship-1 antis	188	19.2	0.4	25	1	ACD01060	G-protein coupled
C 116	20	0.4	20	1	AA061231	Human Ship-1 antis	189	19.2	0.4	25	1	ACD01062	G-protein coupled
C 117	20	0.4	20	1	AA061249	Human Ship-1 antis	190	19	0.4	19	1	AA900151	Antisense primer f
C 118	20	0.4	20	1	AA061257	Human Ship-1 antis	191	19	0.4	19	1	AD060817	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 119	20	0.4	20	1	AA061192	Human Ship-1 antis	192	19	0.4	19	1	AD060818	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 120	20	0.4	20	1	AA061236	Human Ship-1 antis	193	19	0.4	19	1	AD060815	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 121	20	0.4	20	1	AA061239	Human Ship-1 antis	194	19	0.4	19	1	AD060816	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 122	20	0.4	20	1	AA061209	Human Ship-1 antis	195	19	0.4	27	1	AA938333	Phosphodiester oli
C 123	20	0.4	20	1	AA061258	Human Ship-1 antis	196	19	0.4	27	1	AA938330	Phosphodiester oli
C 124	20	0.4	20	1	AA061262	Human Ship-1 antis	197	19	0.4	28	1	AA452137	NEO257 primer for
C 125	20	0.4	20	1	AA061263	Human Ship-1 antis	198	19	0.4	29	1	AAV55941	Human HDGF DNA amp
C 126	20	0.4	20	1	AA061210	Human Ship-1 antis	199	19	0.4	29	1	AAV57591	HET-A cDNA amplify
C 127	20	0.4	20	1	AA061215	Human Ship-1 antis	200	19	0.4	29	1	AAV91436	T7 PCR primer. Sy
C 128	20	0.4	20	1	AA061218	Human Ship-1 antis	201	18.8	0.4	25	1	ABV92434	Murine chromosome
C 129	20	0.4	20	1	AA061227	Human Ship-1 antis	202	18.8	0.4	25	1	ABV92435	Oligonucleotide ta
C 130	20	0.4	20	1	AA061242	Human Ship-1 antis	203	18.8	0.4	25	1	ABV92436	Oligonucleotide ta
C 131	20	0.4	20	1	AA061245	Human Ship-1 antis	204	18.8	0.4	25	1	ABV92437	Oligonucleotide ta
C 132	20	0.4	20	1	AA061250	Human Ship-1 antis	205	18.8	0.4	26	1	AAZ31587	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 133	20	0.4	20	1	AA061190	Human Ship-1 antis	206	18.8	0.4	27	1	ADL22976	PCR primer #5, use
C 134	20	0.4	20	1	AA061233	Human Ship-1 antis	207	18.8	0.4	28	1	AAV16683	Oligonucleotide #3
C 135	20	0.4	20	1	AA061253	Human Ship-1 antis	208	18.8	0.4	28	1	AAV16683	Oligonucleotide as
C 136	20	0.4	20	1	AA061236	Human Ship-1 antis	209	18.8	0.4	28	1	AAV65965	Oligonucleotide as
C 137	20	0.4	20	1	AA061226	Human Ship-1 antis	210	18.6	0.4	27	1	ABN12702	Oligonucleotide as
C 138	20	0.4	20	1	AA061229	Human Ship-1 antis	211	18.6	0.4	25	1	ABK50765	Oligonucleotide as
C 139	20	0.4	20	1	AA061230	Human Ship-1 antis	212	18.4	0.3	20	1	ADP31996	Oligonucleotide as
C 140	20	0.4	20	1	AA061236	Human Ship-1 antis	213	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046132	Oligonucleotide as
C 141	20	0.4	20	1	AA061238	Human Ship-1 antis	214	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046134	Oligonucleotide as
C 142	20	0.4	20	1	AA061251	Human Ship-1 antis	215	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD061325	Oligonucleotide as
C 143	20	0.4	20	1	AA061200	Human Ship-1 antis	216	18.4	0.3	20	1	ADK61702	Oligonucleotide as
C 144	20	0.4	20	1	AA061222	Human Ship-1 antis	217	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046715	Base containing SS
C 145	20	0.4	20	1	AA061237	Human Ship-1 antis	218	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046715	Human oligonucleot
C 146	20	0.4	20	1	AA061246	Human Ship-1 antis	219	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046713	Human oligonucleot
C 147	20	0.4	20	1	AA061248	Human Ship-1 antis	220	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046714	Human oligonucleot
C 148	20	0.4	20	1	AA061186	Human Ship-1 antis	221	18.4	0.3	21	1	AA786583	Phosphorocholate o
C 149	20	0.4	20	1	AA061194	Human Ship-1 antis	222	18.4	0.3	21	1	ACA89736	Herbicide resistant
C 150	20	0.4	20	1	AA061254	Human Ship-1 antis	223	18.4	0.3	25	1	ADP17876	Renal cell carcino
C 151	20	0.4	20	1	AA061206	Human Ship-1 antis	224	18.4	0.3	27	1	AA703688	Triplex-affinity D
C 152	20	0.4	20	1	AA061238	Human Ship-1 antis	225	18.4	0.3	28	1	AAH91641	Human inflammatory
C 153	20	0.4	20	1	AA061261	Human Ship-1 antis	226	18.2	0.3	24	1	AB911106	Capture oligonucle
C 154	20	0.4	20	1	AA061232	Human Ship-1 antis	227	18.2	0.3	24	1	AB191107	Capture oligonucle
C 155	20	0.4	20	1	AA061189	Human Ship-1 antis	228	18.2	0.3	24	1	AD017957	Primer of the inve
C 156	20	0.4	20	1	AA061191	Human Ship-1 antis	229	18.2	0.3	25	1	AAQ55856	Fragile X probe.
C 157	20	0.4	20	1	AA061196	Human Ship-1 antis	230	18.2	0.3	25	1	AAQ85271	Probe for Fragile
C 158	20	0.4	20	1	AA061224	Human Ship-1 antis	231	18.2	0.3	25	1	AAK05267	Fragile X chromoso
C 159	20	0.4	20	1	AA061240	Human Ship-1 antis	232	18.2	0.3	25	1	ABN12700	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 160	20	0.4	20	1	AA061241	Human Ship-1 antis	233	18.2	0.3	25	1	ABN12701	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 161	20	0.4	20	1	AA061256	Human Ship-1 antis	234	18.2	0.3	25	1	ACD01063	G-Protein coupled
C 162	20	0.4	20	1	AA061203	Human Ship-1 antis	235	18.2	0.3	25	1	ACD01059	G-Protein coupled
C 163	20	0.4	20	1	AA061220	Human Ship-1 antis	236	18.2	0.3	25	1	ACI68996	Human microarray D
C 164	20	0.4	20	1	AA061247	Human Ship-1 antis	237	18.2	0.3	25	1	ADCI1466	RPX1 PCR primer, S
C 165	20	0.4	20	1	AA061255	Human Ship-1 antis	238	18.2	0.3	25	1	ADM56116	Human ATP7A relate
C 166	20	0.4	20	1	AA061188	Human Ship-1 antis	239	18.2	0.3	26	1	AAK59902	PCR primer Y145P u
C 167	20	0.4	20	1	AA061202	Human Ship-1 antis	240	18	0.3	18	1	AA790149	Antisense primer f
C 168	20	0.4	20	1	AA061219	Human Ship-1 antis	241	18	0.3	27	1	AA764933	Partial DNA sequen
C 169	20	0.4	20	1	AA061223	Human Ship-1 antis	242	18	0.3	27	1	AD012135	Single multiplex p
C 170	20	0.4	20	1	AA061231	Human Ship-1 antis	243	18	0.3	27	1	AD012128	Single multiplex p
C 171	20	0.4	20	1	AA061259	Human Ship-1 antis	244	17.8	0.3	21	1	ABX98975	Human AAGA SNP ana
C 172	20	0.4	20	1	AA061197	Human Ship-1 antis	245	17.8	0.3	21	1	ABN04288	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 173	20	0.4	20	1	AA061234	Human Ship-1 antis	246	17.8	0.3	25	1	ABN04284	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 174	20	0.4	20	1	ADN11751	Ship-1 inhibitor s	247	17.8	0.3	25	1	ABN04285	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 175	20	0.4	30	1	AAQ020875	Immunoostimulatory	248	17.8	0.3	25	1	ABN04287	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 176	20	0.4	30	1	ABX800007	EST polymorphic DN	249	17.8	0.3	25	1	ABN04286	Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
C 177	19.8	0.4	25	1	AAZ21770	Exemplary oligonuc	250	17.8	0.3	25	1	ABV92437	Human POSHL1 scan
C 178	19.8	0.4	27	1	ADN06521	Human FLAP related	251	17.8	0.3	25	1	ABV92432	Human POSHL1 scan
C 179	19.8	0.4	30	1	AA048467	Brassica napus bre	252	17.8	0.3	25	1	ACK27292	Human microarray D

C 253	17.8	0.3	25	1	AC140430	Human microarray D
C 254	17.8	0.3	25	1	ADN06386	Human FLAP related
C 255	17.8	0.3	26	1	AA55138	C/EBP-beta antisense
C 256	17.8	0.3	26	1	AA334585	Human adenosine re
C 257	17.8	0.3	26	1	AA20707	Human C/EBP polynu
C 258	17.8	0.3	26	1	AB296401	Human C/EBP antisense
C 259	17.8	0.3	26	1	ABD20310	Human C/EBP DNA f
C 260	17.6	0.3	24	1	AAT02454	Human Factor-IX 5'
C 261	17.6	0.3	24	1	ABO03942	Oligonucleotide ad
C 262	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABN12703	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 263	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80977	Human HTP1 scannin
C 264	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80976	Human HTP1 scannin
C 265	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV92428	Human POSHL1 scann
C 266	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV92429	Human POSHL1 scann
C 267	17.6	0.3	25	1	AC183212	Human microarray D
C 268	17.6	0.3	25	1	AC183213	Human microarray D
C 269	17.6	0.3	25	1	AC145207	Human microarray D
C 270	17.6	0.3	25	1	ACH57228	DNA target sequenc
C 271	17.6	0.3	25	1	ADP17629	Renal cell carcino
C 272	17.6	0.3	26	1	ABT15582	Amplification ref
C 273	17.6	0.3	26	1	ABT15583	Amplification ref
C 274	17.6	0.3	26	1	ABT15581	Amplification ref
C 275	17.6	0.3	26	1	ADM32961	PCR primer M0349
C 276	17.6	0.3	26	1	ADP68281	Human VEGF121 sign
C 277	17.6	0.3	26	1	ADP70805	VEGF signal peptid
C 278	17.6	0.3	27	1	AAV63054	Delta-9 desaturase
C 279	17.6	0.3	27	1	AAV66914	Potato citrate syn
C 280	17.6	0.3	27	1	AAV00838	Insert sequence H1
C 281	17.6	0.3	27	1	ABK67147	Human gene specif
C 282	17.6	0.3	27	1	ABK70901	Tag PCR primer. U
C 283	17.6	0.3	27	1	AB556378	DNA encoding cance
C 284	17.6	0.3	27	1	ADA10599	Degenerate DNA enc
C 285	17.4	0.3	19	1	AB222886	Oligonucleotide kh
C 286	17.4	0.3	20	1	AB287226	Human oligonucleot
C 287	17.4	0.3	20	1	AB223456	Human myosin X-der
C 288	17.4	0.3	20	1	ADL16966	Human Ran GTPase a
C 289	17.4	0.3	23	1	AAV36068	Oligonucleotide CB
C 290	17.4	0.3	25	1	ABN04290	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 291	17.4	0.3	25	1	ABN04289	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 292	17.2	0.3	22	1	ABT21572	Multiplex group PC
C 293	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADM29606	Human tumour micro
C 294	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADM64873	NKY polymorphism d
C 295	17.2	0.3	23	1	AD081521	Synthetic DNA olig
C 296	17.2	0.3	23	1	AD081435	Synthetic DNA olig
C 297	17.2	0.3	23	1	AD081522	Synthetic DNA olig
C 298	17.2	0.3	24	1	AA174516	Allele-mutation de
C 299	17.2	0.3	24	1	ABLS3563	Human endo type pr
C 300	17.2	0.3	24	1	AA137775	Human chondral con
C 301	17.2	0.3	24	1	ABO73494	Pre-trans-splicing
C 302	17.2	0.3	25	1	AA128179	Oligonucleotide D
C 303	17.2	0.3	25	1	AA129483	Transferrin recept
C 304	17.2	0.3	25	1	ABN12699	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 305	17.2	0.3	25	1	ABLS1571	Transferrin recept
C 306	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACD01058	G-protein coupled
C 307	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACD01064	G-protein coupled
C 308	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC123363	Human microarray D
C 309	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC18537	Human microarray D
C 310	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC17331	Human microarray D
C 311	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC133939	Human microarray D
C 312	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC199593	Human microarray D
C 313	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC199592	Human microarray D
C 314	17.2	0.3	25	1	AC162336	Human microarray D
C 315	17.2	0.3	25	1	ABX78187	Human bifunctional
C 316	17.2	0.3	25	1	ADP17028	Renal cell carcino
C 317	17.2	0.3	26	1	ADP43685	Human papillomavir
C 318	17.2	0.3	26	1	ADP43685	HPV 16 detecting p
C 319	17	0.3	17	1	ADK13408	Human glioma endot
C 320	17	0.3	19	1	ADK94331	Primer of the inve
C 321	17	0.3	20	1	ADL61322	Oligonucleotide as
C 322	17	0.3	20	1	ADL61322	Oligonucleotide as
C 323	17	0.3	21	1	AAH46712	Human oligonucleot
C 324	17	0.3	21	1	ADL90183	Human FBI gene as
C 325	17	0.3	21	1	AAO25483	Soybean glycine G
C 326	17	0.3	22	1	AAO25483	Purine rich HUMTNP
C 327	17	0.3	22	1	AA76387	Human tumour necro
C 328	17	0.3	22	1	AA54536	Human adenosine A1
C 329	17	0.3	22	1	AA33980	Low adenosine anti
C 330	17	0.3	22	1	AA20102	Human tumour necro
C 331	17	0.3	22	1	AB295796	Human tumour necro
C 332	17	0.3	22	1	ABD19536	Human tumour necro
C 333	17	0.3	25	1	ABN12603	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 334	17	0.3	25	1	ABN12706	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 335	17	0.3	25	1	ABN12704	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 336	17	0.3	25	1	ABN12602	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 337	17	0.3	25	1	ABN12705	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 338	17	0.3	25	1	ABO61345	Human aquaporin 5
C 339	17	0.3	25	1	ABO61341	Human aquaporin 5
C 340	17	0.3	25	1	ABO12989	Oligonucleotide ad
C 341	17	0.3	25	1	ABV61218	Human HTP1 scannin
C 342	17	0.3	25	1	ABV92430	Human POSHL1 scann
C 343	17	0.3	25	1	ABV92431	Human POSHL1 scann
C 344	17	0.3	25	1	ACD01075	G-protein coupled
C 345	17	0.3	25	1	ACD01055	G-protein coupled
C 346	17	0.3	25	1	ACD01057	G-protein coupled
C 347	17	0.3	25	1	ACD01076	G-protein coupled
C 348	17	0.3	25	1	ACD01054	G-protein coupled
C 349	17	0.3	25	1	ACC83050	Emil Paks fragment
C 350	17	0.3	25	1	AC157567	Human microarray D
C 351	17	0.3	25	1	ACR00672	Human microarray D
C 352	17	0.3	25	1	ACR19218	Human microarray D
C 353	17	0.3	25	1	AC180920	Human microarray D
C 354	17	0.3	25	1	AC196371	Human microarray D
C 355	17	0.3	26	1	ADP56689	PCR primer 1 used
C 356	16.8	0.3	20	1	AA219977	Human uncoupling p
C 357	16.8	0.3	20	1	AB272255	Gene 216 SSCP sequ
C 358	16.8	0.3	20	1	AB272256	Gene 216 SSCP sequ
C 359	16.8	0.3	20	1	AA586845	Telomerase reverse
C 360	16.8	0.3	20	1	ABX75108	Human gene 216 seq
C 361	16.8	0.3	20	1	ABX75109	Human gene 216 seq
C 362	16.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ36836	Human gene 216 SNP
C 363	16.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ36837	Human gene 216 SNP
C 364	16.8	0.3	20	1	ADL81416	Gene 216 polymorph
C 365	16.8	0.3	20	1	ADL81415	Gene 216 polymorph
C 366	16.8	0.3	21	1	ADK74412	Chimeric phospho
C 367	16.8	0.3	21	1	AA275860	Antisense primer u
C 368	16.8	0.3	21	1	AA275860	Human biallelic ma
C 369	16.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ33186	Primer sequence R6
C 370	16.8	0.3	22	1	AA236490	PCR primer 9BP 4A
C 371	16.8	0.3	23	1	AAV80125	DNA sequence from
C 372	16.8	0.3	23	1	ABLS1722	Bovine prolactin (
C 373	16.8	0.3	23	1	AD059354	FLJ11712 reverse p
C 374	16.8	0.3	24	1	AA274157	Primer #91. Homo
C 375	16.8	0.3	24	1	AA274123	Primer #57. Homo
C 376	16.8	0.3	24	1	ABL40713	Human myosin heavy
C 377	16.8	0.3	24	1	ABT03643	Human Irf-2a gene
C 378	16.8	0.3	24	1	ABLS0952	Human RCI1 protein
C 379	16.8	0.3	24	1	ABT13790	Rat ADN oligonucle
C 380	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA276386	Human tumour necro
C 381	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA276386	HSV-1 latency asso
C 382	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA200553	Human GPC6 5'-RACE
C 383	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA54535	Tumour necrosis fa
C 384	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA333979	Low adenosine anti
C 385	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA220101	Human tumour necro
C 386	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA51492	Primer DGAT4 to am
C 387	16.8	0.3	25	1	AA212528	PCR primer CSI-895
C 388	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN13101	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 389	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN04283	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 390	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN13104	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 391	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN13102	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 392	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN13105	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 393	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN13106	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 394	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABN13103	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 395	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABV92438	Human POSHL1 scann
C 396	16.8	0.3	25	1	AC180939	Human POSHL1 scann
C 397	16.8	0.3	25	1	AC172149	Human microarray D
C 398	16.8	0.3	25	1	ACF57873	Human SCN1A cDNA c

399	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABZ55795	Human tumour necro	C 472	16.4	0.3	22	1	ADG09482	TNF-alpha-related
400	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABDI9535	Human tumour necro	C 473	16.4	0.3	22	1	ADH75261	IFN-associatd gen
401	16.8	0.3	25	1	ADPI8150	Renal cell carcino	C 474	16.4	0.3	22	1	AD080251	Aradiposias thalia
402	16.6	0.3	23	1	AAH8542	SNP specific lower	C 475	16.4	0.3	23	1	AAV61939	PCR primer J7404.
403	16.6	0.3	23	1	ABA04484	Human PP565 PCR pr	C 476	16.4	0.3	23	1	AD0477320	Human SORBS1 gene
404	16.6	0.3	23	1	ABN81506	Yeast PCR primer S	C 477	16.4	0.3	24	1	AAU44783	Human GABAB recept
405	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAI92729	AB 13 T-cell recep	C 478	16.4	0.3	24	1	AAI17749	Adaptec/primer H1n
406	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAI85755	PMR2 gene intron 1	C 479	16.4	0.3	24	1	ADH93675	Human gene PCR pri
407	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAVI6475	PCR primer PGKneo-	C 480	16.4	0.3	25	1	AAQ87381	PCR primer 3a (MOG
408	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAVI0477	Human osteosarcoma	C 481	16.4	0.3	25	1	ABZ22024	Human NIP2 associa
409	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAV59030	Human transcripcto	C 482	16.4	0.3	25	1	ABN04291	Human GDMPL-1 25-m
410	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAZ76181	Human ACAT Related	C 483	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACKI8594	Human microarray D
411	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAZ58318	Human peptidase NA	C 484	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACKI8382	Human microarray D
412	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAA06701	VEGF derived short	C 485	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACI92579	Human microarray D
413	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAA06695	Vascular endotheli	C 486	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACH58868	DNA target sequenc
414	16.6	0.3	24	1	ADP87861	Single nucleotide	C 487	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAI76098	Human histidine de
415	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV30657	Telomerase reverse	C 488	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADG77231	Cantine disease mar
416	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV10605	Primer for rapa ge	C 489	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ31677	Human FKHL7 gene p
417	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV95623	HLA DQB gene PCR p	C 490	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAV9726	Human AUR2 inhibit
418	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV95607	HLA DQB gene PCR p	C 491	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAV53903	Histidine decarbox
419	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAZ36804	PCR primer used to	C 492	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ38089	Human FKHL7 gene s
420	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAI62145	Soybean 318013 reg	C 493	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ33346	Low adenosine anti
421	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABN13567	Human GDMPL-1 25-m	C 494	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ44349	Protein kinase inh
422	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABN13568	Human GDMPL-1 25-m	C 495	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ93317	Primer used to amp
423	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABN13569	Human GDMPL-1 25-m	C 496	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ69975	Human biallelic ma
424	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO65243	Human KTOMIA porti	C 497	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAI19468	Human histidine de
425	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO65244	Human KTOMIA porti	C 498	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAI70229	Single nucleotide
426	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO65242	Human KTOMIA porti	C 499	16.2	0.3	21	1	AACT0232	Single nucleotide
427	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO61343	Human aquaporin 5	C 500	16.2	0.3	21	1	AACT70232	Single nucleotide
428	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV81209	Human HTPL scanlin	C 501	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAFI6569	Gaestic acid produ
429	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV81210	Human HTPL scanlin	C 502	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABK92779	Hepatitis C virus
430	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80975	Human HTPL scanlin	C 503	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABZ76445	DEBS module 4 AT r
431	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV81208	Human HTPL scanlin	C 504	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABZ95162	Human histidine de
432	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80978	Human HTPL scanlin	C 505	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABD19062	Human histidine de
433	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV92437	Human POSH1 scan	C 506	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADJ87006	Primer PDX-1-Forwa
434	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI81601	Human microarray D	C 507	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADM94657	Human heat shock p
435	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI828341	Human microarray D	C 508	16.2	0.3	21	1	AD011133	Single multiplex p
436	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI79988	Human microarray D	C 509	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADQ30709	Device with substa
437	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI828216	Human microarray D	C 510	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADQ30710	Device with substa
438	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI16386	Human microarray D	C 511	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADQ30708	Device with substa
439	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI68997	Human microarray D	C 512	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAI75373	CDNA synthesis pri
440	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI50545	Human microarray D	C 513	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAI61736	TNF-alpha mRNA tra
441	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACR00124	Human microarray D	C 514	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAV59955	PCR primer EGR1-6
442	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI47480	Human microarray D	C 515	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAV89363	Chromosome bindin
443	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI34657	Human microarray D	C 516	16.2	0.3	22	1	ABSS4658	Human p53 protein
444	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI50544	Human microarray D	C 517	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADP04347	Squid potential-de
445	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAI56083	Human BAGE family	C 518	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADP20872	Human IFN-gamma-i
446	16.6	0.3	25	1	ADM56115	Human ATP7A relate	C 519	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADQ76473	Lower PCR primer u
447	16.6	0.3	25	1	ADP17635	Renal cell carcino	C 520	16.2	0.3	23	1	AAI86187	Primer D for cloni
448	16.4	0.3	18	1	AAV21969	Nuclease resistant	C 521	16.2	0.3	23	1	AAV99756	GUS gene oligonuc
449	16.4	0.3	18	1	AAV21065	CAT gene target RN	C 522	16.2	0.3	23	1	ABJ39665	Human nucleic acid
450	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70341	Human Vbeta gene r	C 523	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADG29528	IKKgamma-target R
451	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70371	Human Vbeta gene r	C 524	16.2	0.3	23	1	ACC48780	PCR primer BP2L us
452	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70371	Human Vbeta gene r	C 525	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADM08185	PCR primer 5 used
453	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70679	Synthetic leader s	C 526	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADN36965	RT-PCR primer #2 f
454	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026718	Synthetic leader s	C 527	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADG47823	RT-PCR primer #2 f
455	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026632	Synthetic leader s	C 528	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAO28039	Primer El #2. Syn
456	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026676	Synthetic leader s	C 529	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAV06289	Type-III N-propept
457	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026664	Synthetic leader s	C 530	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAH44498	Human RCC1 protein
458	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026666	Synthetic leader s	C 531	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAI32408	Nicotlanamine amin
459	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG07612	KIAA0783 extend pr	C 532	16.2	0.3	24	1	ABK15693	Rae GTP enzyme act
460	16.4	0.3	19	1	ADN34419	Lower strand of cy	C 533	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAI22363	Human colon cancer
461	16.4	0.3	19	1	ADN34180	Upper strand of cy	C 534	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAI41649	Mouse lTBP-4 gene
462	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAV56904	WO9526733 target s	C 535	16.2	0.3	24	1	ADP86443	Human GST mu 5 DNA
463	16.4	0.3	20	1	ADG77564	Cantine disease mar	C 536	16.2	0.3	16	1	ADH70387	Human Vbeta gene r
464	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ04362	PCR primer used to	C 537	16.2	0.3	16	1	AAI08931	Human survivin DNA
465	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ76504	Human biallelic ma	C 538	16.2	0.3	18	1	AAI21649	Human survivin ant
466	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAV95898	Human KIK-L1 PCR p	C 539	16.2	0.3	18	1	AAI21598	Human Survivin ant
467	16.4	0.3	20	1	ADP31950	Root node bacter	C 540	16.2	0.3	18	1	AAI21558	Human Survivin ant
468	16.4	0.3	21	1	AAI75789	L-selectin family	C 541	16.2	0.3	20	1	AAI27908	5'-anchored simple
469	16.4	0.3	21	1	ADA21850	HGP 30N8 series ap	C 542	16.2	0.3	20	1	AAI27908	Mouse WntF mRNA in
470	16.4	0.3	22	1	ABT05342	NOV reverse PCR p	C 543	16.2	0.3	20	1	AAI23195	Mouse HYPILP1 locu
471	16.4	0.3	22	1	ADD69465	5' anchored (ISSR)	C 544	16.2	0.3	20	1	ABK68198	

545	16	0.3	20	1	ABL43586	Human chromosome 1	c 618	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ97878	Human ectactin olig
c 546	16	0.3	20	1	ABK71102	Mouse HYPLIP1 locu	619	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ87225	Human oligonucleot
c 547	16	0.3	20	1	ADA15241	Mouse HYPLIP1 locu	c 620	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ87569	Human oligonucleot
c 548	16	0.3	20	1	ADB95803	Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR	c 621	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADB80004	Human glioma-asso
549	16	0.3	20	1	ABD89026	Human oligonucleot	c 622	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD23455	Human myosin X-der
c 550	16	0.3	20	1	ABD25256	Human oligonucleot	c 623	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21866	Human etanlocalci
c 551	16	0.3	21	1	ADH13283	Human malignan ne	c 624	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD25979	Human myosin X-der
c 552	16	0.3	21	1	ADH78171	Human PJD1458 RT-	c 625	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD23799	Human myosin X-der
c 553	16	0.3	22	1	ADD69513	PCR primer used to	c 626	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD30909	Human ectactin-deri
c 554	16	0.3	22	1	AAQ44994	Oligomer comprisin	c 627	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADF71741	Human autosomal re
c 555	16	0.3	24	1	AAT00039	HGBV cDNA PCR 3'-P	c 628	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADH13369	Human malignan ne
c 556	16	0.3	24	1	AAT96979	P53 biotinylated P	c 629	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ29085	Human MMR3 RT-PCR
c 557	16	0.3	24	1	AAV42124	Mouse Ikaros isofo	c 630	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ85249	Nucleic acid analy
c 558	16	0.3	24	1	AAV69985	Mouse Ikaros oligo	c 631	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ59701	Oligonucleotide as
c 559	16	0.3	24	1	AAV09530	MSP amplification	c 632	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ78447	Human perlipin ta
c 560	16	0.3	24	1	AAV09426	CPG-containing unm	c 633	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ78377	Human perlipin ta
c 561	16	0.3	24	1	AAZ92197	PCR primer 734-16	c 634	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24169	Human endothelial
c 562	16	0.3	24	1	AAZ46113	PCR primer used to	c 635	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24778	Human endothelial
c 563	16	0.3	24	1	AAC82556	S. aureus 16S rRNA	c 636	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADK73908	Chimeric phosphoro
c 564	16	0.3	24	1	AAC82557	S. epidermidis 16S	c 637	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADK73660	PCR primer used to
c 565	16	0.3	24	1	AAC82448	Staphylococcus sp	c 638	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADM79803	Human mRGS-1 chim
c 566	16	0.3	24	1	AAI64601	Human tumour relat	c 639	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADM13870	Human mRGS-1 chim
c 567	16	0.3	24	1	ABQ83897	Human DnaJ protein	c 640	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ45191	Human mRGS-1 chim
c 568	16	0.3	24	1	ABK66936	Human gene specifi	c 641	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ45191	Human oligonucleot
c 569	16	0.3	24	1	ABT06304	Human NOVX coding	c 642	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ48425	CDNA amplification
c 570	16	0.3	24	1	ABO11453	Oligonucleotide ad	c 643	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP10765	Set 1 left PCR pri
c 571	16	0.3	24	1	ABO05125	Oligonucleotide ad	c 644	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP11844	Oestrogen-responsi
c 572	16	0.3	24	1	ABO05084	Oligonucleotide ad	c 645	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP91169	Oestrogen-responsi
c 573	16	0.3	24	1	ABO00571	Oligonucleotide ad	c 646	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ25155	Alpha-GalNAc antil
c 574	16	0.3	24	1	ABQ11412	Oligonucleotide ad	c 647	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ36825	Oligomer SM 91 use
c 575	16	0.3	24	1	ABI86565	Capture oligonucle	c 648	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ87323	Oligonucleotide pr
c 576	16	0.3	24	1	ABI86564	Capture oligonucle	c 649	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ94989	SSP10 oligonucleot
c 577	16	0.3	24	1	ABA05464	Human visicentric	c 650	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADG78183	Canine disease mar
c 578	16	0.3	24	1	ACF35685	Human TGNP promote	c 651	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAV85713	LRRS exon primer B
c 579	16	0.3	24	1	ADP41642	Human macroprotein	c 652	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAV46229	Human HLA-A primer
c 580	16	0.3	24	1	ADL02151	Human PCR primer P	c 653	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAK38054	HLA-A specific exo
c 581	16	0.3	24	1	ADL14720	Debrisoquine 4-hyd	c 654	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAK62091	Plasmid pYMT PCR p
c 582	16	0.3	24	1	ADQ60892	Human debrisoquine	c 655	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ48997	Probe for C. trach
c 583	16	0.3	24	1	ADQ57994	Human EBG3 recepto	c 656	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ66129	Human gene single
c 584	16	0.3	24	1	ADQ78157	PCR primer for met	c 657	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAH40209	SNP specific upper
c 585	16	0.3	25	1	ACI83212	Human microarray D	c 658	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAH18162	Enhanced green flu
c 587	15.8	0.3	25	1	ACI83213	Human microarray D	c 659	15.8	0.3	21	1	ABSS4495	PCR primer, #11, u
c 588	15.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ61174	Human chromosome a	c 660	15.8	0.3	21	1	ABZ08779	Human CMV PCR prim
c 589	15.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ71491	Human chromosome a	c 661	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADA15942	Synthetic storage
c 590	15.8	0.3	19	1	ABK66416	HIV4/4b latent me	c 662	15.8	0.3	21	1	ACH03698	Ear I-based lysine
c 591	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADDF31430	Human IGF-1R trans	c 663	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ12927	Human DNA probe us
c 592	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADDF31430	Human IGF-1R trans	c 664	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADP11856	Set 2 left PCR pri
c 593	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADL79034	Human HER2 (EGFR2)	c 665	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADQ80800	Porcine INS intron
c 594	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADL79283	Human HER2 (EGFR2)	c 666	15.8	0.3	22	1	AAK22798	DNA probe HCMV, S
c 595	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ44027	GP1b-alpha oligonu	c 667	15.8	0.3	22	1	AAH38993	SNP specific upper
c 596	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAV15106	Human VEGF antisen	c 668	15.8	0.3	22	1	ADH49003	NOV12 PCR primer,
c 597	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAV47686	Unmethyalted Cpg d	c 669	15.8	0.3	22	1	ADP81297	Human ovarian spec
c 598	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK15771	Antisense oligonuc	c 670	15.8	0.3	22	1	ADP97957	C. albicans specif
c 599	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK15605	Fragment of upstre	c 671	15.8	0.3	23	1	AAZ25529	Rat galactin recept
c 600	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ07844	M. cerebraalis 18S	c 672	15.8	0.3	23	1	AAZ98442	5' RACE primer for
c 601	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAV74243	CPG-N motif O-ODN	c 673	15.8	0.3	23	1	AAZ44080	Nested PCR primer
c 602	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK34804	Human ZSIG-11 DNA	c 674	15.8	0.3	23	1	ABJ99402	Left PCR primer us
c 603	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK36688	PCR primer used to	c 675	15.8	0.3	23	1	ABT08454	Galatin-like pepti
c 604	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK76296	Phosphorothioate o	c 676	15.8	0.3	23	1	ADP53716	Multiple sclerosis
c 605	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK99116	Immunostimulatory	c 677	15.8	0.3	23	1	ADO10637	Single multiplex p
c 606	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK99787	Mouse RAIPD antise	c 678	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAQ29995	Degenerate PCR pri
c 607	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK77759	Angiogenesis inhib	c 679	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAO87322	Oligonucleotide pr
c 608	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABL39008	Immunostimulatory	c 680	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAT06781	Human alpha-tropom
c 609	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAL38241	Human B33 intera	c 681	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAT50837	Probe #1 for Chlam
c 610	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK68928	Human B33 intera	c 682	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAK33734	DNA tandem nucleot
c 611	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABJ197268	Capture oligonucle	c 683	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAK33760	DNA tandem nucleot
c 612	15.8	0.3	20	1	ACG44062	Oligo ISIS 124653	c 684	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ24999	Sense probe to Fra
c 613	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ74910	Human acyl coenzym	c 685	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ24998	Antisense probe to
c 614	15.8	0.3	20	1	ACD99549	Immunostimulatory	c 686	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ30686	A. oryzae 40S ribo
c 615	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK36618	Immunostimulatory	c 687	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ94703	Neuropeptide FP (N
c 616	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ89749	Human oligonucleot	c 688	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ48996	Probe for C. trach
c 617	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ85636	Human oligonucleot	c 689	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAJ10338	Human haematopoiet
							c 690	15.8	0.3	24	1	ABA04964	Human FD14 PCR pri

C 691	15.8	0.3	24	1	ABZ30722	Candida albicans G
C 692	15.8	0.3	24	1	ACCS8862	Tumour-specific hu
C 693	15.8	0.3	24	1	ACH00611	Mammalian inverted
C 694	15.8	0.3	24	1	AD132521	Rat neuopeptide F
C 695	15.8	0.3	24	1	AD048434	CDNA amplification
C 696	15.8	0.3	28	1	AAQ30339	Oligomer HRI05 fo
C 697	15.6	0.3	20	1	AAI7911	5'-anchored simple
C 698	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAO53241	Rabbit beta-globin
C 699	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI78997	Mouse Huntington's
C 700	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAV30066	PCR primer used to
C 701	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAA27546	Fas ligand promote
C 702	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAA57767	Nucleotide sequenc
C 703	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAAC6855	Human tankyrase II
C 704	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAAS06331	Forward PCR primer
C 705	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAAD21248	Human PAMC IL-12 p
C 706	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH49031	NOV18 PCR primer
C 707	15.6	0.3	22	1	ABX14671	Human ABC1 PCR pri
C 708	15.6	0.3	22	1	ABX80081	Human IL-2 CDNA PC
C 709	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADA89326	Human IBD8P1 intro
C 710	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADD21920	Protein translatio
C 711	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADE47875	Human NOVX forward
C 712	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADE47878	Human NOVX forward
C 713	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH93395	Human gene PCR pri
C 714	15.6	0.3	22	1	ABX96942	Interleukin-12 (IL
C 715	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH13331	Human malignant ne
C 716	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADL16094	Neisseria meningit
C 717	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADJ79145	Human NOVX protein
C 718	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADJ79148	Human NOVX protein
C 719	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADL90000	Glucobacter oxd
C 720	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADNA9424	Human MEM7 amplify
C 721	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAZ39281	Probe for typing H
C 722	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAZ10975	PCR primer for Hbs
C 723	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAAS2832	Human genome blall
C 724	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAZ48618	PCR primer for hum
C 725	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI46074	Human prolactin va
C 726	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAA62737	Endoglucanase PCR
C 727	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAAC8364	ARSD1 exon 2 acce
C 728	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAAF8252	Cyclamen dihydrofl
C 729	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABK6504	Human gene specifi
C 730	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABA99783	Murine capns Set 1
C 731	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABLS9825	Bactrocera tryoni
C 732	15.6	0.3	23	1	ACA60934	Human prolactin GI
C 733	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADA57170	Human SUV39H1 prob
C 734	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADC40518	Human G-protein co
C 735	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABV76160	Human G-protein co
C 736	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADF83376	Human 5-hydroxylxy
C 737	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADH19212	Human HTR3B SNP va
C 738	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADJ38961	Hepatitis C virus
C 739	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADW76097	NEPRA gene transcr
C 740	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADL67221	sRNA-DNA hybrid #
C 741	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAN92605	Primer DNA from pu
C 742	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAT6889	Prostate-specific
C 743	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAT85629	Primer for canine
C 744	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAV12727	Primer for human g
C 745	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAT73456	Human gamma gene p
C 746	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAT96824	Antisense primer f
C 747	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAV39223	PCR primer for hum
C 748	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAV58269	Prostate specific
C 749	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAZ32592	Human retrovirus-5
C 750	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAX3518	PCR primer used am
C 751	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAX1924	Chimeric cytochrom
C 752	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAZ21981	PCR primer used to
C 753	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAZ89505	Human GABA-B recep
C 754	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAI1694	Human GABA-B recep
C 755	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAC7894	Human PRO618 hybr
C 756	15.6	0.3	24	1	AACT1258	Single nucleotide
C 757	15.6	0.3	24	1	AACT1279	Single nucleotide
C 758	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAC58204	Human PRO618 hybr
C 759	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAC82494	P. syringae 16S rR
C 760	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAC82492	P. fluorescens 16S
C 761	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAD24439	Forward PCR primer
C 762	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAH22457	P4SDRA1-2 upstream
C 763	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAAC60274	Primer erat8 used t
C 764	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABN86687	Human macroprotein
C 765	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ74208	Human cytochrome P
C 766	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABA042901	Human granzyme B R
C 767	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABK65971	Human gene specifi
C 768	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE57535	Human proteinase r
C 769	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ07425	Oligonucleotide ad
C 770	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ01736	Oligonucleotide ad
C 771	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ07384	Oligonucleotide ad
C 772	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABL40852	Human MRL3 protein
C 773	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABLS8692	Human tissue anion
C 774	15.6	0.3	24	1	AB183906	Capture oligonucle
C 775	15.6	0.3	24	1	AB186590	Capture oligonucle
C 776	15.6	0.3	24	1	AB186691	Capture oligonucle
C 777	15.6	0.3	24	1	AB183907	Capture oligonucle
C 778	15.6	0.3	24	1	AB187324	Capture oligonucle
C 779	15.6	0.3	24	1	AB187725	Capture oligonucle
C 780	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACA63941	Novel human secret
C 781	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACA772105	Human PRO polypept
C 782	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE75497	Human EST 14 C-ter
C 783	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABX92745	Human PRO DNA prob
C 784	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABV93494	Bacillus thuringie
C 785	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABV93779	B. thuringiensis t
C 786	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACA66486	Human secreted/tra
C 787	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADA25312	Secreted and trans
C 788	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACD30087	Novel human secret
C 789	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADA12773	Human secreted/tra
C 790	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACD29502	Novel human secret
C 791	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADB99255	Human prostate spe
C 792	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADB74079	Human PRO DNA prob
C 793	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADB76795	Human PRO associat
C 794	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC44421	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 795	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC61981	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 796	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC63945	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 797	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC67045	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 798	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC69169	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 799	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC63229	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 800	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC68294	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 801	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC41614	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 802	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC67669	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 803	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC62605	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 804	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADC42238	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 805	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE49607	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 806	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE35611	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 807	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE16775	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 808	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADBD73390	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 809	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE15926	Non-antibiotic res
C 810	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADD72748	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 811	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE17399	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 812	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE47413	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 813	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG53170	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 814	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG60490	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 815	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADL61250	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 816	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACCS57639	Mouse MAP kinase-1
C 817	15.6	0.3	24	1	ACD42806	Secreted and trans
C 818	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE48907	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 819	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADE90008	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 820	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP61648	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 821	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP40340	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 822	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP46136	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 823	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP24532	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 824	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP40964	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 825	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP23908	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 826	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP33891	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 827	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP27958	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 828	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP27894	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 829	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP41588	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 830	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP33267	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 831	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP25633	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 832	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP26734	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 833	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP34523	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 834	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP46760	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C 835	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADP91171	Human GAPDH revers
C 836	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG50746	Human PRO 618 Taqm

C 837	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG50122	Human PRO 618 Tagm	910	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ02649	PCR primer used to
C 838	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG51994	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 911	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK3705	Human protein kina
C 839	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG49498	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 912	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK97112	PCR primer used to
C 840	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG48042	2823-96 PCR primer	C 913	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK19216	Human PKC-epsilon
C 841	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG48041	2823-95 PCR primer	C 914	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ27355	Human protein kina
C 842	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG48874	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 915	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK64395	Human KCON5 (KCN6q
C 843	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG68797	Human mutant trans	C 916	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK64400	Human KCON5 (KCN6q
C 844	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG68798	Human mutant trans	C 917	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK92869	Human ABC1 transcr
C 845	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG51370	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 918	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH56780	S. aureus groe ope
C 846	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG59314	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 919	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH25626	Antisense oligonuc
C 847	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG62770	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 920	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK53261	Human Oestrogen re
C 848	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADJ93326	Human prostate-spe	C 921	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABK41518	Human CTNNA3 exon-
C 849	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADM17572	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 922	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABL90943	Human protein kina
C 850	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADL07406	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 923	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABA99804	Murine capn12 exon
C 851	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADOL8116	Primer of the inve	C 924	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABK43273	Antisense oligonuc
C 852	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAIT53432	Rat ICAM hammerhea	C 925	15.4	0.3	20	1	ACH11222	Human protein kina
C 853	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAA53440	Rat ICAM hammerhea	C 926	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ90002	Human Oligonucleot
C 854	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAA36640	Nucleic acid trans	C 927	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABD26232	AA398883-derived o
C 855	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAZ39490	Template pyrimidin	C 928	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADH47997	Protein kinase C e
C 856	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ28860	Nucleic acid trans	C 929	15.4	0.3	20	1	AD127548	Human DRAX1 DNA, a
C 857	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABL46849	Human GRID NCH rid	C 930	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADM79595	CDNA array product
C 858	15.4	0.3	17	1	AA508470	Pyrimidine-rich ol	C 931	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADN35259	Target sequence of
C 859	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01355	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 932	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADN59489	Human death-associ
C 860	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08206	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 933	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADQ09438	Human Angiopoietin
C 861	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01353	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 934	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADP6535	PCR primer used to
C 862	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01354	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 935	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK05590	Interleukin 2 rece
C 863	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABO82102	Brevibacterium lac	C 936	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK69271	Human ABC1 gene ex
C 864	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABV90366	Human POSHL1 scann	C 937	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK69272	Human ABC1 gene ex
C 865	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABK98153	Triple helix form1	C 938	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK61789	PCR primer for pro
C 866	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABK95521	Human MD23 scannin	C 939	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ77167	Human baillietic ma
C 867	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABZ59891	Human K-Ras DNazym	C 940	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK63360	PCR primer TEM-12A
C 868	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABZ22872	Locked nucleic aci	C 941	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH28092	PCR primer for hum
C 869	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADB43380	Tumour suppression	C 942	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK6332	Human gene single
C 870	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54207	Human GRID mRNA su	C 943	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK59998	Canine interleukin
C 871	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH70294	Human Vbeta gene r	C 944	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK503086	Human IL-2 recepto
C 872	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH70390	Human Vbeta gene r	C 945	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK93031	Partial exon 7 pub
C 873	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH70382	Human Vbeta gene r	C 946	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAK93032	Partial exon 7 cor
C 874	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADOR80105	Glutamate dehydrog	C 947	15.4	0.3	21	1	ABL51707	Human GFR1phd4 PC
C 875	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAQ22915	HCV-Hc59 primer #8	C 948	15.4	0.3	21	1	ABK55772	Human single nucle
C 876	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAV93316	Human RAD54 mutati	C 949	15.4	0.3	21	1	ACF62223	Cancer based on CY
C 877	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAAS8390	Polynucleotide # 6	C 950	15.4	0.3	21	1	ACF62222	Cancer based on CY
C 878	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAAS8389	Polynucleotide # 5	C 951	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK20893	MRP1 based cancer
C 879	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAK63441	C-1027 gene cluste	C 952	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK20894	Human UCT1A1 varia
C 880	15.4	0.3	18	1	ADP45812	Extend primer 4 us	C 953	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Human UCT1A1 varia
C 881	15.4	0.3	18	1	ADP45811	Extend primer 3 us	C 954	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Human UCT1A1 varia
C 882	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADP45813	Extend primer 5 us	C 955	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Human UCT1A1 varia
C 883	15.4	0.3	19	1	AAQ49070	P. multocida 16S r	C 956	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Human UCT1A1 varia
C 884	15.4	0.3	19	1	AAAT30413	Compound nucleotid	C 957	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Human UCT1A1 varia
C 885	15.4	0.3	19	1	AACT72827	Single nucleotide	C 958	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	5'-nuclease forwar
C 886	15.4	0.3	19	1	AACT72812	Single nucleotide	C 959	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Human NFCK1 siRNA
C 887	15.4	0.3	19	1	AAAS50403	Monkey gonadotropi	C 960	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADK87982	Cross-linking Olig
C 888	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9277	Human BCL2 siNA up	C 961	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ20032	Oligomer TNP212 fo
C 889	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human BCL2 siNA up	C 962	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ30380	Oligomer TNP212 fo
C 890	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 963	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ30381	Human platelet ant
C 891	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 964	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAK11978	PCR primer for CDN
C 892	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 965	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAK11978	Human heparanase,
C 893	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 966	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAK11978	Chlamydia trachoma
C 894	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 967	15.4	0.3	23	1	AAK11978	HIV-1 group O stra
C 895	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 968	15.4	0.3	23	1	AAK11978	4 synthetase-perio
C 896	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9691	Human breakpoint c	C 969	15.4	0.3	23	1	AAK11978	Oligomer HER104 fo
C 897	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ46129	Plant gene polymor	C 970	15.4	0.3	29	1	AAQ30338	Type II procollage
C 898	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ97961	Glucocorticoidase	C 971	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ55838	Chromosome 11 (loc
C 899	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ84238	PMA oligomer targe	C 972	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ82043	S-adenosylmethion
C 900	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ84238	PKC-epsilon coding	C 973	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ82043	Human c-raf kinase
C 901	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAAT27910	5'-anchored simple	C 974	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAAT27910	Chimeric 2'-O-meth
C 902	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAV52707	Hepaticocyte nuclea	C 975	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV52707	Human raf inhibito
C 903	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAV29903	3' PCR primer used	C 976	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV29903	Batten disease CDN
C 904	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAV31711	Kaposi's sarcoma a	C 977	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV31711	Human c-raf and de
C 905	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK90368	Human p53 gene rev	C 978	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV31711	Canine disease mar
C 906	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK22651	Human protein kina	C 979	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV31711	Mus musculus cathe
C 907	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK78613	Human PKC-epsilon	C 980	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAK78613	c-raf antisense ch
C 908	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK90396	Human p53 gene rev	C 981	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAK90396	Human c-raf kinase
C 909	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAK90382	Human p53 gene rev	C 982	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAK90382	Human c-raf kinase

c 983	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx90951	Oligonucleotide 54	1056	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABZ88175	Human oligonucleot
c 984	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx59627	PCR primer used to	1057	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABZ88290	Human oligonucleot
c 985	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx05468	Chimeric antisense	c1058	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABZ81229	Human oligonucleot
c 986	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx22958	Human glucathione-	1059	15.2	0.3	20	1	ACD42099	Antisense oligonuc
c 987	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV74211	CPG-N motif PCR pr	1060	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM60739	Human Abl kinase d
c 988	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ04540	PCR primer used to	c1061	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM39629	DMT DNA PCR primer
c 989	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ04755	PCR primer used to	c1062	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD23421	Human myosin X-der
c 990	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ05057	Human thioredoxin	c1063	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD24405	Human 1652901-derived
c 991	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ10296	Oligonucleotide us	c1064	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD27459	H37898-derived oli
c 992	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx93534	PCR primer used to	1065	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD24520	A1652764-derived o
c 993	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx92750	PCR primer used to	1066	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD23960	Human calmodulin 2
c 994	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ23727	VEGF/VPR antisense	c1067	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADG09491	TNF-alpha-related
c 995	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx62975	Sense PCR primer f	c1068	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH10325	HCV NS5B ampliflyin
c 996	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx41034	Human TNFalpha ant	c1069	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH63320	Human glucocorticlo
c 997	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx48676	Upstream PCR prime	c1070	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH80706	Human PTPrM antisense
c 998	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx293623	Antisense oligonuc	c1071	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD179667	Mouse HMG-CoA redu
c 999	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx94500	Antisense oligonuc	1072	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD179880	Mouse HMG-CoA redu
c 1000	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ76252	Human biallelic ma	1073	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD128451	Antisense oligonuc
c1001	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ76010	Human biallelic ma	1074	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD140215	Human EDG8 antisense
c1002	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ88607	Human c-myc PCR pr	c1075	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH75270	IFN-gamma-associated
c1003	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ88391	Rat GLUT4 cDNA PCR	c1076	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ32697	Human GPCR 39 spec
c1004	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ48166	C-raf chimeric pho	1077	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ32730	Human GPCR 39 targ
c1005	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ99380	A splice junction	1078	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ36942	Human HLRNS-2 amp
c1006	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx35402	Rat Nurrl coding s	1079	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK95686	Primer of the inve
c1007	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx73515	C-raf kinase antis	1080	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK94471	Primer of the inve
c1008	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx95000	Human cDNA clone-s	1081	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ61326	Oligonucleotide as
c1009	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx98913	Immunostimulatory	c1082	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ18542	Antisense DNA olig
c1010	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx98914	Immunostimulatory	1083	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ23825	Human endothelial
c1011	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx67968	Oligonucleotide #9	1084	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ24189	Human endothelial
c1012	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx10561	Human WMP2 chimeri	1085	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ23632	Human endothelial
c1013	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx45437	Primer for amplify	c1086	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK73460	Chimeric phosphoro
c1014	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx27668	Human bcl-x antisense	1087	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK73945	Chimeric phosphoro
c1015	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx96748	Demeter gene PCR p	1088	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK75891	Chimeric phosphoro
c1016	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx96579	Human Her-1 antisense	1089	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL32212	Clone specific PCR
c1017	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx40857	Human hepsin antis	1090	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM57815	Human ESM-1 antisense
c1018	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx77555	Angiogenesis inhib	c1091	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM14461	Human mPGES-1 chim
c1019	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx77554	Angiogenesis inhib	c1092	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM49261	Human HDAC4 specif
c1020	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx139132	Immunostimulatory	1093	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM49272	Human HDAC4 specif
c1021	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx40675	Human hepsin antis	1094	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM10445	Human histone deac
c1022	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx52080	Human calreticulin	c1095	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM10434	Human histone deac
c1023	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx231639	Mouse CCR gene PCR	1096	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL13826	Laminin A gene mut
c1024	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx231639	Candida albicans G	c1097	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL001531	Human IGFBP-1 reve
c1025	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx98608	Viral PCR primer E	1098	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP77672	Chimeric phosphoro
c1026	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx138267	Mouse BH3 interact	1099	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP85635	Human EMAP-II DNA
c1027	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx36450	Mouse L66 exon 6/1	c1100	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP85602	Human EMAP-II anti
c1028	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx44740	Human C-raf kinase	c1101	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP059511	Human death-associ
c1029	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx74795	Human TNFR2 antisense	1102	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP059542	Human death-associ
c1030	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human C/EBP beta p	1103	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP84400	5' acceptor site a
c1031	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx195001	Capture oligonucle	1104	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ36624	Oligomer SM 90 use
c1032	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx141525	Oligonucleotide in	1105	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ40354	Sequence of PCR pr
c1033	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx34551	Phosphorothioate o	1106	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ703485	ps3 exon 4 detecti
c1034	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx51526	PCR primer #2 used	c1107	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ80605	Human diagenin-labe
c1035	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx221607	Human target NR13-	c1108	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ80816	Human gene primer L
c1036	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	1109	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1037	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1110	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1038	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1111	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1039	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1112	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1040	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1113	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1041	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1114	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1042	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1115	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1043	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1116	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1044	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1117	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1045	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1118	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1046	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1119	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1047	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1120	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1048	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1121	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1049	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1122	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1050	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1123	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1051	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1124	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1052	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1125	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1053	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1126	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1054	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1127	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer
c1055	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx61492	Human AIF3 antisense	c1128	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human gene primer

1129	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAH63026	Shrimp white spot	1202	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH37728	Real-time validation
1130	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAH44266	Human RNA helicase	1203	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH52713	Peamomys obeus A
1131	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABAI0112	Tell primer #105 f	1204	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG25969	INP10NC03 gene-sp
1132	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABL58573	ABF/HK3 protein r	1205	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG87942	Single nucleotide
1133	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABK82233	Human ATP-binding	1206	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG35096	Human TNF siNA o1i
1134	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAI40540	Human ABCB1 gene r	1207	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG35088	Human TNF siNA o1i
1135	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABS98132	Human multidrug re	1208	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG35072	Human TNF siNA o1i
1136	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABS97270	Human aryl hydroc	1209	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG39617	TNF siNA-target RN
1137	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABX89573	Human sequence tag	1210	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG30322	TNF-targeted siNA
1138	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABV61447	Human Ob gene 5TS	1211	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG30046	IKKγ-targeted siNA
1139	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABV76832	Control PCR primer	1212	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADK95842	Primer of the inve
1140	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACA98621	Human CYP2C8 SNP d	1213	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADK65657	Primer of the inve
1141	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACA98624	Human CYP2C8 SNP d	1214	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL67220	siRNA-DNA hybrid #
1142	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABX96433	Human obese (ob) g	1215	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADM41140	PCR primer EL147 u
1143	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADA59941	Synthetic storage	1216	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP20809	Mouse protein tyro
1144	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACH03697	Bar 1-based lysine	1217	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADH70518	Human Vbeta gene r
1145	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADA73990	PCR primer #1 for	1218	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADH70523	Human Vbeta gene r
1146	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADE44871	Neisseria meningit	1219	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADH70523	Human Vbeta gene r
1147	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADF75332	Human RT-PCR prime	1220	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ30335	PCR primer EL147 u
1148	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADG35080	Human TNF siNA o1i	1221	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ40197	Triple Helix form1
1149	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADG30330	TNF-targeted siNA	1222	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ40198	Triple Helix form1
1150	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADH93971	Human gene PCR pri	1223	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ40199	Triple Helix form1
1151	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACC43493	PCR primer for pla	1224	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ38289	Triple Helix form1
1152	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADA01428	Angiopoietin-relat	1225	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ38290	Triple helix form1
1153	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADL18197	Plaslet glycoprot	1226	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ38291	Triple helix form1
1154	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP83374	Human CYP2D6 gene	1227	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ68229	All-purine methylp
1155	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP83374	Adenovirus 35 51B	1228	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ68229	Triplet helix form1
1156	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADL67217	Human 14171 protei	1229	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ68230	All-purine ribooli
1157	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADN10992	Human heat shock p	1230	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV54883	Oligomer Gentia 3 p
1158	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADM64656	Polynucleotide cha	1231	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV54883	Chitrally enriched
1159	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADM68277	Differentiated cel	1232	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV91060	Chitrally enriched
1160	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADO42740	Human NOX PCR pri	1233	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV33721	Simple sequence re
1161	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADO12597	Single multiplex p	1234	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABA57160	Biomolecule coated
1162	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADN59977	GAPDH reverse prim	1235	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABA57160	Polyvinylidene
1163	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADN51736	Human ADAM15 ampl	1236	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABA57160	Rat G-protein sero
1164	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADO42953	Primer of the inve	1237	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAO58577	Sequence of synthe
1165	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP08715	Extended primer 52 u	1238	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV91057	Oligomer prepared
1166	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAO36634	Truncated hKL 3' p	1239	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV91057	Chitrally enriched
1167	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ08726	HIV cleavage site	1240	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN06413	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1168	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV93988	Activator vector r	1241	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN06413	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1169	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV59808	Primer for Bcl-X n	1242	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN06412	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1170	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV66304	Dog genomic marker	1243	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN73025	Tumour suppression
1171	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAA53706	Oligonucleotide us	1244	15.2	0.3	23	1	ACA06733	NFKB sub-unit modu
1172	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAAC86205	Primer #5 used to	1245	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABZ59890	Human K-Ras DNazym
1173	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAH41790	Bcl-X gene PCR pri	1246	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADB45378	Tumour suppression
1174	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAAC86892	Nucleotide sequenc	1247	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL47909	Human IKK-gamma su
1175	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAI70213	Human plasmidogen-	1248	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL47909	Human IKK-gamma su
1176	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABL46673	Human cyclinB mRNA	1249	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL47909	Human IKK-gamma su
1177	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABL43305	Human chromosome 1	1250	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV49874	Primer, Rat-5 Syk.
1178	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABN87647	Human V4 protein	1251	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV01728	Rice cytoplasmic m
1179	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADAO6257	Bcl-X gene PCR pri	1252	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV01728	PCR primer Rat-5 S
1180	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAI61679	Oligonucleotide #3	1253	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV01728	Fructose:glucose r
1181	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADDI13902	Human VH PCR prime	1254	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV18953	UL9 herpes replica
1182	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADFI4546	Mouse kinase prote	1255	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV18953	PCR primer Rat-3 S
1183	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADG44859	PCR primer for hum	1256	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH26016	RNAp recognition a
1184	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADG42873	Human methionine a	1257	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH26016	Rat Syk kinase CDN
1185	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADJ32933	Antitax-derived ta	1258	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH26016	Rat Syk mRNA RT-PC
1186	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADL22441	Human orexin 1 rec	1259	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADU93047	Human FLAP related
1187	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADAO47289	Human SORBS1 gene	1260	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADU93047	Compound simple se
1188	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADAO47333	T cucumberis OS-1 g	1261	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30405	PCR primer for hum
1189	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADN11934	Primer EL147 to ge	1262	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30405	Human diallelic ma
1190	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP12242	Sense PCR primer D	1263	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30405	3' anchored (ISSR)
1191	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV33312	Mammalian Ena (Men	1264	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP69477	Human VEGFR3 short
1192	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV47534	Triple helix third	1265	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP69477	Compound simple se
1193	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV03000	DNA sequence from	1266	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	PCR primer used to
1194	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV14975	DNA sequence from	1267	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	Antisense oligonuc
1195	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80120	DNA sequence from	1268	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	S. aureus groE ope
1196	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80120	DNA sequence from	1269	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	Oligonucleotide fo
1197	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80123	DNA sequence from	1270	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	Human FAP-1 chim
1198	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80123	DNA sequence from	1271	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	Mouse TNFR2 antise
1199	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80123	DNA sequence from	1272	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	Myobacterium ezul
1200	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80123	DNA sequence from	1273	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	
1201	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAV80123	DNA sequence from	1274	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV30401	

c1275	15	0.3	20	1	ADP88178	Single nucleotide	c1348	14.8	0.3	18	1	ACG66197	PCR primer 17FW-6
1276	15	0.3	20	1	ADH70903	Human Vbeta PCR pr	c1349	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ70454	Human biallelic ma
c1277	15	0.3	20	1	ADK97648	Primer of the inve	c1350	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ76644	Human biallelic ma
1278	15	0.3	20	1	ADK94731	Primer of the inve	c1351	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ71430	Human biallelic ma
c1279	15	0.3	20	1	ADL27692	Human Fap-1 cDNA,	1352	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ93457	TRAD antisense cl
c1280	15	0.3	20	1	ADM53464	Fas associated pro	c1353	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ69866	RAP2.2 Ap2 domain
1281	15	0.3	21	1	ADC42573	Human FANCD2 PCR p	c1354	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ65699	Multiple repeated
c1282	15	0.3	21	1	ADJ72447	Human GP120 antibo	c1355	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ42420	Nucleic acid produ
1283	15	0.3	22	1	AAI30404	Compound simple se	1356	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ42418	Nucleic acid produ
c1284	15	0.3	22	1	AAK99452	PCR primer Apocons	1357	14.8	0.3	18	1	ABZ58829	Staphylococcus PCR
c1285	15	0.3	22	1	ABA81814	Staphylococcus con	1358	14.8	0.3	18	1	ABZ21411	Multiple group PC
c1286	15	0.3	22	1	ABX72465	Human NOVX DNA PCR	c1359	14.8	0.3	18	1	ACC79761	Mouse PDGF-beta a
1287	15	0.3	22	1	ABX12725	VEGF mRNA stablilis	c1360	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADA27361	Human microsatellit
c1288	15	0.3	22	1	ADD69448	5' anchored (ISSR)	1361	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADH71082	Human Vbeta micros
c1289	15	0.3	22	1	ADH31279	Human G-protein co	1362	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADM29039	Human IL4r promote
1290	15	0.3	23	1	AAO04791	3'-5' primer used	c1363	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26654	Synthetic leader s
c1291	15	0.3	23	1	AAO87856	Component B gene p	1364	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26616	Synthetic leader s
c1292	15	0.3	23	1	ADG77507	Canine disease mar	c1365	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26622	Synthetic leader s
1293	15	0.3	23	1	AAV41029	Primer ALAP108:39	c1366	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26612	Synthetic leader s
c1294	15	0.3	23	1	AAV11733	Ustilago maydis ur	1367	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26692	Synthetic leader s
1295	15	0.3	23	1	AAK05303	Control vector use	c1368	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26628	Synthetic leader s
c1296	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ23767	Cloning vector mul	c1369	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ71284	Sequence of probe
c1297	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ15440	Oligonucleotide wv	c1370	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ90050	Allele-specific pr
c1298	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ40587	NPTII gene self-qu	1371	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAO06430	Oligonucleotide pr
c1299	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ53357	PCR primer SACT-an	c1372	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAQ15104	Probe GH61 derived
1300	15	0.3	23	1	AAA53356	PCR primer SACT-se	c1373	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAQ15037	HLA-DOBeta probe G
c1301	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ75332	Fragment derived f	c1374	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAV39343	Human genomic DNA
1302	15	0.3	23	1	AAC80151	Forward primer #22	1375	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ01381	PCR primer for PG1
c1303	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ30555	Human Factor V gen	c1376	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ66253	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
1304	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ47424	S. aureus PCR prim	1377	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ84399	Cyclin D3 ribozyme
1305	15	0.3	23	1	AAH01402	aph(3')-IIa resist	c1378	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ86251	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
c1306	15	0.3	23	1	AAI65123	Primer A #45 used	c1379	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ72783	Human biallelic ma
1307	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ37371	PCR primer #1. Un	c1380	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ72944	Human biallelic ma
c1308	15	0.3	23	1	AAH44843	Plasmid pKB4.8 re	c1381	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ66229	Dog genomic marker
1309	15	0.3	23	1	ABO75039	S. aureus PCR prim	1382	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ61061	Retinoid-X-recepto
c1310	15	0.3	23	1	ABA90641	Lactococcus lactis	c1383	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAH61413	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
1311	15	0.3	23	1	ABK98608	S. aureus prolifer	1384	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAH59561	Cyclin D3 ribozyme
c1312	15	0.3	23	1	ABZ29913	Candida albicans G	c1385	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAH61415	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
1313	15	0.3	23	1	AAI41675	Human colon cancer	c1386	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABZ82228	Zmaxi gene region
c1314	15	0.3	23	1	ABN89309	Human adenyl cycl	1387	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABK37459	Human RXRgamma rev
c1315	15	0.3	23	1	ACC83049	Emul Pubs fragment	c1388	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABT11243	TRC8 related DNA s
1316	15	0.3	23	1	ACA54534	S. aureus PCR prim	c1389	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABK23025	Human Zmaxi cDNA f
c1317	15	0.3	23	1	ABX13511	S. aureus prolifer	c1390	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADU78668	Pancratic cancer-
c1318	15	0.3	23	1	ADA00327	Human alpha-fetop	c1391	14.8	0.3	19	1	ACC46076	Forward PCR primer
1319	15	0.3	23	1	ACD13859	PCR primer pXY1T5F	c1392	14.8	0.3	19	1	ACC45608	Human HBV STS mark
c1320	15	0.3	23	1	ACF35974	Vgamma1/Vdelta6.3	c1393	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB98794	Mouse Zmaxi (LRPs)
c1321	15	0.3	23	1	ADE13571	HLA class II allel	c1394	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB98306	Sequence tagged ei
1322	15	0.3	23	1	ADP95268	Acaligenes faecali	c1395	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADZ27145	Steroyl-CoA desat
c1323	15	0.3	23	1	ADG64668	Human G72 siNA tar	1396	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADZ27435	Steroyl-CoA desat
1324	15	0.3	23	1	ABZ84084	Toxicologically re	c1397	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30329	Mitogen activated
c1325	15	0.3	23	1	ADP88693	Forward primer for	1398	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30120	Mitogen activated
c1326	15	0.3	23	1	ADL18145	GSP-F1 PCR primer	c1399	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30405	Mitogen activated
c1327	15	0.3	23	1	ADL09421	HLA locus-specific	1400	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30196	Mitogen activated
c1328	15	0.3	23	1	ADJ46696	SNP TSC018292 pro	c1401	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADP87834	Single nucleotide
1329	15	0.3	23	1	ADM10656	Multiple cloning s	1402	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADP84345	Human ABL1-targele
c1330	15	0.3	23	1	ADOI5932	4 synthetis-period	c1403	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADP84664	Human ABL1-targele
c1331	15	0.3	23	1	ADO44363	Human IFN alpha 2b	c1404	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADG30489	Human TNF receptor
c1332	15	0.3	23	1	ADO30543	Human novel GPCR p	1405	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADG35012	Human TNF receptor
c1333	15	0.3	23	1	ADOT6915	Escherichia coli c	1406	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADJ66298	Human TGFb-R siNA
1334	15	0.3	23	1	ADQ88659	Thermotestable fire	c1407	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADJ66170	Human TGFb-R trans
c1335	15	0.3	23	1	ADQ88659	Thermotestable fire	c1408	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADH82161	Goldfish testis de
c1336	15	0.3	25	1	AAZ5607	HLA DQB gene PCR p	c1409	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADH75212	IFN-aseassociated gen
1337	15	0.3	31	1	AAZ47433	Lobolobly pine SSR	c1410	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADH94738	Human heat shock p
c1338	15	0.3	36	1	AAZ47433	Lobolobly pine SSR	c1411	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADN74903	Human CLCN2 gene G
c1339	15	0.3	37	1	ADH70572	Human Vbeta gene r	1412	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADO27097	RNA interference t
c1340	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAO33158	PCR primer #1 to i	1413	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ13434	Probe to mutant co
1341	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ63292	Delta-9 desaturase	c1414	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ43971	PAP primer (4) . S
c1342	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAV21068	Arabidopsis RAP2.2	c1415	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ53120	Gene detection seq
c1343	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAV95244	Canine IL-2 recept	1416	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ41294	Human gene signatu
c1344	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ07671	RAP2.2 gene specif	c1417	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ95648	Human A (Group 6,
1345	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ44753	Human PADD primer	1418	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ33529	Primer for adenovi
c1346	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ95188	Reverse primer #4	c1419	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ77595	Wheat microsatelli
c1347	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ95172	Secondary reverse	c1420	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ73576	Primer UGRI2 for

1421	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAT48677	Probe for detectin	1494	14.8	0.3	20	1	AB282677	Human HSL chimeric
1422	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAX10186	Human biallelic po	1495	14.8	0.3	20	1	AB277624	PCR primer used to
1423	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV44656	Primer for human D	1496	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT32580	Human von Willebra
1424	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV20058	N-ras probe R8671A	1497	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT32616	Human von Willebra
1425	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV20059	N-ras probe 681C.	1498	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC85402	HIV-1 tat antisens
1426	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV20060	PCR primer for the	1499	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC82907	Human TRIP6 antis
1427	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV15670	Antisense oligonuc	1500	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD22946	Human myosin X-der
1428	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV15604	Fragment of upstre	1501	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD24117	Human calmodulin 2
1429	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ31353	CKCR4 gene inhibi	1502	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD25171	AI051839-derived o
1430	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV73035	Human ras oncogene	1503	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21174	Human transglutam
1431	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ32720	Human chemokine re	1504	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21187	Human transglutam
1432	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV92569	PCR primer used to	1505	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD24404	AI652901-derived o
1433	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV93192	PCR primer used to	1506	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD16799	Human Trypsase a-d
1434	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV96724	PCR primer used to	1507	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD32340	Human PDE4C-deri
1435	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ45868	PCR primer R1170RA	1508	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD25382	Human PDE4C-deri
1436	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ92701	Human CCR-2 promot	1509	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21288	AI654215-derived o
1437	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAA52946	Mouse EphA4 gene P	1510	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD11893	Human transglutam
1438	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ60202	PCR primer F1170RA	1511	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21672	Human PDE4A-deri
1439	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ29758	Human thymidylate	1512	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADF66213	Human strannocalci
1440	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ60531	Human fra-1 mRNA a	1513	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADG88864	Human Notchl antis
1441	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAF31764	Human RANK antis	1514	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH13454	Human malignant ne
1442	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ67142	Human E2F transcri	1515	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH14094	Antisense DNA olig
1443	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAF73000	Human daxx inhibi	1516	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH74841	Human Notchl antis
1444	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH56779	S. aureus groE ope	1517	14.8	0.3	20	1	AD128288	Human PRL3 antis
1445	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH25621	Antisense oligonuc	1518	14.8	0.3	20	1	AD128152	Antisense oligonuc
1446	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAF90502	COL1A1 gene antis	1519	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH80295	KIA0166 (rod) PCR
1447	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAF10569	Human caspase 3 an	1520	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH86528	Nucleic acid analy
1448	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAF62884	Human PEPCK-cytoso	1521	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK95650	Primer of the inve
1449	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAD05683	Mouse zmeel cDNA c	1522	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK97312	Primer of the inve
1450	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH76240	Human macrophage 1	1523	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK98115	Oligonucleotide as
1451	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAC92683	Human NCK-2 phosph	1524	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ61194	Oligonucleotide as
1452	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAO9120	Human MEK2 antis	1525	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ61591	Oligonucleotide as
1453	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAS7934	Human SMC1 gene-g	1526	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ60527	Oligonucleotide as
1454	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABK37078	Human lysophosphol	1527	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ60745	Oligonucleotide as
1455	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABAZ27505	Human GPCRx11 DNA	1528	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ32323	Human endotheelial
1456	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABOQ9136	T. tauschii/wheat	1529	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24292	Human endotheelial
1457	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABK85365	Human PRP1B antis	1530	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24333	Human endotheelial
1458	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAL40316	Human PEP1B antis	1531	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24531	Human endotheelial
1459	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT05157	Human caspase 6 an	1532	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADL93298	Human Akt-1 antis
1460	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT12981	Mycobacterium para	1533	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK73800	Chimeric phosphoro
1461	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABQ74629	KIA0166 (rod) gen	1534	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADL97946	R-cadherin sense R
1462	14.8	0.3	20	1	AB192928	Capture oligonucle	1535	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADL97944	R-cadherin sense R
1463	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABX12661	Non-cyclic nucleic	1536	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM69177	Plant gene polymor
1464	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABV77166	PCR primer used to	1537	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM60139	Human R-cadherin s
1465	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC55377	Human ADAMTS13.5'	1538	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ10496	Human R-cadherin s
1466	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC44063	OLIGO 1S1S 124654	1539	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ10569	Phosphothioate a
1467	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC49978	COL2R primer used	1540	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN89289	Target DNA oligo f
1468	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC46968	Human phospholipas	1541	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM15273	P160F PCR primer #
1469	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ74929	Mouse acyl coenzym	1542	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM13893	Human mPGES-1 chim
1470	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAD53145	Collagen II DNA sp	1543	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM13872	Human mPGES-1 chim
1471	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAL61340	Human PKR antisens	1544	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM15088	Human mPGES-1 chim
1472	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAD57620	Human PUSCR3 antis	1545	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM15290	Human mPGES-1 chim
1473	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADAL15820	Human prolyl hydro	1546	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN49278	Human HDAC4 specifi
1474	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB25698	Human connective t	1547	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN10451	Human histone deac
1475	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB25678	Human connective t	1548	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ46234	Human oligonucleot
1476	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADBA4943	Mouse Zsael sequen	1549	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ46584	Human oligonucleot
1477	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB81408	Human oestrogen re	1550	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ46981	Human oligonucleot
1478	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADAD1663	G-protein coupled	1551	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ46016	Human oligonucleot
1479	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADPF87702	Single nucleotide	1552	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM16274	Murine SAC1 DNA PC
1480	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADGF87545	Single nucleotide	1553	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO12010	Human SAC1 DNA PC
1481	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADG20430	Lentivulna edodes s	1554	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP18277	Condensin H sense p
1482	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ88174	Human oligonucleot	1555	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ40131	Human MAP3K1l anti
1483	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ99309	Human PDB4C oligon	1556	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ40167	Human MAP3K1l anti
1484	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ85058	Human oligonucleot	1557	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ433252	Bipolar and unipol
1485	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ86716	Human oligonucleot	1558	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN17971	Human glucose tran
1486	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ88941	Human oligonucleot	1559	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN72048	Human glucose tran
1487	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ87887	Human oligonucleot	1560	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN30100	Human cytokine-ind
1488	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ89652	Human oligonucleot	1561	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ48029	Human HIP-1 antis
1489	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ85442	Human oligonucleot	1562	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ48105	Human HIP-1 target
1490	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ84944	Human oligonucleot	1563	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ48030	Human HIP-1 antis
1491	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ84957	Human oligonucleot	1564	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ48104	Human HIP-1 target
1492	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ98648	Human tryptase a o	1565	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP82069	Human sentrin-2 an
1493	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ98862	Human PDB4A oligon	1566	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP82103	Human sentrin-2 ta

c1567	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ09450	Human Angiopietin
c1568	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ26959	Human myosin heavy
c1569	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP68874	Human DRAX2 antise
1570	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ20630	Capture probe #1 f
1571	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ32999	Probe for Chlamydi
c1572	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA794317	Human DPC4 sequenc
c1573	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA751590	KSHV DNA polymeras
1574	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA777284	Canine disease mar
c1576	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAV32916	Aspergillus niger
1577	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAV21601	Human patched (ptc
c1578	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ07498	Human lactoferrin
c1579	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ33959	Human lactoferrin
1580	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK61050	PCR primer for Kan
c1581	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK61051	PCR primer for Kan
c1582	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAA09762	Human genome biall
1583	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ73762	PCR primer #10 use
1584	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ75009	Human biallelic ma
1585	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ74292	Human biallelic ma
c1587	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ76850	Human biallelic ma
c1588	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAJ54383	Upstream primer fo
1589	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAA65408	Human lactoferrin
1590	14.8	0.3	21	1	AACT3616	SNP flanking seque
c1591	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAE83028	Human MSP6 amplif
c1592	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAE83029	Human MSP6 amplif
c1593	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAE83029	Human MSP6 amplif
c1594	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAE66841	Human gene single
c1595	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAE66841	Human gene single
c1596	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAE66714	Human gene single
c1597	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH91419	Human inflammatory
c1598	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH25543	PCR primer used to
c1599	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH08574	DBA10 variant, s
c1600	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH11768	VLDR gene, single
c1601	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK94853	Fat regulated gene
c1602	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK13568	Prostatein-like ser
1603	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK55804	Human single nucle
c1604	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ79961	Human alpha7 Achr
c1605	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK93846	DBA10-1-4 varian
1606	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK94221	Endothelin convert
c1607	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK94222	Endothelin convert
c1608	14.8	0.3	21	1	ACG84775	Human ELAVL-1 CDS
c1609	14.8	0.3	21	1	ACG84776	Human ELAVL-1 CDS
c1610	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADD14477	Human src biomark
1611	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADD14483	Human src biomark
1612	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADBE5786	Human c-fos chemi
1616	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADG29941	Human c-fos chemi
1617	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADG29949	FOS-targeted siNA
c1618	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ18194	Rat p-type ATPase
c1619	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ13849	Human DNA probe us
c1620	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ13157	Human DNA probe us
1621	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADBE4903	Human patched gene
c1622	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH43868	Human glycoprotein
c1623	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH43868	Human glycoprotein
c1624	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH43888	Human glycoprotein
1625	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH6280	Primer of the inve
1626	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ47697	Human major urin
c1627	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADL09370	HLA locus-specific
c1628	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1629	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
1629	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1630	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1631	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADN61560	Nucleotide sequenc
c1632	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADN61560	Microsatellite ana
1633	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADP88014	Fungal infection d
1634	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ74042	Human interferon g
c1635	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAQ84778	Human-specific bet
c1636	14.8	0.3	22	1	AA733770	Primer for amplifi
c1637	14.8	0.3	22	1	AA733321	Human SH-PTP1 gene
1638	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV17078	Oligonucleotide 6
c1639	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK61205	Human chromosome a
1639	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ28257	Human CTR PCR pri
c1640	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK57135	Human mutant KCNQ3
c1641	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK01783	Human cyctic fibro
1642	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ91409	Human Ship-2 PCR p
c1643	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ95601	Human endoglin PCR
1644	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ34877	Feline CD80 (B7-1)
1645	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ56470	Vascular endotheli
1646	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH07390	PCR primer for Hec
1647	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH07390	PCR primer for Hec
c1648	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH78619	Rat GFRA1pha-4 PCR
c1649	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH78619	Cystic fibrosis tr
1650	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH78984	Human hepb0beta pc
1651	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABL29875	G protein-coupled
c1652	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAI42709	Phenol and trichlo
c1653	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK41527	Human CTNNA3 exon
c1654	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABZ30476	Candida albicans G
1655	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABX97363	Human NOV-associat
c1656	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK48652	Feline CD80 RT-PCR
c1657	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK42805	PCR primer A used
c1658	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK42805	TNFR1 six finger d
c1659	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK42805	TNFR1 recognition
1660	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABQ83977	Protonmcytophym cro
1661	14.8	0.3	22	1	ACC62463	Human NOV42 forwar
c1662	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ50511	Human zcyto20 and
1663	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADC10510	Human NOVX polypor
1664	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADC40502	EDG-4 PCR primer #
c1665	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADD13899	Human VH PCR prime
c1666	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADH60360	P. crockeri 16S RN
c1667	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADH60360	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1668	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAI50333	Angiogenic respons
1669	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABV74195	Human 19.5-like CD
c1670	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADH70416	Human Vbeta gene r
1671	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN35386	Human NSCLC gene r
c1672	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN62266	Human NOV47a RTQ-P
c1673	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN62266	Human NOVX PCR pri
c1674	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADQ42612	Human NOVX PCR pri
1675	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADP88372	Endothelial differ
c1676	14.6	0.3	15	1	AAZ98774	Colony stimulating
c1677	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAQ70416	DRB3 3' downstream
1678	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAQ74335	Human mab light ch
1679	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAQ76242	Primer for amplifi
c1680	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAQ76242	CYP9 gene exon II
c1681	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAQ76242	Triple helix-formi
1682	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV05359	PCR primer used to
1683	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV74063	Kaposi sarcoma-ass
c1684	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV05814	Oligonucleotide #2
1685	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV97366	Construction of pI
1686	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV58072	ICAM-1 antisense o
1687	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV96546	Primer to amplify
c1688	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV76190	Human IL4 receptor
c1689	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV52639	Hepatocyte nuclear
1690	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV62472	Human dendritic ce
1691	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAK10021	Human biallelic po
1692	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV43163	Multiple sclerosis
1693	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV62921	Human galactokinas
1694	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ26344	Human polymorphic
c1695	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ26345	Human polymorphic
c1696	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ26672	Human polymorphic
1697	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV19931	Primer for KSHV vi
c1698	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV32730	Human GST-pi gene
c1699	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ59014	Triple helix formi
1700	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV71751	Human V3 loop HIV
c1701	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ41051	Human ELK-1 PCR re
c1702	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ6595	PCR primer used to
1703	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAK19783	Human immunodefici
1704	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAK19783	Human immunodefici
c1705	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAK53987	Human IL-4 recepto
1706	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV73791	KSHV vifp-II PCR p
c1707	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAK32154	BRCA2 gene specifc
1708	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV72145	Rat brain NBC PCR
1709	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV68134	Oligonucleotide us
1710	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAV99484	PCR primer and pro
c1711	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAK33033	Human BRCA2 gene p
c1712	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAZ06610	Reverse PCR primer

c1713	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAA33431	Low adenovine anti
1714	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA61494	Pseudorabies virus
1715	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA276443	Human biallelic ma
c1716	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA274121	Human biallelic ma
c1717	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA269606	Human biallelic ma
c1718	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA290455	E. canis 120 kDa p
c1719	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA219553	Human IL4 receptor
c1720	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA246106	PCR primer used to
c1721	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA29615	Tick derived serin
c1722	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA285524	PCR primer used to
c1723	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268883	Dog genomic marker
c1724	14.6	0.3	21	1	AAH19018	Forward primer use
c1725	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA289805	Human galectinect
c1726	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA213707	Simple sequence re
c1727	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA213734	Simple sequence re
c1728	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA265513	Human gene single
c1729	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268990	Human gene single
c1730	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1731	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1732	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1733	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1734	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1735	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1736	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1737	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1738	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1739	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1740	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1741	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1742	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1743	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1744	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1745	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1746	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1747	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1748	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1749	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1750	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1751	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1752	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1753	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1754	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1755	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1756	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1757	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1758	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1759	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1760	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1761	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1762	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1763	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1764	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1765	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1766	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1767	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1768	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1769	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1770	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1771	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1772	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1773	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1774	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1775	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1776	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1777	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1778	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1779	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1780	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1781	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1782	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1783	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1784	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single
c1785	14.6	0.3	21	1	AA268909	Human gene single

1859	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAV63715	PGK-Neo cassette P	c1932	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV91361	Human C-raf target
1860	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAV68711	PCR primer used to	1933	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV91361	IPPI gene exon 1 a
c1861	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA33727	Low adenovine anti	c1934	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAA36641	Nucleic acid trans
c1862	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA53346	PCR primer E34K-a	c1935	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAA36639	Nucleic acid trans
1863	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA53382	PCR primer E34K-a	c1936	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAA39491	Template purine se
c1864	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA53381	PCR primer E34K-a	c1937	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAZ39489	Target sequence in
1865	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF3347	Human endochelial	1938	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF05284	Hammerhead ribozym
c1866	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF9849	P. sylvestrus PMT	c1939	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF01805	Nucleic acid trans
1867	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAZ288738	Matrix metalloprot	c1940	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAC82859	Nucleic acid trans
1868	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAZ45138	Dog genomic marker	c1941	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAC82861	BRCA2 mutation cor
1869	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA66553	Human A-CI PCR pri	1942	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABA788250	Human GRID NCH rib
c1870	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABA03658	PCR primer specific	c1943	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABA788250	BRCA2 mutation cor
c1871	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF72366	Human hpa cDNA fra	1944	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF62439	A thaliana VRN1 ge
1872	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF70162	Human TNFRSF1B ge	c1951	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF62439	Human GRID NCH rib
1873	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAH39817	SNP specific upper	1945	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA6732	Human GRID NCH rib
1874	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABN93500	Human gene GS91383	c1947	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA66870	Human GRID G-cleav
1875	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF74133	Primer #67 Homo	1948	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA66870	Human GRID NCH rib
1876	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABK41524	Human CTNNA3 exon-	1949	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA66850	Human GRID NCH rib
1877	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABK41594	Mouse alpha-catent	c1950	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF08471	putine-rich oligon
c1878	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABL40752	Human hpa cDNA fra	c1951	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF08469	Vector target sequ
1879	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABSS5239	PCR primer, PRLR-1	c1952	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01356	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1880	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABKS0522	PCR primer #2 for	c1953	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08205	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1881	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABX11034	Human IFNa2 specif	c1954	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08209	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1882	14.6	0.3	22	1	ACA90198	Novel human protei	1955	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN07093	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1883	14.6	0.3	22	1	ACC43827	Antisense PCR prim	c1956	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN06711	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1884	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADA45279	Human MHL1 gene PC	1957	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01352	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1885	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADA26497	DNA nanolithograph	c1958	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN06712	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1886	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADC38588	Translocation SBE	c1959	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08207	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1887	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADD69449	5' anchored (ISSR)	1960	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN07094	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1888	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADD68305	PCR primer relatin	c1961	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08210	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1889	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADF47473	C. efficiens capd	c1962	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV79763	Human HTPL scanlin
c1890	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADA63531	Human heparanase D	c1963	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV79762	Human HTPL scanlin
c1891	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADG17583	Human MCR-1C prote	c1964	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV90365	Human POSH1 scan
c1892	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP95014	Human interferon a	c1965	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV90367	Human POSH1 scan
1893	14.6	0.3	22	1	AD138998	Cytanine (CYA) dye-	1966	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABL31065	Human HLA genotypi
1894	14.6	0.3	22	1	AD139001	Cytanine (CYA) dye-	1967	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACN03581	WNV Zitzyme subutr
1895	14.6	0.3	22	1	AD139002	Cytanine (CYA) dye-	c1968	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACN12022	WNV minus strand I
c1896	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH93795	Human gene PCR pri	1969	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADA99520	Human MD23 scanlin
c1897	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH93543	Human endochelial	1970	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADA99522	Human MD23 scanlin
1898	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADL26628	Multimeric/hecteri	c1971	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADZ61367	Human H-Ras DNAzym
c1899	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADM29528	Human novel protei	c1972	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACD51594	HBV hammerhead rib
c1900	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADM67654	D. salina enolase	c1973	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACD53092	HBV inozyme subutr
c1901	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABD19693	Human endochelial	c1974	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACD62595	HCV minus strand D
c1902	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADG44920	Human R10 PCR prim	c1975	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACC66767	Murine oligonucleo
c1903	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP92125	Human cytokeletin	1976	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACC67574	Murine oligonucleo
c1904	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH02697	Human EEF1A2 phosp	1977	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP63950	Human PCCP1 DNA fr
c1905	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH70880	Human Vbeta PCR pr	1978	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP63949	Human PCCP1 DNA fr
c1906	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH68407	Rosa sp reverse BC	c1979	14.4	0.3	17	1	AD149790	Human tumour suppr
1907	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADJ92892	PCR primer PI SEQ	c1980	14.4	0.3	17	1	AD151980	Human tumour suppr
c1908	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADK96870	Primer of the inve	c1981	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADCS57606	Human MAP kinase-1
1909	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADK09381	Novel human protei	1982	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADCS4602	Human tumour suppr
c1910	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADK021213	NOD2/CARD15 sequen	1983	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44206	Human GRID mRNA su
c1911	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADK010914	Single multiplex P	1984	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44208	Human GRID mRNA su
1912	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADK011085	Single multiplex P	1985	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44090	Human GRID mRNA su
c1913	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADN75141	PFU DNA polymerase	c1986	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Human GRID mRNA su
1914	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP11747	Set 2 left PCR pri	1987	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44091	Human GRID mRNA su
1915	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP033960	Human beta-4-galac	1988	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Human ITP ampliflyi
1916	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP46221	Extend primer 2 us	c1989	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Hepatitis B virus
c1917	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88648	Firefly luciferase	1992	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Hepatitis B virus
c1918	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88648	Firefly luciferase	c1991	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Hepatitis B virus
1919	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88648	Firefly luciferase	c1992	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Hepatitis B virus
c1920	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88648	Firefly luciferase	c1993	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADMS44228	Hepatitis B virus
1921	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ76475	Lower PCR primer u	1994	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP48903	PCR primer used to
c1922	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABN81201	Litopenaeus vanne	c1995	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAT58755	Glucoseoxidase
c1923	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF64978	Human Ccreaml prote	1996	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAT58755	5' fragment from w
c1924	14.4	0.3	16	1	ADBE6001	AU-rich element mo	c1997	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAAX36632	Human A2a adenosin
c1925	14.4	0.3	16	1	ADK12811	Human NAC-1 gene-b	c1998	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAAX36632	Antisense oligomer
1926	14.4	0.3	16	1	ADK030701	WT1 gene native qu	1999	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAAX78055	Rat DTST PCR prim
c1927	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ26760	Betaglic linker 2.	2000	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAAX33285	Human adenosine A2
c1928	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ43610	Chlamydia trachoma	c2001	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAAX50421	Low adenovine anti
c1929	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAOS2078	Breast cancer spec	c2002	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ91422	Fibronectin gene a
1930	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV15097	Human apolipoprote	c2003	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ70135	Human Ship-2 phosp
c1931	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV91362	Human C-raf target	c2004	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ71869	Human biallelic ma

C2151	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP81967	Human MALTI antise	2224	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACD28811	Human secreted / t
C2152	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP43453	Human SLG26A2 targ	2225	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACA06085	PCR primer #7 for
C2153	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP43376	Human SLG26A2 anti	2226	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACA67708	Human secreted pol
C2154	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP85706	Human Talin antise	C2227	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACR06034	Human cytochrome P
C2155	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP965523	Human DUSP6 antise	2228	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADA76549	Secreted and trans
C2156	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP96466	Human DUSP6 antise	2229	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACD42270	Human secreted/tra
C2157	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ20033	Cross-linking olig	2230	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV59336	Forward PCR primer
C2158	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ20035	Cross-linking olig	2231	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV59211	Forward PCR primer
C2159	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ20034	Cross-linking olig	2232	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADC29780	Human secreted and
C2160	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30385	Oligomer TNP216 fo	2233	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACA06142	PCR primer #7 for
C2161	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30384	Oligomer TNP215 fo	2234	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP09223	Secreted and trans
C2162	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30382	Oligomer TNP213 fo	C2235	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADL18651	Human cytochrome P
C2163	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30383	Oligomer TNP214 fo	C2236	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADU04210	Oligonucleotide U1
C2164	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ56313	Probe for 5HT5a se	C2237	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP10912	PCR primer Fv2.
C2165	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ72003	Detector probe bas	2238	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP10912	Set 1 left PCR pri
C2166	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAV48851	Rat brain adenosin	2239	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP05523	Immune modulatory
C2167	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAV00595	Anti-human SC bing	2240	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP90549	PCR primer to ampl
C2168	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ26722	Human polymorphic	C2241	14.4	0.3	27	1	AAV03688	Triplex-affinity D
C2169	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ26226	Human polymorphic	C2242	14.4	0.3	32	1	ADC45877	Nucleic acid-synth
C2170	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAX0111	PCR primer for rat	C2243	14.4	0.3	32	1	ADC45887	Nucleic acid-synth
C2171	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAC87848	Bacillus thuringie	C2244	14.4	0.3	32	1	ADC45857	Nucleic acid-synth
C2172	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAC63361	PCR primer TEM-12C	C2245	14.2	0.3	21	1	AAAC85339	CDNA primer for PA
C2173	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAC63363	PCR primer TEM-12T	C2246	14	0.3	22	1	AAAS9808	Primer for Bcl-X n
C2174	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAC63362	PCR primer TEM-12G	C2247	14	0.3	22	1	AAH41790	Bcl-X gene PCR pri
C2175	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAF7615	Human gene single	C2248	14	0.3	22	1	ADA00257	Bcl-X gene PCR pri
C2176	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAH62680	Collagen type 1 al	C2249	14	0.3	31	1	AAAF9237	Human genomic DNA
C2177	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAI99962	EVA membrane PCR p	2250	14	0.3	32	1	AAAX01351	Allelic ladder, D1
C2178	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAAH9142	Human PAH gene ass	C2251	14	0.3	32	1	ABN81303	Lipoteaeus vanham
C2179	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAHA8882	Human PAH gene ass	C2252	13.8	0.3	20	1	AAV70431	M. tuberculosis ka
C2180	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAH89008	Human polymorphic	C2253	13.8	0.3	20	1	ABL46041	Mycobacterium tube
C2181	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAH88926	Human polymorphic	C2254	13.8	0.3	20	1	ADR82231	Mycobacterium tube
C2182	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSB0165	Human polymorphism	C2255	13.8	0.3	24	1	AAV92605	Primer DNA from pu
C2183	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSB0164	Human polymorphism	2256	13.8	0.3	24	1	AACT8944	Human PRO618 hybr
C2184	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSB0167	Human polymorphism	C2257	13.8	0.3	24	1	AAAC58204	Human PRO618 hybr
C2185	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSB0166	Human polymorphism	2258	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACA63941	Novel human secret
C2186	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABQ81608	IFN-gamma related	2259	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACA72105	Human PRO polyepc
C2187	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSB98384	Human multdrug re	2260	13.8	0.3	24	1	ABX92745	Human PRO DNA prob
C2188	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSB98279	Human lactoferrin	2261	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACA66486	Human secreted/tra
C2189	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABAB04623	MOL3 forward PCR p	2262	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADA25112	Secreted and trans
C2190	14.4	0.3	21	1	ACCB4942	IFN-gamma transcri	2263	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACD30087	Novel human secret
C2191	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADDI4375	Human 5rc biomark	2264	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADA12773	Novel human secret
C2192	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADDI4268	Human 5rc biomark	2265	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACD29502	Novel human secret
C2193	14.4	0.3	21	1	ACCB0264	Maize COMT methyl	2266	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADB74079	Human PRO DNA prob
C2194	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADJ87876	G-coupled protein	2267	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADB76795	Human PRO associat
C2195	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADJ13065	Human DNA probe us	2268	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC44221	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2196	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65276	NRY polymorphism d	2269	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC61981	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2197	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65310	Human Y chromosome	2270	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC63945	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2198	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65506	NRY polymorphism d	2271	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC67045	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2199	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65146	NRY polymorphism d	2272	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC69169	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2200	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADN38522	Primer of the inve	2273	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC63229	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2201	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADN38522	Novel human polype	2274	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC68294	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2202	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADPA8222	Human MCK1 sRNA	2275	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC41614	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2203	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADPA8221	Human MCK1 sRNA	2276	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC67669	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2204	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADPA8057	Human MCK1 sense	2277	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC62605	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2205	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADPA8176	Human MCK1 sRNA	2278	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC42238	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2206	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADPA8068	Human MCK1 sRNA	2279	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE49607	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2207	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ52863	Cytomegalovirus ta	2280	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE35661	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2208	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ52863	Chromosome 11 (loc	2281	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE16775	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2209	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV51719	Zea mays genome re	2282	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADD73390	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2210	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAAX0138	Human biallelic po	2283	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADD72748	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2211	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAAX09483	Human BAZ gene PCR	2284	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE17399	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2212	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV54842	Hepatitis GB virus	2285	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP47413	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2213	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV54842	PCR primer for pro	2286	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG53170	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2214	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV54842	PCR primer for CDV	2287	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG60490	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2215	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV54842	Nickel-containing	2288	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP61250	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2216	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADK88394	Mitell related PCR	2289	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACD42506	Secreted and trans
C2217	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH75568	SNP specific upper	2290	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG48907	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2218	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH75568	S. mutans iron-bin	2291	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG90008	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2219	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH7985	Human chromosome 1	2292	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP61648	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2220	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH7985	Human multdrug re	2293	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP40340	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2221	14.4	0.3	22	1	ABH45303	Human CYP17 probe	2294	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP46136	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2222	14.4	0.3	22	1	ABH45303		2295	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP24532	Human PRO 618 Taqm
C2223	14.4	0.3	22	1	ABH45303		2296	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP40964	Human PRO 618 Taqm


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PF      04-APR-1994;       94US-00222177.
XX      21-APR-1989;       89US-00341562.
PR      05-SEP-1991;       91US-00754351.
XX
PA      (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
XX
PI      Weber JL;
XX
DR      WPI; 1997-042299/04.
XX
PT      Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dc-da)n(dg-dt)n -
XX      using novel nucleic acid mols. as primers.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Col 13-14; 18pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences
CC      having the sequence (dc-da)n.(dg-dt)n which can be used as genetic
CC      markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these
CC      repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human
CC      genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial
CC      animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the
CC      repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific
CC      phase libraries with a synthetic poly(dc-da).(dg-dt) probe. Over 100
CC      repeat blocks were isolated. The inserts from the clones were amplified
CC      by primers AAT65798-766047. Those clones where the repeat sequence has
CC      been determined are shown in AAT65704-797. This repeat sequence is from
CC      the marker clone Mdf122 which contains the repeat sequence having the
CC      formula: TTACAGTAG(CA)17 (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ      Sequence 44 BP; 20 A; 2 C; 18 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match          0.6%; Score 30.8; DB 1; Length 44;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 8;
Matches    35; Conservative    0; Mismatches    7; Indels    0; Gaps    0;

Oy      270 CTCCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTTGCTGTTCGTAA 311
        |||||
Db      43 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTTAAGTAA 2
        |||||

RESULT 3
ID      AAA79235
AC      AAA79235 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC      AAA79235;
XX
DT      20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:605.
XX
DE      DE
XX      KW      Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
XX      hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
XX      phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      EP102420-A2.
XX
PD      02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF      26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR      27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA      (AFRY-) AFPMETRIX INC.
XX
PI      Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR      WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT      Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
XX      and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
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testing, genetic mapping, .

Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.

The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100 contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AA78631 to AA79262), where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele-specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty; (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic mapping of phenotypic traits. AA78631 to AA79262 represent sequence tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB nomenclature

Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. NO. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

4069 CCATGCACTGAAGCCCTCAGTACGCTGCCAC 4099
|||||
1 CCATGCACTGAAGCCCTCAGTACGCTGCCAC 31

RESULT 4
AA79238
ID AAA79238 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX AC
XX AAA79238;
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:608.
XX DE
XX Human genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
XX KW hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
XX KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PM EP1024200-A2.
XX PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX PA (AFRY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Pat11 N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX DR WPI, 2000-500198/45.
XX PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
XX and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
XX testing, genetic mapping, .
XX Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100

CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
CC
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4449 GATCGAACACTCATGATGTCACAGTCTGT 4479
DB 1 GATCGAACACTCATGATGTCACAGTCTGT 31
RESULT 5
AAA79233
ID AAA79233 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
AC AAA79233;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:603.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an

CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
CC
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 10 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3464 TCCGAGACACAGAGTCAAGGCCAGTGAC 3494
DB 1 TCCGAGACACAGAGTCAAGGCCAGTGAC 31
RESULT 6
AAA79237
ID AAA79237 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
AC AAA79237;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:607.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an

CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
 CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
 CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
 CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
 CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
 CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
 CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
 CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
 CC nomenclature
 XX

Sequence 31 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
 Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4339 GGGACCCAGTGGCTGTTGAGGGCCGCAATT 4369
 DB 1 GGGACCCAGTGGCTGTTGAGGGCCGCAATT 31

RESULT 7
 AAA79239
 ID AAA79239 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAA79239;
 XX

DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:609.

XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
 KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
 KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP1024200-A2.

XX 02-AUG-2000.

XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.

XX 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.

XX (AFPR-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;

XX WPI; 2000-500198/45.

PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
 PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing, genetic mapping,.

PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
 CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
 CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
 CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
 CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
 CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
 CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
 CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
 CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
 CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
 CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
 CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
 CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
 CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
 CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
 CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic

CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
 CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
 CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
 CC nomenclature
 XX

Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
 Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4722 GCTTAGCTAAAGTCCCGGGGTTCCGGCAT 4752
 DB 1 GCTTAGCTAAAGTCCCGGGGTTCCGGCAT 31

RESULT 8
 AAA79230
 ID AAA79230 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 AC AAA79230;
 XX

DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:600.

XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
 KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
 KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP1024200-A2.

XX 02-AUG-2000.

XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.

XX 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.

XX (AFPR-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;

XX WPI; 2000-500198/45.

PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
 PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing, genetic mapping,.

PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
 CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
 CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
 CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
 CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
 CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
 CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
 CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
 CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
 CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
 CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
 CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
 CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
 CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
 CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
 CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
 CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
 CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
 CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
 CC nomenclature
 XX

Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;

Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 983 GAGCCTCTCCGACATGTTCCAGCAGCTG 1013
|||||
ID 1 GAGCCTCTCCGACATGTTCCAGCAGCTG 31

RESULT 9

AAA79236
ID AAA79236 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAA79236;

AC 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:606.

XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;

KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;

KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN EPI024200-A2.

XX 02-AUG-2000.

PD 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.

XX 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.

PR (AFfy-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;

XX WPI; 2000-500198/45.

DR Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers

PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity

PT testing, genetic mapping.

XX Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100

CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),

CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent

CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele

CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;

CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where

CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than

CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a

CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and

CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the

CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an

CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The

CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the

CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of

CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,

CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic

CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence

CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The

CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB

CC nomenclature

XX Sequence 31 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 9 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

XX Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;

XX Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;

XX Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4310 TCTGGGCCAGCTGCTTGTACTTGG 4340

|||||

DB 1 TCTGGGCCAGCTGCTTGTACTTGG 31

RESULT 10
AAA79231
ID AAA79231 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AAA79231;

AC 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:601.

XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;

KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;

KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN EPI024200-A2.

XX 02-AUG-2000.

PD 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.

XX 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.

PR (AFfy-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;

XX WPI; 2000-500198/45.

DR Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers

PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity

PT testing, genetic mapping.

XX Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100

CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),

CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent

CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele

CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;

CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where

CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than

CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a

CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and

CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the

CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an

CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The

CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the

CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of

CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,

CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic

CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence

CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The

CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB

CC nomenclature

XX Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

XX Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;

XX Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;

XX Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1313 GACAGCCTGTTGTCATTCATTGAACAAG 1343

|||||

DB 1 GACAGCCTGTTGTCATTCATTGAACAAG 31

```

RESULT 11
AAA79232
ID AAA79232 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79232;
XX
DE 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:602.
XX
KM Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR MPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 13 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1535 GAAATCCTGCAGCTCATTAAGTCACAGAA 1565
DB 1 GAAATCCTGCAGCTCATTAAGTCACAGAA 31
XX
RESULT 12
AAA79234
ID AAA79234 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX

```

```

AC AAA79234;
XX
DE 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:604.
XX
KM Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR MPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 13 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3999 AACACCGAGCTCCGCATACGCGCAAGCACC 4029
DB 1 AACACCGAGCTCCGCATACGCGCAAGCACC 31
XX
RESULT 13
AAD61182
ID AAD61182 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAD61182;
XX
DE 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 cDNA specific PCR probe.
XX

```

XX	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INP5D;
XX	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM	immunopressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; PCR; probe;
XX	ss.
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	
XX	
FT	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "FAM labelled"
FT	modified_base
FT	28
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "TAMRA labelled"
PN	
XX	US2003114401-A1.
PD	
XX	19-JUN-2003.
PF	
XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR	
XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Bennett CF, Freter SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding ship-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of ship-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
PS	Example 13; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	is human Ship-1 cDNA specific PCR probe
XX	
SQ	Sequence 28 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 28; DB 1; Length 28;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
	Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	
	318 AGTTCTCGGAGCTCAGTTCTTCCC 345
D8	
	1 AGTTCTCGGAGCTCAGTTCTTCCC 28
RESULT 14	
AD080218	
ID	AD080218 standard; DNA; 42 BP.
XX	
AC	AD080218;
XX	
DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Wheat containing amplification genetic marker, Xgwm397.
XX	
KX	highly-dormant wheat; genetic marker; high dormancy; seed; chromosome 4A;
KW	ss.
XX	
OS	Triticum.
IN	JF2004113007-A.

[illegible]

PD	30-JAN-2002.
PF	27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00118360.
PR	28-JUN-2000; 2000US-00627249.
XX	(AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA	Dellinger DJ, Perboost MGM, Bectley JR, Caruthers M;
XX	WPI; 2002-156732/21.
DR	Synthesis of polynucleotide useful during fabrication of an array
XX	involves coupling nucleoside phosphoramidite and a solid-supported
PT	nucleoside and treating the product with an oxidation/deprotection
PT	composition.
XX	
PS	Example 1; Page 15; 36pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to a method for the synthesis of a
CC	polynucleotide which involves coupling a second nucleoside to a first
CC	nucleoside through a phosphate linkage, where the second nucleoside has a
CC	non-carbonate protecting group protecting a hydroxyl, and exposing the
CC	product to a composition which concurrently oxidizes the phosphate formed
CC	to a phosphate and deprotects the protected hydroxyl of the second
CC	nucleoside. The method is useful for synthesizing the polynucleotides,
CC	for carrying out either 3' to 5' or 5' to 3' synthesis and for
CC	fabricating an addressable array of polynucleotides on a substrate. The
CC	present sequence is an oligonucleotide produced to demonstrate the method
CC	of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 38 BP; 0 A; 19 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 26.4; DB 1; Length 38;
	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 35;
	Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	264 CCCCCCTCTCCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCT 299
DB	2 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 37
RESULT 21	
ID	AAD61181/C
AC	AAD61181 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
DT	AAD61181;
DE	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	Human Ship-1 cDNA amplifying reverse PCR primer.
KX	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KV	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; PCR; primer;
KW	ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	US2003114401-A1.
PD	19-JUN-2003.
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA	Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
PL	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	

[illegible]

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 21;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 289 TCTCTCTGCTTGGTTCTGTATGA 314
DB 1 TCTCTCTGCTTGGTTCTGTATGA 26

RESULT 23

AAQ33551/c
ID AAQ33551 standard; DNA; 32 BP.

XX AAQ33551;

XX AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX Microsatellite sequence from clone AGLA243.

XX PCR; selection; primers: OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;

XX genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.

XX Bos taurus.

XX MO9213102-A1.

XX PD 06-AUG-1992.

XX 15-JAN-1992; 92MO-US000340.

XX 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.

XX (GENM-) GENMARK.

XX Georges M, Maseey JM;

DR WPI; 1992-284684/34.

PT Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
mapping, and selective breeding.

XX Table 7; Page 149; 517pp; English.

XX The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obtd. by

CC screening a library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250 and 500

CC bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of 50

CC clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of

CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (T6)n >9 microsatellites

CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information

CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the

CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and

CC downstream of the microsatellite sequence were used to generate the

CC required PCR primers for in vitro amplification of the corresp.

CC microsatellite (using the program OPTIPRIM). The microsatellites may be

CC used to identify individuals, for parentage testing, and in the genetic

CC mapping of economic trait loci, or genes involved in the determination of

CC economically important traits esp. in cattle, to allow selective

CC breeding. See also AAQ33501-34437. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN

CC field.)

XX Sequence 32 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 16 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 32;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 35;

XX Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295

DB 32 CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 24

ADK61712/c

ID ADK61712 standard; DNA; 32 BP.

XX ADK61712;

XX AC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DT Base containing SSR sequence #16.

XX DE rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.

XX KM rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.

XX Oryza sp.

XX JP200319782-A.

XX PD 11-NOV-2003.

XX 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.

XX 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.

XX (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI

XX (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKUSHO KK.

XX WPI; 2004-003560/01.

XX Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and

XX amplifying genetic marker.

XX Claim 61; SEQ ID NO 16; 30pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as

XX amplification genetic marker and identifying whether test rice variety is

XX any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kagatsuh, breath which came or

XX Hayamasari, Itailca Livorno, Dungen Shail, Arroz Da Teria, Fany, USSR22,

XX Nihonbare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and

XX identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base

XX - containing SSR sequence of the invention.

XX Sequence 32 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 16 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 32;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 35;

XX Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295

DB 32 CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 25

AAQ33565/c

ID AAQ33565 standard; DNA; 33 BP.

XX AAQ33565;

XX AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX DE Microsatellite sequence from clone AGLA257.

XX PCR; selection; primers: OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;

XX genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.

XX Bos taurus.

XX MO9213102-A1.

XX PD 06-AUG-1992.

XX 15-JAN-1992; 92MO-US000340.

XX 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.

XX


```

RESULT 28
ID AAA74333/C
XX AAA74333 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
AC AAA74333;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Loblolly pine SSR repeat of locus R1PPT79.
XX
KW Loblolly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
KM genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
KN plant breeding programme; ss.
XX
OS Pinus taeda.
PN WO200042210-A2.
PD 20-JUL-2000.
PF 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-USO00325.
PR 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232884.
PS 19-JAN-1999; 99US-00232785.
PA (INTO ) INT PAPER CO.
PA (ECHR/) ECHT C S.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C D.
PA (USDA ) US SEC OF AGRIC.
PI Echt CS, Nelson CD;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-482836/42.
PT Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
PT for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
PT study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
XX
PS Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.
CC The present invention relates to loblolly pine polynucleotides with one
CC or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AA74205-A74322). The present
CC sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
CC DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
CC population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
CC breeding programmes
XX
SQ Sequence 36 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 36;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Cy 4408 ATATGATATATATATTATTTATTAATATPAT 4439
||| ||||||||| |||||||||
Db 35 ATTATATATATATATATATATATATATATAT 4
RESULTS
ADH70572 ADH70572 strand; DNA; 37 BP.
AC ADH70572;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #362.
XX
KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KN hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;

```

KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM Degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukemias; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
PP (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT beta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 766; 164bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetarRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivity diseases such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivity diseases such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivity diseases such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
CC
SQ Sequence 37 BP; 25 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 37;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Read No. 45;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

OY 4408 ATATGATTAATAAATTATTTATATATATAT 4439
||| |||||||
Db 2 ATAATTAATAAATTAATAATAATAATAAT 33

RESULT 30
AA513774
ID AA513774 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
AC AA513774;
XX

PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
 PI MPI; 2004-059052/06.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 474; 164bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC vbetarRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SO Sequence 28 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 45;
 Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4414 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 DB 28 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 3
 RESULT 39
 ABN81201/C
 ID ABN81201 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN81201;
 XX
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 1.
 XX
 XX Giant black tiger prawn; Penaeus monodon; pacific white shrimp;
 KM Litopenaeus vannamei; shrimp; microsatellite sequence; genome mapping;
 KM Taura Syndrome Virus; TSV; infection; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Litopenaeus vannamei.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO200034476-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029571.
 XX
 PR 10-DEC-1998; 98US-0111670P.
 XX
 PA (TUFT) TUFTS COLLEGE.
 XX

PI Alciwar-Warren A, Xu Z, Dhar AK, Fan Y, Meehan D, Garcia DK;
 XX MPI; 2000-423422/36.
 DR
 XX
 XX Polynucleotides of shrimp are useful for identifying, mapping and
 PT characterizing of the genome of various species of shrimp.
 PT
 PS Page 60; Example 4; 120bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (1) of the giant
 CC black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the
 CC pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (ABN80997-ABN81172), both
 CC containing microsatellites sequences including those P. monodon
 CC microsatellite sequences given in Genbank AF077550-AF077598. (1), the
 CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful
 CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the
 CC genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,
 CC preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a
 CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)
 CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of
 CC the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 SO Sequence 30 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 51;
 Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4414 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 DB 30 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 5
 RESULT 40
 AAQ30397/C
 ID AAQ30397 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ30397;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligomer LAP322 for forming triplex with HUMINT02 target duplex.
 XX
 XX Human leukocyte adhesion protein; p150,95 alpha subunit gene;
 KM herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis;
 KM inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 13
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 16
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 19
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 22
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 25
 FT /*tag= f
 FT modified_base


```

FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base
FT 28 /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base
FT 31 /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 34 /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FX FX WO9209705-A1.
FX PD 11-JUN-1992.
FX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
FX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
FX PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
FX PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-006683420.
FX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
FX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
FX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
FX PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PA Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for creating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
CC CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC CC leukocyte adhesion protein p150, 95 alpha subunit gene (HUMINT02)
CC CC beginning at nucleotide 2370 contg. a purine rich sequence con'd. on one
CC CC strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are useful in
CC CC diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA duplex
CC CC targets, e.g. HPV; HBV; HIV; hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and
CC CC inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays
CC CC may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to harsh
CC CC conditions. The oligomer contains an inverted polarity region formed from
CC CC an o-xylono dimer synthon. The linking gp. is o-xylono (nucleotides have
CC CC the 3' positions of xylono sugars linked via the o-xylene ring). Two
CC CC nucleotides are coupled through a xylene residue to form the dimer
CC CC synthon. This additional modification may render the oligomer stable to
CC CC nuclease activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as
CC CC verified by in vitro systems. See also AAO25452-25501 and AAO30226-448.
CC CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX XX Sequence 36 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 0.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 36;
DB Beat Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 69;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
4414 ATATATTAATTATTATTAATAAT 4439
35 ATAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATAAT 10

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ID	ADMI6446	standard; RNA; 30 BP.
XX		
AC	ADMI6446;	
DT	17-JUN-2004	(first entry)
XX		
DE	RNA intron poly-pyrimidine tract, seq id 3.	
XX		
KM	Cytostatic; antimicrobial; virucide; gene therapy; RNA intron; cancer;	
XX	viral; microbial; infection; poly-pyrimidine tract; ds.	
OS	Unidentified.	
XX		
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	misc_feature	1..24
FT		/tag= a
FT		/note= "optionally unit (UC) is repeated between 7-12
FT		times at this position"
FT	misc_feature	30
FT		/tag= b
FT		/note= "optionally absent base"
XX		
PN	WO2004024940-A2.	
PD	25-MAR-2004.	
XX		
PF	16-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US029274.	
XX		
PR	16-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411062P.	
PR	12-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418405P.	
XX		
PA	(UTSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	
XX		
PI	Lin S, Ying S;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-270056/25.	
XX		
PT	New isolated RNAs comprising an intron RNA that is released in a cell,	
PT	thus modulating the function of a target gene, useful for treating and	
PT	preventing diseases such as cancer and viral/microbial infections.	
XX		
PS	Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 54pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to isolated RNAs comprising an intron RNA that is	
CC	released in a cell, thus modulating the function of a target gene. Also	
CC	disclosed is a DNA template for the isolated RNA, an expression vector	
CC	comprising the DNA, and a composition comprising one or more agents that	
CC	induce RNA-mediated modulation of the functions of two or more target	
CC	genes in a cell, such as a mammalian cell. The isolated RNAs and	
CC	compositions are useful for modulating the function of a target gene in a	
CC	cell, e.g. to inhibit a cancer-related gene, potential viral gene, and	
CC	microbe-related gene, and thus useful for treating and preventing	
CC	diseases such as cancer and viral/microbial infections. The current	
CC	sequence represents a potential poly-pyrimidine tract of the artificial	
CC	RNA intron.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 30 BP; 1 A; 13 C; 2 G; 0 T; 13 U; 1 Other;	
XX		
Query Match	0.5%; Score 24.2; DB 1; Length 30;	
Best Local Similarity	43.3%; Pred. No. 55;	
Matches	13; Conservative 13; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Oy	273 TCCTCTTTCCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTTGG 302	
	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
Db	1 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCAGG 30	
XX		
RESULT 42		
ADMI9288		
ID	ADMI9288	standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX		
AC	ADMI9288;	
XX		

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX Mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant #2.
DE Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;
XX therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ds.
KM Mammalia.
OS WO200173035-A1.
XX PN 04-OCT-2001.
XX PD 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU000340.
XX PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.
XX PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.
XX PA (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
XX PI Morahan G;
XX PS WPI; 2001-611629/70.
XX DR Screening mammals for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, comprises
PT identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40.
XX PT Claim 17; Page 42; 115pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The patent discloses a method of screening mammals for autoimmune
CC diseases by identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40 gene.
CC The methods and kits of the invention are used for screening individuals,
CC families and populations for disease conditions or predispositions for
CC the development of a disease condition which is characterised,
CC exacerbated or associated with Th1/Th2 dysregulation in a mammal. They
CC are used to treat, prevent or diagnose autoimmune diseases such as IDDM
CC (insulin dependant diabetes mellitus). The present DNA sequence is
CC mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant. This variant occurs due to
CC the deletion of bases TAA at positions 7-9 respectively
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 60;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATATATATG 4440
DB 3 AATATATATATATATATATATATATG 29
RESULT 43
ADCA5877
ID ADCA5877 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX AC ADCA5877;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #152.
XX KW ss; nucleic acid conjugate; synthetic binding unit;
XX KM supermolecular construct; synthetic address unit;
XX KW synthetic binding system unit.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003008638-A2.
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX PF 14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001532.
XX PR
XX

PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910469.
XX (NANO-) NANOGEN RECOGNOMICS GMBH.
XX PA Schweitzer M, Anderson R, Fiechener M, Mueller-Ibejer J;
XX PI Raddatz S, Bruecher C, Windhab N, Orwick J, Schneider E, Pignot M;
XX PI Kienle S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-300432/29.
XX PT Preparing nucleic acid conjugates with synthetic binding units, by
PT synthesizing conjugates on solid support using monomer/oligomer units,
PT treating support with alkylamine solution, and treating support with
XX hydrazine.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 152; 232pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an improved method (M) for preparing nucleic
CC acid conjugates (C) with synthetic binding units by: (a) synthesizing (C)
CC on a solid support phase using monomer or oligomer units, where the units
CC are beta-cyanoethyl-protected on at least one phosphorus of the units;
CC (b) treating support with a solution of an alkylamine in an inert solvent
CC; and (c) treating the support with hydrazine to cleave off and deprotect
CC (C). The patent also claims a supermolecular construct (I) comprising at
CC least one synthetic address unit (SAU) attached to a support material
CC comprising an array of discrete locations, where the same SAU is attached
CC to at least two predetermined locations on the support material, and at
CC least two conjugates comprising synthetic binding unit (SBU) and a
CC nucleic acid (NA), where at least two of the conjugates have the same SBU
CC and different NAs, where the SBU of the conjugates form a synthetic
CC binding system unit (BSU) with the SAU at the two predetermined
CC locations, and immobilize each of the two different NAs at a different
CC location. The method is useful for preparing nucleic acid conjugates with
CC synthetic binding units. The method also enables efficient and specific
CC sorting of relatively complex mixtures of nucleic acids to predetermined
CC locations on a support. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used
CC in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 32 BP; 20 A; 1 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 71;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4412 AGATATATATATATATATATATATTA 4438
DB 2 AATATATATATATATATATATATTA 28
RESULT 44
ADCA5887
ID ADCA5887 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX AC ADCA5887;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #162.
XX KW ss; nucleic acid conjugate; synthetic binding unit;
XX KM supermolecular construct; synthetic address unit;
XX KW synthetic binding system unit.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003008638-A2.
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX PF 14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001532.
XX PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910469.
XX


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XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
PF 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
PR (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
PI WPI, 2004-059052/06.
XX KIt for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT vbeta gene.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 538; 164bp; English.
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC vbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases,
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis, degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX Sequence 26 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 58;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 26 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 2

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RESULT 47
AAQ70852
ID AAQ70852 standard; DNA; 34 BP.
XX
AC AAQ70852;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 23-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #15.
XX
KM Foldback triplex forming; oligo; duplex; forming region; triplex; linker;
KM specificity; stable complex formation; hepatitis; malaria;
KM Watson-Crick base pairing; Hoogsteen base pairing; antigenic therapy;
KM gene expression; modulation study; tissue culture; animal model;
KM antisense therapy; AIDS; candidiasis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_structure 1..20

```

FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "Duplex forming region"
FT FT misc_feature 21..25
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /note= "Loop or linker region"
FT FT misc_structure 26..34
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /note= "Triplex forming region"
XX
XX WO9417091-A2.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1994.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1994; 94WO-US000755.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1993; 93US-00008000.
XX
XX (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
XX
XX Kandimalia ER, Agrawal S;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-264023/32.
XX
XX Fold-back triplex forming oligo-nucleotide - used to study duplex and
XX triplex formation, gene expression modulation, and also as a therapeutic
XX agent, e.g. against AIDS and malaria.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 50pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ70838-58 are foldback triplex forming oligos.
XX These sequences comprise a duplex forming region which binds stably to a
XX target nucleic acid, a triplex forming region which binds to the so-
XX formed duplex and a linker region connecting the 2 regions. These
XX oligonucleotides have greater specificity and more stable complex
XX formation with target nucleic acids than known oligonucleotides. This is
XX because they must read the target sequence twice, once through Watson-
XX Crick base pairing to form a duplex and then through Hoogsteen base
XX pairing to form a triplex. These oligos can be useful for in vitro
XX studies of kinetics of duplex and triplex formation under varying
XX parameters. They are also useful in gene expression modulation studies in
XX tissue culture or animal models. They are also useful as therapeutic
XX agents in a new approach with characteristics of both the antisense and
XX CC antigenic therapeutic approaches. They can be used to treat AIDS,
XX CC hepatitis, malaria and candidiasis. (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX
XX Sequence 34 BP; 2 A; 17 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 34;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 93;
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 CCCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 2 CGCACCCATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 34

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RESULT 48
AAQ70851
ID AAQ70851 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
XX
AC AAQ70851;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 23-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #14.
XX
KM Foldback triplex forming; oligo; duplex; forming region; triplex; linker;
KM specificity; stable complex formation; hepatitis; malaria;
KM Watson-Crick base pairing; Hoogsteen base pairing; antigenic therapy;
KM gene expression; modulation study; tissue culture; animal model;
KM antisense therapy; AIDS; candidiasis; ss.

XX	Synthetic.
OS	
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	misc_structure
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/note= "Duplex forming region"
FT	misc_feature
FT	21..25
FT	/tag= b
FT	/note= "Loop or linker region"
FT	misc_structure
FT	26..35
FT	/tag= c
FT	/note= "Triplex forming region"
XX	
PN	W09417091-A2.
XX	
PD	04-AUG-1994.
XX	
PF	21-JAN-1994; 94WO-US000755.
XX	
PR	21-JAN-1993; 93US-00008000.
XX	
PA	(HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
XX	
P1	Kandimalia ER, Agrawal S;
XX	
DR	WI; 1994-264023/32.
XX	
PT	Fold-back triplex forming oligo-nucleotide - used to study duplex and
PT	triplex formation, gene expression modulation, and also as a therapeutic
PT	agent, e.g. against AIDS and malaria.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 8; 50pp; English.
XX	
CC	The sequences given in AAQ70838-58 are foldback triplex forming oligos.
CC	These sequences comprise a duplex forming region which binds stably to a
CC	target nucleic acid, a triplex forming region which binds to the so-
CC	formed duplex and a linker region connecting the 2 regions. These
CC	oligonucleotides have greater specificity and more stable complex
CC	formation with target nucleic acids than known oligonucleotides. This is
CC	because they must read the target sequence twice, once through Watson-
CC	Crick base pairing to form a duplex and then through Hoogsteen base
CC	pairing to form a triplex. These oligos can be useful for in vitro
CC	studies of kinetics of duplex and triplex formation under varying
CC	parameters. They are also useful in gene expression modulation studies in
CC	tissue culture or animal models. They are also useful as therapeutic
CC	agents in a new approach with characteristics of both the antisense and
CC	antigenic therapeutic approaches. They can be used to treat AIDS,
CC	hepatitis, malaria and candidiasis. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC	field.)
XX	
SO	Sequence 35 BP; 2 A; 18 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 35;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 97;
	Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	
	263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB	2 CGCACCATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 34
RESULT 49	
ID	AAQ70850
XX	AAQ70850 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
AC	
XX	AAQ70850;
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT	23-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #13.

[illegible]

DT	09-OCT-2001	(first entry)
DE	Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #280.	
XX		
XX	Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;	
KW	single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;	
KW	chromosome 5q1-33; forensic test; gene therapy; db.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	misc_feature	6
FT		/*tag= a
FT		/note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"
FN	W0200142511-A2.	
XX		
PD	14-JUN-2001.	
XX		
PF	11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.	
XX		
PR	10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.	
PR	10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.	
XX		
PA	(WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.	
XX	(ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.	
PI	Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;	
XX	WPI; 2001-367874/38.	
DR		
PT	Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory	
PT	bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.	
XX		
PS	Claim 1; Page 50; 463pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of	
CC	polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as	
CC	ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect	
CC	the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel	
CC	disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be	
CC	used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity	
CC	testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a	
CC	polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 33 BP; 13 A; 3 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;	
Query Match	0.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 33;	
Best local Similarity	86.2%; Pred. No. 95;	
Matches 25; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.	
Oy	270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG C 298	
DB	33 CTCTCTCTGCTCTCTCTGCTCTCTGNC 5	
RESULT 51		
ID	AAQ33520/C	
AC	AAQ33520 standard; DNA; 31 BP.	
XX		
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	
DT	02-FEB-1993 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGUA217.	
XX		
KW	PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;	
KW	genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.	
OS	Bos taurus.	
XX		
FN	W09213102-A1.	

[illegible]

CC stability ranking to the nucleic acid antisense sequence; where the
CC results are ordered to produce a ranking. The process is used to rank
CC nucleic acid sequences based on the stability of nucleic acid oligomer
CC binding interactions to select sequence zones for antisense targeting
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
DB 24 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 55
AA00524/c
ID AAX00524 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.

AC AAX00524;
XX
DT 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Target sequence #2 for antisense oligonucleotides.

KM Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
KM interaction; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5856103-A.

PD 05-JAN-1999.

PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.

PI Clark CL, Gray DM;

PS MPI; 1999-105098/09.

PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.

PS Disclosure; Col 13-14; 72pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a target mRNA for the generation of antisense
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) in a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability
CC of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC for antisense targeting

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
DB 24 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 56
AA00526
ID AAX00526 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.

AC AAX00526;

DT 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Poly-pyrimidine target sequence for antisense oligonucleotides.

KM Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
KM interaction; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5856103-A.

PD 05-JAN-1999.

PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.

PI Clark CL, Gray DM;

PS MPI; 1999-105098/09.

PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.

PS Disclosure; Col 13-14; 72pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a target mRNA for the generation of antisense
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) in a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability
CC of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC for antisense targeting

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 45.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 11; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
DB 1 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUC 24

RESULT 57
AA074325/c
ID AAA74325 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX


```

AC AAA74325;
XX
XX
DT 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Lobloolly pine SSR repeat of locus R1PT73.
XX
XX Lobloolly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
KM Genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
KM plant breeding programme; ss.
XX
OS Pinus taeda.
XX
XX WO200042210-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000325.
XX
XX 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232884.
XX 19-JAN-1999; 99US-00232785.
XX
XX (INTO ) INT PAPER CO.
XX (ECHT/) ECHT C S.
XX (NELS/) NELSON C D.
XX (USDA ) US SEC OF AGRIC.
XX
XX Echt CS, Nelson CD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-482836/42.
XX
XX Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
PT for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
PT study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
XX
XX Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to lobloolly pine polynucleotides with one
CC or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AAA74205-A74322). The present
CC sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
CC DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
CC population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
CC breeding programmes
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4414 ATAAATATAATATTATTAATATA 4437
DB 24 ATAAATATAATATAATATAATA 1

```

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XX
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
XX Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
XX Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAsteriskDNA pyrimidinaasteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
PT pyrimidine strand.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognising an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a
CC triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
DB 24 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

```

```

RESULT 59
AAF57998
ID AAF57998 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAF57998;
XX
XX 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleic acid triplex DNA sequence #3.
XX
XX Hoogsteen-paired duplex; Watson-Crick pairing; triplex;
KM antisense therapy; gene expression control; transcription; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200105937-A2.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
XX Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
XX Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAasteriskDNA pyrimidinaasteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
PT pyrimidine strand.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; English.

```


CC	method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC	of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC	Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in
CC	calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC	hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC	triple-forming sequences, or antigenic oligomers. The present sequence
CC	represents a hybrid mRNA sequence which is used in the exemplification of
CC	the present invention
XX	
XX	Sequence 24 BP, 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
XX	Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
XX	Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	270 CTCCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db	24 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 65	
AAF87784/C	
ID	AAF87784 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF87784;
XX	
DT	11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hybrid DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:11.
XX	
KM	Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
XX	Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; thermal melting temperature;
KM	phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	US6183966-B1.
XX	
PD	06-FEB-2001.
XX	
PF	22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX	
PR	07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
XX	
PR	03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX	
PA	(TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX	
PI	Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2001-280429/29.
XX	
PT	Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
PT	of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
PT	using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Col 15; 43pp; English.
XX	
XX	The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
CC	nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
CC	comprises: (a) a first database having a list of stability values for
CC	independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
CC	inputting data comprising N(x); data list, defining a nucleic acid
CC	sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
CC	a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
CC	comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
CC	targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
CC	nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
CC	These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
CC	method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC	of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC	Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in
CC	calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC	hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable

CC	triplex-forming sequences, or antigenic oligomers. The present sequence
CC	represents a hybrid DNA sequence which is used in the exemplification of
CC	the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity	95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	271 TCTCTCTTTTCTCTCTCTCTC 294 Db. 24 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 66	
AAF87783	
ID	AAF87783 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.
AC	AAF87783;
XX	
DT	11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hybrid mRNA sequence SEQ ID NO:10.
XX	
KM	Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
KM	Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; thermal melting temperature;
KW	phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PM	US6183966-B1.
PD	06-FEB-2001.
XX	
PF	22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX	
PR	07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR	03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX	
PA	(TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX	
P1	Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-280429/29.
PT	
PT	Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
PT	of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
PT	using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Col 15; 43pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
CC	nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
CC	comprises: (a) a large database having a list of stability values for
CC	independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
CC	inputting data comprising N(x), data list, defining a nucleic acid
CC	sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
CC	a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
CC	comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
CC	targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
CC	nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
CC	These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
CC	method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC	of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC	Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in
CC	calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC	hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC	triplex-forming sequences, or antigenic oligomers. The present sequence
CC	represents a hybrid mRNA sequence which is used in the exemplification of
CC	the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 DB 24 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 69
 ADN97168/c
 ID ADN97168 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADN97168;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe of the invention #4.
 XX
 KM DNA fingerprinting; Cannabis sativa; short tandem repeat marker;
 KM forensic identification; marijuana; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO2004008841-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 21-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022887.
 XX
 PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397179P.
 XX
 PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA.
 PA (KEIM/) KEIM P S.
 PA (ZINN/) ZINNAMON K.
 PI Keim PS, Zinnamon K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-143139/14.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid for amplification of a short tandem repeat
 PT located in DNA isolated from Cannabis sativa L species, useful for
 PT forensic identification of marijuana or for linking a marijuana sample to
 PT its plant source.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 35; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to DNA fingerprinting for Cannabis Sativa
 CC using short tandem repeat markers. The nucleic acid is useful for
 CC forensic identification of marijuana or for linking a marijuana sample to
 CC its plant source. The present sequence represents a probe of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 DB 24 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 70
 AAQ70853
 ID AAQ70853 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ70853;
 XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 23-MAR-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #16.
 XX
 KM Foldback triplex forming; oligo; duplex; forming region; triplex; linker;
 KM specificity; stable complex formation; hepatitis; malaria;
 KM Watson-Crick base pairing; Hoogsteen base pairing; antisense therapy;
 KM gene expression; modulation study; tissue culture; animal model;
 KM antisense therapy; AIDS; candidiasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH
 FT misc_structure 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Duplex forming region"
 FT misc_feature 21..25
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "Loop or linker region"
 FT misc_structure 26..33
 FT /tag= c
 FT /note= "Triplex forming region"
 XX
 PN WO9417091-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-AUG-1994.
 XX
 PF 21-JAN-1994; 94WO-US000755.
 XX
 PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-00008000.
 XX
 PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 XX
 PI Kandimalia ER, Agrawal S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-264023/32.
 XX
 PT Fold-back triplex forming oligo-nucleotide - used to study duplex and
 PT triplex formation, gene expression modulation, and also as a therapeutic
 PT agent, e.g. against AIDS and malaria.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 50pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ70838-58 are foldback triplex forming oligos.
 CC These sequences comprise a duplex forming region which binds stably to a
 CC target nucleic acid, a triplex forming region which binds to the so-
 CC formed duplex and a linker region connecting the 2 regions. These
 CC oligonucleotides have greater specificity and more stable complex
 CC formation with target nucleic acids than known oligonucleotides. This is
 CC because they must read the target sequence twice, once through Watson-
 CC Crick base pairing to form a duplex and then through Hoogsteen base
 CC pairing to form a triplex. These oligos can be useful for in vitro
 CC studies of kinetics of duplex and triplex formation under varying
 CC parameters. They are also useful in gene expression modulation studies in
 CC tissue culture or animal models. They are also useful as therapeutic
 CC agents in a new approach with characteristics of both the antisense and
 CC CC antisense therapeutic approaches. They can be used to treat AIDS,
 CC hepatitis, malaria and candidiasis. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 33 BP; 2 A; 17 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 33;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
 DB 2 CGACCCATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 33

RESULT 71

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ABN81205/c
ID ABN81205 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABN81205;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 5.
XX
KM Giant black tiger prawn; Penaeus monodon; pacific white shrimp;
KM Litopenaeus vannamei; shrimp; microsatellite sequence; genome mapping;
KM Taura Syndrome Virus; TSV; infection; probe; ss.
XX
OS Litopenaeus vannamei.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200034476-A2.
XX
PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 10-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029571.
XX
PR 10-DEC-1998; 98US-0111670P.
XX
PA (TUFFT) TUFFTS COLLEGE.
XX
PI Alciivar-Warren A, Xu Z, Dhar AK, Fan Y, Meenan D, Garcia DK;
DR WPI; 2000-423422/36.
XX
PT Polynucleotides of shrimp are useful for identifying, mapping and
PT characterizing of the genome of various species of shrimp.
XX
PS Page 60; Example 4; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (I) of the giant
CC black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the
CC pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (ABN80997-ABN81172), both
CC containing microsatellite sequences including those P. monodon
CC microsatellite sequences given in GenBank AF077550-AF077598. (I), the
CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful
CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the
CC genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,
CC preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a
CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)
CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of
CC the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATATATATATG 4440
DB 27 ATATATATGATATATATATATATATG 1
RESULT 72
AAQ73441/c
ID AAQ73441 standard; RNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC AAQ73441;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Crohn's disease/ulcerative colitis 3' RNA homologous to 28S rRNA.
XX
KM Inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; probe;
KM primer; amplify; small RNA; disease; tissue; antibody; biopsy; diagnosis;

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KM histopathology; detection; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9421662-A1.
XX
PD 29-SEP-1994.
XX
PF 15-MAR-1994; 94MO-US002806.
XX
PR 15-MAR-1993; 93US-00031778.
XX
PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Altman S, Lundberg PH, Guerrier-Takada C, George ST;
PI Robertson HD, Goldberg AR;
DR WPI; 1994-316924/39.
XX
PT Diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease - using bodily tissue as well as
PT biopsied tissues.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 20; 71pp; English.
XX
CC A series of partial nucleic acid sequences (AAQ73438-42) determined from
CC isolated small RNA molecules specific to inflammatory bowel disease such
CC as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. The sequences of the RNAs were
CC determined by alkaline hydrolysis and gel electrophoresis. The nucleic
CC acids of AAQ73440-1 were found to be homologous to a portion of the human
CC 28S rRNA (AAQ73442) when searches of nucleotide sequence databases were
CC carried out. The nucleic acids shown, or their complements, can be used
CC as probes hybridizing to, or as primers to amplify, regions of the small
CC RNAs, or their complementary nucleic acid sequences, present in the
CC diseased tissues. The sequences, or their complements, were used to
CC derive peptides (AAR63104-116) which could be utilised to generate
CC antibodies against peptides present in the diseased tissues. With this
CC method, it is possible to perform diagnosis from bodily samples as well
CC as biopsied tissue. This allows rapid diagnosis early in the course of
CC the disease, an improvement over methods relying on histopathological
CC detection available only once the disease has become overtly established.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 22 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 78.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3909 CGCGCCACCGCCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCC 3940
DB 33 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 2
RESULT 73
ADQ92406
ID ADQ92406 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC ADQ92406;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hml CDRL1 variant DNA, S26P.
XX
KM Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; TNF-alpha mediated disease;
KM sepsis; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory disease;
KM neurodegenerative disease; malignancy; TNF-secreting tumour;
KM alcohol-induced hepatitis; psoriasis; psoriatic arthritis;
KM Wegener's granulomatosis; ankylosing spondylitis; heart failure;
KM reperfusion injury; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KM pulmonary fibrosis; hepatitis C infection; Kawasaki's pathology;
KM Refsum's disease; ataxia; telangiectasia; Alzheimer's disease;
KM Down's syndrome; Parkinson's disease; leukaemia; myelodysplastic syndrome;
KM lymphoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; Burkitt's syndrome;

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KM hypokinetic movement disorder; drug-induced movement disorder;
KM crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KM multiple sclerosis; Grave's disease; diabetes mellitus; atherosclerosis;
KM Shy-drager syndrome; cachexia; infectious diseases; antibody therapy;
KM human; light chain variable region; VL; CDR;
KM complementarity determining region; variant; mutant; gene; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..33
FT /-tag= a
FT /product= "Human hui CDR11 variant peptide"
FT /partial
FT /note= "No start and stop codon"
XX
XX
PN US2004131613-A1.
XX
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
XX
PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338627.
XX
XX
PR 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338627.
XX
XX
PA (WATK/) WATKINS J D.
PA (VASS/) VASSEROT A P.
PA (MARQ/) MARQUIS D.
PA (HUSE/) HUSE W D.
XX
XX
PI Watkins JD, Vasserot AP, Marguis D, Huse WD;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-524894/50.
DR P-PSDB; ADQ92405.
XX
XX
PT New composition comprising a tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha)
PT binding molecule, useful for treating a TNF-alpha mediated disease such
PT as sepsis, an autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and
PT neurodegenerative diseases.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 60pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha)
CC binding polypeptides and their encoding polynucleotides. The invention is
CC useful for treating TNF-alpha mediated disease such as sepsis, an
CC autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory diseases,
CC neurodegenerative diseases, malignant pathologies involving TNF-secreting
CC tumors, alcohol-induced hepatitis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis,
CC Wegener's granulomatosis, ankylosing spondylitis, heart failure,
CC reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC fibrosis, hepatitis C infection, Kawasaki's pathology, Refsum's disease,
CC ataxia, telangiectasia, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, Parkinson's
CC disease, leukemias (acute, chronic myelocytic, chronic lymphocytic
CC and/or myelodysplastic syndrome), lymphomas (Hodgkin's, non-Hodgkin's and
CC Burkitt's syndrome), hypokinetic movement disorders, drug-induced
CC movement disorders, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, amyotrophic
CC lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, Grave's disease, diabetes
CC mellitus, atherosclerosis, Shy-drager syndrome, cachexia and infectious
CC diseases. The invention is also useful in antibody therapy. The present
CC sequence is human hui complementarity determining region (CDR) of light
CC chain variable (VL) region (CDRL) variant DNA. This sequence is used in
CC the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 74
ADQ80595
ID ADQ80595 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADQ80595;
XX
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE TNF-alpha binding molecule light chain CDR DNA #14.
XX
XX
KM TNF-alpha binding; complementarity determining region; CDR; TNF-alpha;
KM immunosay; CDR1-3; CDRH-3; sepsis; autoimmune disease;
KM rheumatoid arthritis; allergy; multiple sclerosis;
KM systemic lupus erythematosus; scleroderma; diabetes mellitus; cachexia;
KM parasitic disease; infectious disease; sarcoidosis;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
KM disseminated intravascular coagulation; Parkinson's disease;
KM Alzheimer's disease; Down's syndrome; psoriasis; ankylosing spondylitis;
KM Wegener's granulomatosis; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; asthma;
KM graft-versus-host disease; leukemia; ds; gene.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN US2004131612-A1.
XX
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
XX
PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338552.
XX
XX
PR 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338552.
XX
XX
PA (WATK/) WATKINS J D.
PA (VASS/) VASSEROT A P.
PA (MARQ/) MARQUIS D.
PA (HUSE/) HUSE W D.
XX
XX
PI Watkins JD, Vasserot AP, Marguis D, Huse WD;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-516978/49.
DR P-PSDB; ADQ80594.
XX
XX
PT Composition useful for treating diseases such as leukemia, asthma,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, psoriasis or multiple
PT sclerosis, comprises TNF-alpha binding molecule.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 60pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a composition which comprises a TNF-alpha
CC binding molecule having sequence of complementarity determining region
CC (CDR) in light chain variable region (CDRL)-3 and sequence of CDR in
CC heavy chain variable region (CDRH)-3. The composition is useful in the
CC treatment of TNF-alpha mediated diseases, TNF-alpha binding molecule is
CC useful for treating sepsis, autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC allergy, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma,
CC diabetes mellitus, cachexia, acute and chronic parasitic and/or
CC infectious diseases, sarcoidosis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative
CC colitis, Crohn's disease, disseminated intravascular coagulation,
CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, psoriasis,
CC ankylosing spondylitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, idiopathic pulmonary
CC fibrosis, asthma, graft-versus-host disease, or leukemia. TNF-alpha
CC binding molecule is useful in diagnostic methods for detecting TNF-alpha
CC in patients known to be or suspected of having TNF-alpha-mediated
CC disease. TNF-alpha binding molecule is useful in immunoassays for
CC detecting or quantifying TNF-alpha in a sample. The present sequence
CC represents a TNF-alpha binding molecule light chain DNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```

XX Key
FH modified_base
FT 2 /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT 3 /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5
FT 5 /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8
FT 8 /+tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9
FT 9 /+tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11
FT 11 /+tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12
FT 12 /+tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14
FT 14 /+tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15
FT 15 /+tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17
FT 17 /+tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 18
FT 18 /+tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 20
FT 20 /+tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 21
FT 21 /+tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 23
FT 23 /+tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 24
FT 24 /+tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 26
FT 26 /+tag= p
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 27
FT 27 /+tag= q
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT 28 /+tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

```

FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX
XX PN WO9209705-A1.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-00603420.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J,
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 68; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the HER
XX promoter duplex between positions -65 to -380 which contains a purine-
XX rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and
XX others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
XX characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. cytomegalovirus; HPV;
XX HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The
XX triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out
XX without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer
XX may contain an inverted polarity region formed from an o-xylolo dimer
XX synthon. The linking gp. is o-xylolo (nucleotides have the 3' positions
XX of xylene sugars linked via the o-xylene ring). Two nucleotides are
XX coupled through a xylene residue to form the dimer synthon. This
XX additional modification may render the oligomer stable to nuclease
XX activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by
XX in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on
XX 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 28 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 28;
XX Best local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4415 TAAATATATATATATATATATAT 4439
XX
XX Db 1 TAAATATATATATATATATATATAT 25
XX
XX RESULT 78
XX AAQ30338
XX ID AAQ30338 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30338;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer HER104 for forming triplex with HER target duplex.
XX Herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis;
XX inflammation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS

```

```

XX Key
FH modified_base
FT 2 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 18
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 20
FT /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 21
FT /*tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 23
FT /*tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 24
FT /*tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 26
FT /*tag= p
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 27
FT /*tag= q
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT /*tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base

```

```

FT /*tag= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base
FT 29 /*tag= s
FT /mod_base= anthraquinone
FT PN
FT MO9209705-A1.
FT 11-JUN-1992.
FT PD
FT 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
FT PF
FT 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
FT PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
FT PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
FT PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
FT PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
FT PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
FT PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
FT XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX DR
XX
XX PT New oligomers conrg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX PS
XX Claim 12; Page 68; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the HER
XX promoter duplex between positions -65 to -380 which contains a purine-
XX rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and
XX others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
XX characterized by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. cytomegalovirus; HPV;
XX HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumors and inflammation. The
XX triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out
XX without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer
XX may contain an inverted polarity region formed from an o-xyloso dimer
XX synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso (nucleosides have the 3' positions
XX of xlyose sugars linked via the o-xyloso ring). Two nucleotides are
XX coupled through a xylene residue to form the dimer synthon. This
XX additional modification may render the oligomer stable to nuclease
XX activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by
XX CC in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on
XX CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX SO Sequence 29 BP, 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 29;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4415 TAATAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
XX DB 1 TAATAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 25
XX
XX RESULT 79
XX AAQ33511/C
XX ID AAQ33511 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC
XX XX
XX AAQ33511;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGA209.
XX
XX PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
XX
XX

```


Page 60; Example 4; 120pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (I) of the giant black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the Pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (ABN8097-ABN8117), both containing microsatellite sequences including those P. monodon microsatellite sequences given in GenBank AB077550-AP077598. (I), the complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp, preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV) infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0 %; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 80.6%; Pred.No.1.8e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Oy 270 CTCTCTCTTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 300
Dn 1 CTTTC TTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTT 31

RESULT 82
ABZ70612
ID ABZ70612 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX AC ABZ70612;
XX DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Arabidopsis fatty acid transporter cts forward primer Hla6T7 DSF.
XX KM Fatty acid; transporter; ATP binding cassette transporter;
XX KW ABC transporter; plant; transgenic plant; fatty acid; peroxisome; CTS;
XX XM PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX PN WO2003008597-A2.
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002MO-GBO03334.
XX PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00017727.
XX PR 05-APR-2002; 2002GB-00007883.
XX PA (UTLE-) UNIV LEEDS.
XX PI Baker A., Slocombe S., Graham I,
XX DR WPI; 2003-221851/21.
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding a peroxisomal fatty acid transporter, useful
PT for regulating fatty acid or acyl CoA transport across cellular
XX membranes, plant growth or seed development, or modulating fatty acid
XX utilization by a plant.
PS PS Claim 23; Page 56; 56pp; English.

The present sequence is that of forward primer Hla6T7 DSF which is specific to the novel Arabidopsis thaliana gene (see ABZ70611) encoding peroxisomal fatty acid transporter CTS (see ABP72485). The primer can be used in a claimed method of identifying plant material selected from a plant cell and/or plant tissue and/or plant and/or plant seed comprising a disrupted, deactivated, disabled, mutated, deleted, knocked-out or rendered transcriptionally ineffective CTS nucleic acid. CTS nucleic acids and proteins can be used to regulate fatty acid transport across

	CC	the peroxisome and/or glyoxisome membranes, to regulate growth, to
	CC	regulate seed development, and to alter the spectrum of fatty acids which
	CC	can be utilised by a plant
	XX	
SQ		Sequence 29 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.4%;	Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity	85.2%;	Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches	23; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	270	CCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296 1 CTCTCTCTATCTCATCTCTCATT 27
Dn		
RESULT 83		
AAF99703		
ID	AAF99703 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
AC	AAF99703;	
XX		
DT	12-JUN-2001 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #819.	
XX		
KW	Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;	
KW	immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;	
KW	fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;	
KW	infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
PN	WO200122972-A2.	
PD	05-APR-2001.	
PR	25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.	
XX		
XX	25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.	
PR	27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.	
PR	23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.	
XX		
PA	(IOMA) UNITY IOMA RES FOUND.	
PA	(COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.	
P1	Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;	
DR	WPI; 2001-273485/28.	
XX		
PT	Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma	
XX	using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.	
PS	Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune	
CC	response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic	
CC	acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an	
CC	immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory	
CC	nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich	
CC	(py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects	
CC	against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae	
CC	and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,	
CC	haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or	
CC	staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is	
CC	also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or	
CC	immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a	
CC	T12 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the	
CC	present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.4%;	Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity	95.5%;	Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 84
 ABS78424
 ID ABS78424 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABS78424;
 XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #908.

XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
 KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
 KW rubecsis; Ogler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
 KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
 KW angiodioma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
 KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200253141-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.

XX PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.

XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

XX PI Bratzler RL;

XX DR WPI, 2002-566690/60.

XX PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
 XX antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 35; 276pp; English.

XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
 CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
 CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
 CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
 CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
 CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
 CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC rubecsis, Ogler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
 CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joint, angiodioma,
 CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
 CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
 CC acid of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 85
 ACH03242
 ID ACH03242 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ACH03242;
 XX DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #877.

XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
 KW antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
 KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US2003050268-A1.

XX PD 13-MAR-2003.

XX PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.

XX PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.

XX PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.

XX PI (BERG/) BERG D J.

XX PT Krieg AM, Berg DJ;

XX DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.

XX PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
 PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
 PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 32; 229pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
 CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
 CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
 CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
 CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
 CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
 CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 86
 ADB37205
 ID ADB37205 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADB37205;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #819.

XX ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
 KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.

XX OS Synthetic.

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0076479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 221pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 291
Db 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22
RESULT 87
ADK61705
ID ADK61705 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADK61705;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Base containing SSR sequence #9.
XX
KM rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.
XX
OS Oryza sp.
XX
PN JP2003319782-A.
XX
PD 11-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
XX
PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
XX
PA (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI.
PA (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-003560/01.
XX
PT Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and
PT amplifying genetic marker.
XX
PS Claim 34; SEQ ID NO 9; 30pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as
CC amplification genetic marker and identifying whether rice variety is

CC any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kasalath, breath which came or
CC Hayamasari, Italica Livorno, Dunghan Shall, Arroz Da Terra, Pany, USSR22,
CC Nihonbare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and
CC identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base
CC - containing SSR sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 291
Db 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22
RESULT 88
ADK61713/C
ID ADK61713 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADK61713;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Base containing SSR sequence #17.
XX
KM rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.
XX
OS Oryza sp.
XX
PN JP2003319782-A.
XX
PD 11-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
XX
PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
XX
PA (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI.
PA (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-003560/01.
XX
PT Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and
PT amplifying genetic marker.
XX
PS Claim 65; SEQ ID NO 17; 30pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as
CC amplification genetic marker and identifying whether rice variety is
CC any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kasalath, breath which came or
CC Hayamasari, Italica Livorno, Dunghan Shall, Arroz Da Terra, Pany, USSR22,
CC Nihonbare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and
CC identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base
CC - containing SSR sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 291
Db 22 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 89
ABV77081/C
ID ABV77081 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABV77081;

```

XX 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT PCR primer used to amplify a 452 bp fragment of murine Fraz cDNA.
XX
XX Ca2+ calmodulin-dependent protein kinase IV; CamKIV; allergic asthma;
XX aplastic anaemia; Fraz; cytokine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200285388-A1.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011045.
XX
XX 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282898P.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322438P.
XX
XX (UYDU-) UNITV DUKE.
XX
XX Means AR;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-093062/08.
XX
XX Screening a test compound for its ability to act as a Ca2+-calmodulin-
XX dependent protein kinase IV (CamKIV) agonist for treating e.g. aplastic
XX anaemia by contacting CamKIV and its substrate in the presence and absence
XX of a test compound.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 35; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for screening a test compound for
XX its ability to act as a Ca2+ calmodulin-dependent protein kinase IV
XX (CamKIV) agonist. The method comprises contacting CamKIV and its
XX substrate in the presence and absence of a test compound to effect a
XX CamKIV-dependent phosphorylation of the substrate, and determining the
XX level of phosphorylation of the substrate and comparing its level with
XX the level of phosphorylation in the absence of the compound. The method
XX is useful for preparing a medicament for preventing allergic asthma or
XX treating aplastic anaemia. PCR primers ABV77081-82 were used to amplify a
XX fragment of murine Fraz cDNA. The primers were used to quantify cytokine
XX transcript levels in defective memory phenotype CD4 T cells, to show that
XX these cells function in the absence of CamKIV
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
XX |||||
XX CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 90
XX AAT32790
XX ID AAT32790 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAT32790;
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Triple helix-forming oligonucleotide for purifying plasmid pXL2726.
XX
XX Triple helix; triplex formation; Hoogsteen base pairing; plasmid;
XX purification; double-stranded DNA; homopyrimidine; polypurine; pXL2726;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9618744-A2.
XX

```

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XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 08-NOV-1995; 95WO-FR001468.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94FR-0001516Z.
XX
XX (RHON ) RHONE POULENC RORER SA.
XX
XX Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P;
XX
XX MPI; 1996-300660/30.
XX
XX Purificn. of double stranded DNA by triple helix formation - comprises
XX hybridising immobilised oligo-nucleotide to specific sequence in target
XX DNA.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 18; 34pp; French.
XX
XX Double-stranded (ds) DNA can be purified from complex mixtures of nucleic
XX acids, proteins, endotoxins, nucleases, etc. by passing the mixture over
XX a support to which an oligonucleotide is covalently attached; the
XX oligonucleotide is able to form a triple helix by hybridisation with a
XX specific sequence present in the dsDNA. The method is particularly suited
XX to purification of plasmid DNA. In an example, the present
XX oligonucleotide was used for purifying plasmid pXL2726 (especially
XX constructed by inserting a linker comprising a (GA)25 homopurine sequence
XX into the BamHI and EcoRI sites of pBSK+)
XX
XX Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
XX |||||
XX CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 26
XX
XX RESULT 91
XX AAT32778
XX ID AAT32778 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAT32778;
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Triple helix-forming oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Triple helix; triplex formation; Hoogsteen base pairing; plasmid;
XX purification; double-stranded DNA; homopyrimidine; polypurine; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9618744-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 08-NOV-1995; 95WO-FR001468.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94FR-0001516Z.
XX
XX (RHON ) RHONE POULENC RORER SA.
XX
XX Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P;
XX
XX MPI; 1996-300660/30.
XX
XX Purificn. of double stranded DNA by triple helix formation - comprises
XX hybridising immobilised oligo-nucleotide to specific sequence in target
XX DNA.
XX

```


PS Claim 13; Page 26; 34pp; French.

XX Double-stranded (ds) DNA can be purified from complex mixtures of nucleic acids, proteins, endotoxins, nucleases, etc. by passing the mixture over a support to which an oligonucleotide is covalently attached; the oligonucleotide is able to form a triple helix by hybridisation with a specific sequence present in the dsDNA. The present sequence is a preferred oligonucleotide which can form a triple-helix with the homopurine target sequence (GA)₂₅. The target sequence may be present naturally, e.g. in a plasmid origin of replication, or can be introduced artificially. The method is particularly suited to purification of plasmid DNA

CC Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 270 CTCCTCTCTTTCCTCTCTCT 291
Db 5 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 26

RESULT 92
AAS19344
ID AAS19344 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAS19344;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide sequence used to purify plasmid XL2726.
KW ss; DNA purification; triple helix; plasmid purification; XL2726.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH repeat_region 5..26
FT /*tag= a
FT /rpt_type= TANDEM
FT repeat_unit 5..6
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "CT repeat type"

XX WO200192511-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017122.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00580923.
XX
XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
XX
XX Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P, Blanche F, Cameron B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-097772/13.
XX
XX Purifying double-stranded (ds) DNA from a solution containing dsDNA and other components, comprises passing the solution through a support comprising a covalently coupled oligonucleotide able to form a triple helix with the dsDNA.
XX
XX Example 7.2; Page 20; 40pp; English.

CC This invention comprises a method of purifying double-stranded DNA from a solution containing the double-stranded DNA mixed with other components, comprising passing the solution through a support comprising a covalently coupled oligonucleotide capable of forming a triple helix with the double-stranded DNA by hybridisation with a specific sequence present in the double-stranded DNA. The method is useful for purifying double-stranded

CC DNA contained in a solution and mixed with other components. The new method is a simple, rapid and effective method for DNA purification, and makes it possible to obtain especially high purities with high yields. The method enables DNA to be purified from complex mixtures comprising other nucleic acids, proteins, endotoxins, nucleases and the like. The supports may be readily recycled, and the DNAs obtained display improved properties to pharmaceutical safety. Further, the method entails only one step contrary to prior art. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to purify the XL2726 plasmid using the method of the invention

CC Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 270 CTCCTCTCTTTCCTCTCTCT 291
Db 5 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 26

RESULT 93
ABL35103
ID ABL35103 standard; RNA; 30 BP.

AC ABL35103;
XX
XX 04-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Phosphorothioate substituted RNA SEQ ID NO: 9.
XX
XX DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory; vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;
KW immunostimulant; anti-allergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;
KW immunosuppressive; protozoacide; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..30
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

XX WO200193902-A2.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018276.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209797P.
XX
XX (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.
XX
XX Mond J, Flora M, Kliman DM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-130570/17.
XX
XX New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or HIV infection.

XX
XX Example 1; Page 30; 68pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or

Qy 4414 ATATATATATATATATATATTA 4438
|||||
Db 25 ATATATATATATACAAATCATATTA 1

RESULT 96
AAD61193/c
ID AAD61193 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61193;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168274.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals; autoimmune disorders;
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
525 TGGAACCATGGCAATCAG 544

Qy 702 ACTGTTCCAGGATCCGAGG 721
|||||
Db 20 TGGAACCATGGCAATCAG 1

RESULT 97
AAD61199/c
ID AAD61199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61199;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168280.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals; autoimmune disorders;
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
702 ACTGTTCCAGGATCCGAGG 721
|||||

DB 20 ACTGTTGAGGATCCGAAAG 1

RESULT 98
AAD61208/C
ID AAD61208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61208;
XX
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168289.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 ACCTGAGTCTGGGAAACTG 1484
DB 20 ACCTGAGTCTGGGAAACTG 1

RESULT 99
AAD61212/C
ID AAD61212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61212;
XX
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168293.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1505 TGGTCTGAGCAGAGTTCT 1524
DB 20 TGGTCTGAGCAGAGTTCT 1

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RESULT 100
AADD61213/c
XX AAD61213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD61213;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168294.
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KM Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX FT methyl cytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1510 CTGAGGCAAGTTCTACAGC 1529
DB 20 CTGAGGCAAGTTCTACAGC 1
```

```
RESULT 101
AADD61214/c
XX AAD61214 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD61214;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168295.
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KM Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX FT methyl cytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1515 GACAAGTTCTACAGCCACAA 1534
DB 20 GACAAGTTCTACAGCCACAA 1
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RESULT 102

ID	AA061243/C	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AA061243;	
DT	15-JAN-2004	(first entry)
DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168329.	
KM	Human; Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPSPD; insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation; immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT	/tag= a	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"	
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT	/tag= b	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	16..20
FT	/tag= c	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	
PN	US2003114401-A1.	
PD	19-JUN-2003.	
XX		
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
PI	Bennett CF, Frejer SM;	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,	
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such	
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.	
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic	
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing	
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPSPD) to modulate/inhibit the	
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases	
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,	
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence	
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide.	
XX		
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY	Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
	Matches	20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	4059 GGCGAGACTGCCATGCATG 4078	
	20 GGCGAGACTGCCATGCATG 1	

RESULT 103
AAD61260/C

ID	AAD61260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AAD61260;
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human Shp-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168346.
XX	
KW	Human; Shp-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D; insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation; immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
FH	Key
FH	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= A
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT	methyl cytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= C
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	US2003114401-A1.
PD	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Shp-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Shp-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Shp-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Shp-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals; autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	is human Shp-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pctd. No. 1,4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
5114 AGAATAGTGGTGATGCT 5133	
20 AGAATAGTGGTGATGCT 1	

RESULT 104
AAD61187/c
ID AAD61187 standard; DNA; 20 BP

```

XX AC AAD61187;
XX XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168268.
XX KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX XX
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 63 CCCATGCTGCTAGGCCATG 82
Db 20 CCCATGCTGCTAGGCCATG 1

```

```

AC AAD61198;
XX XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168279.
XX KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX XX
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 693 GATAAATTCACGTGTCAGGC 712
Db 20 GATAAATTCACGTGTCAGGC 1

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RESULT 105
AAD61198/c
ID AAD61198 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

RESULT 106
AAD61204/c
ID AAD61204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61204;

```
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168285.
XX
DE Human Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1, INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 848 TGAGGAGACACAGAAAGTG 867
DB 20 TGAGGAGACACAGAAAGTG 1
```

```
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168286.
XX
XX
XX Human Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1, INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
XX PS Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1150 CACTGCTCTGCAAGAGCTC 1169
DB 20 CACTGCTCTGCAAGAGCTC 1
```

```
RESULT 107
AAD61205/c
ID AAD61205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61205;
AC
XX
```

```
RESULT 108
AAD61235/c
ID AAD61235 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61235;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
```


XX	DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #166321.
XX	XX	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX	KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX	KW	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX	KW	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	XX	Synthetic.
XX	XX	
FH	FH	Key
FT	FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	FT	/*tag= a
FT	FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	FT	/note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	FT	methyl cytidines"
FT	FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	FT	/*tag= b
FT	FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	FT	16..20
FT	FT	/*tag= c
FT	FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	PN	US2003114401-A1.
XX	XX	
XX	PD	19-JUN-2003.
XX	XX	
XX	PE	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	XX	
XX	PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	XX	
PI	PI	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	XX	
XX	DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	XX	
PT	PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT	PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT	PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	XX	
PS	PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX	XX	
CC	CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC	CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	XX	
XX	XX	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	
SO	SO	
XX	XX	Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX	XX	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
OY	OY	2781 GAGAGTTTGTCAAGATCA 2800
DB	DB	20 GAGAGTTTGTCAAGATCA 1
XX	XX	
XX	XX	RESULT 109
XX	XX	AAD61244/C
XX	XX	ID AAD61244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	XX	AC AAD61244;
XX	XX	DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	XX	

[illegible]

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XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4709 AGTGACACAAGCGCTTAG 4728
DB 20 AGTGACACAAGCGCTTAG 1
RESULT 111
AAD61195/c
ID AAD61195 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61195;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168276.
XX
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```
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 535 GCAACATCACCGCTCAAG 554
DB 20 GCAACATCACCGCTCAAG 1
RESULT 112
AAD61201/c
ID AAD61201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61201;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168282.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
```

KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW	phosphorichioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
FT	
FT	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1. .20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorichioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	methyl cytidines"
FT	1. .5
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	16. .20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	
XX	US2003114401-A1.
PD	
XX	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present Sequence
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	770 CAAGAGGAAAAACATGGGCG 789
DB	20 CAAGAGGAAAAACATGGGCG 1
XX	
RESULT 113	
AD61207/C	
ID	AD61207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AD61207;
XX	
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168288.
XX	
KW	Human, Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D,
KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;

[illegible]

```
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1500 AAGGATGTTCTGAGGACAA 1519
XX DB 20 AAGGATGTTCTGAGGACAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 115
XX AAD61217/c
XX ID AAD61217 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61217;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168298.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
```

```
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1623 GAATATGTTTTCGACTC 1642
XX DB 20 GAATATGTTTTCGACTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 116
XX AAD61221/c
XX ID AAD61221 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61221;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168302.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1771 AGATCAGCTCGTGGTTCTC 1790
XX |||||||
XX 20 AGATCAGCTCGTGGTTCTC 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 117
XX AAD61249/c
XX ID AAD61249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61249;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168335.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX Synthetic.
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4489 TTTCGAAACATTCGTCATAT 4508
XX |||||||
XX 20 TTTCGAAACATTCGTCATAT 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 118
XX AAD61257/c
XX ID AAD61257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61257;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168343.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX Synthetic.
```

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4968 GAAGAGCTTTGCTGTTGCT 4987
Db 20 GAAGAGCTTTGCTGTTGCT 1
RESULT 119
AAD61192/c
ID AAD61192 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61192;
AC 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168273.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
```

```
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 427 TTGAGTGGAGGGGCTCCG 446
Db 20 TTGAGTGGAGGGGCTCCG 1
RESULT 120
AAD61226/c
ID AAD61226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61226;
AC 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168307.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2031 GACACGCTGAAGCAGGCAT 2050
DB 20 GACACGCTGAAGCAGGCAT 1
RESULT 121
AAD61239/c
ID AAD61239 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61239;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168325.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
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FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3094 AGAAGCTCTATGACTTTGTG 3113
DB 20 AGAAGCTCTATGACTTTGTG 1
RESULT 122
AAD61209/c
ID AAD61209 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61209;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168290.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1489 TTAAGAACTCCAGGATGGT 1508
DB 20 TTAAGAACTCCAGGATGGT 1
RESULT 123
AAD61258/c
ID AAD61258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61258;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168344.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
FT
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4997 CGGCGCTCCAGCCTGGCTG 5016
DB 20 CGGCGCTCCAGCCTGGCTG 1
RESULT 124
AAD61262/c
ID AAD61262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61262;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168348.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
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FT      modified_base      1..5      methyl cytidines"
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT      modified_base
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX      PN      US2003114401-A1.
XX      PD      19-JUN-2003.
XX      PF      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PR      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PI      Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX      DR      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX      PS      Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX      PT      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX      PT      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX      PT      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX      CC      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX      CC      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX      CC      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX      CC      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX      CC      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX      CC      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX      CC      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      5231 GATGGAAGTCTGCGTACCA 5250
XX      DB      20 GATGGAAGTCTGCGTACCA 1
XX
XX      RESULT 125
XX      AAD61263/C
XX      ID      AAD61263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC      AAD61263;
XX      DT      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX      DE      Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168349.
XX      KM      Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX      KM      insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX      KM      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX      KM      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX      FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      FT      modified_base      1..20
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XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX      FT      methyl cytidines"
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FT      modified_base      1..5
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FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT      modified_base      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX      PN      US2003114401-A1.
XX      PD      19-JUN-2003.
XX      PF      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PR      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PI      Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX      DR      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX      PS      Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX      PT      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX      PT      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX      PT      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX      CC      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX      CC      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX      CC      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX      CC      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX      CC      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX      CC      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX      CC      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      5243 CGTACCATAAATTTGTC 5262
XX      DB      20 CGTACCATAAATTTGTC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 126
XX      AAD61210/C
XX      ID      AAD61210 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC      AAD61210;
XX      DT      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX      DE      Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168291.
XX      KM      Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX      KM      insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX      KM      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX      KM      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX      FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      FT      modified_base      1..20
XX      FT      /*tag= a
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX      FT      methyl cytidines"
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FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN PN US2003114401-A1.
XX XX 19-JUN-2003.
PD PD
XX XX
XX XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF PF
XX XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR PR
XX XX
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA PA
XX XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
PI PI
XX XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR DR
XX XX
XX XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX XX
XX XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
PS PS
XX XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
SQ SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1495 AGTCCAGAGATGCTCTGAG 1514
DB 20 AGTCCAGAGATGCTCTGAG 1
RESULT 127
AAB61215/C
ID AAB61215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
AC AC AAD61215;
XX XX
XX XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT DT
XX XX
DE DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168296.
XX XX
XX XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Homo sapiens.
OS OS Synthetic.
OS OS
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH FH modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methyl cytidines"
FT FT modified_base 1..5
FT FT /*tag= b
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FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN PN US2003114401-A1.
XX XX 19-JUN-2003.
PD PD
XX XX
XX XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF PF
XX XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR PR
XX XX
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA PA
XX XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
PI PI
XX XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR DR
XX XX
XX XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX XX
XX XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
PS PS
XX XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
SQ SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1536 AAAATCTGCAGCTCATTTAA 1555
DB 20 AAAATCTGCAGCTCATTTAA 1
RESULT 128
AAB61218/C
ID AAB61218 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
AC AC AAD61218;
XX XX
XX XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT DT
XX XX
DE DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168299.
XX XX
XX XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Homo sapiens.
OS OS Synthetic.
OS OS
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH FH modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methyl cytidines"
FT FT modified_base 1..5
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1668 CTCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
DB 20 CTCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1
RESULT 129
AAD61227/c
ID AAD61227 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61227;
AC
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168308.
DE
XX Human: Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2115 GGGTTGCTCAACGCCACTT 2134
DB 20 GGGTTGCTCAACGCCACTT 1
RESULT 130
AAD61242/c
ID AAD61242 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61242;
AC
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168328.
DE
XX Human: Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX XX
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3548 GCCCGAGATGTTGAGAAC 3567
Db 20 GCCCGAGATGTTGAGAAC 1
RESULT 131
AAD61245/c
ID AAD61245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD61245;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168331.
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH FT 1..20
FH FT /*tag= a
FH FT /mod_base= OTHER
FH FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methyl cytidines"
FT FT 1..5
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
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FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX XX
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4084 CTCAGTGAAGCTGCCACTGAG 4103
Db 20 CTCAGTGAAGCTGCCACTGAG 1
RESULT 132
AAD61250/c
ID AAD61250 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD61250;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168336.
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH FT 1..20
FH FT /*tag= a
FH FT /mod_base= OTHER
FH FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methyl cytidines"
FT FT 1..5
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4623 TGGAGTGACAGAGGCTCG 4642
DB 20 TGGAGTGACAGAGGCTCG 1

XX
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
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XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 180 GCGACCACTTGCACGAGG 199
DB 20 GCGACCACTTGCACGAGG 1

RESULT 134
AAD61233/c
ID AAD61233 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61233;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168319.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1.20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1.5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16.20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX

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PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2604 AGTGACCACAGCCCTGTCTT 2623
DB 20 AGTGACCACAGCCCTGTCTT 1
RESULT 135
AAD61253/C
ID AAD61253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61253;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168339.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN
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XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4771 GATCTACTGCGCTTCAGT 4790
DB 20 GATCTACTGCGCTTCAGT 1
RESULT 136
AAD61216/C
ID AAD61216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61216;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168297.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN
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PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1618 GGAAGGATATGCTTTGCT 1637
DB 20 GGAAGGATATGCTTTGCT 1
XX
RESULT 137
AAD61225/c
ID AAD61225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61225;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168306.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
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XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1791 TCCAGGGCGAGGAAAGAC 1810
DB 20 TCCAGGGCGAGGAAAGAC 1
XX
RESULT 138
AAD61229/c
ID AAD61229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61229;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168310.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
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PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorder,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0,
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XX 2493 ACAGGATCAACTACACTT 2512
XX |||||||
XX 20 ACAGGATCAACTACACTT 1
XX
XX RESULT 139
XX AAD61230/C
XX ID AAD61230 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61230;
XX AC
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168311.
XX DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphoridate backbone; ss.
XX KW
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH 1..20
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT /tag= C
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT /tag= C
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX

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XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR	
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA	
XX	
PI	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	2526 GACCGAGTCCTCGAAGTC 2545
DB	20 GACCGAGTCCTCGAAGTC 1
RESULT 140	
AAD61236/C	
ID	AAD61236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAD61236;
XX	
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168322.
XX	
KW	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	methyl cytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	
PN	US2003114401-A1.
XX	
DD	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	


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PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2790 GTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 2809
Db 20 GTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 1
RESULT 141
AAd61238/c
ID AAd61238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAd61238;
AC
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168324.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT modified_base /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
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XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
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XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3089 GAGGAGAGAGCTCTATGACT 3108
Db 20 GAGGAGAGAGCTCTATGACT 1
RESULT 142
AAd61251/c
ID AAd61251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAd61251;
AC
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168337.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= a
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FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT modified_base /*tag= b
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= C
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XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
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PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4666 GGAGCTTGTGGGTACA 4685
DB 20 GGAGCTTGTGGGTACA 1

RESULT 143
AAD61200/c
ID AAD61200 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61200;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168281.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
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PN US2003114401-A1.
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XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 AAGCTGACACGCTCATCGA 763
DB 20 AAGCTGACACGCTCATCGA 1

RESULT 144
AAD61222/c
ID AAD61222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61222;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168303.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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PN US2003114401-A1.
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XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1776 ACGTCTGTTCTCTCCAA 1795
Db 20 ACGTCTGTTCTCTCCAA 1
RESULT 145
ID AAD61237/c
AC AAD61237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
AC AAD61237;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168323.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
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XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
PI

XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3014 GCCTCTCACCACCATGGG 3033
Db 20 GCCTCTCACCACCATGGG 1
RESULT 146
ID AAD61246/c
AC AAD61246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
AC AAD61246;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168332.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
PI

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4090 GAGCTGCCACTGAGTCGGGA 4109
DB 20 GAGCTGCCACTGAGTCGGGA 1
RESULT 147
AAD61248/C
ID AAD61248 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61248;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168334.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4456 CACTCATGATGTCACAGTG 4475
DB 20 CACTCATGATGTCACAGTG 1
RESULT 148
AAD61186/C
ID AAD61186 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61186;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168267.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 CCACGCGGCTGTCAGCAGCG 35
DB 20 CCACGCGGCTGTCAGCAGCG 1
RESULT 149
AAD61194/C
ID AAD61194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61194;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168275.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN 19-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 530 CCATGGCAACATCACCCT 549
DB 20 CCATGGCAACATCACCCT 1
RESULT 150
AAD61254/C
ID AAD61254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61254;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168340.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN 19-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4852 CTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCAAG 4871
DB 20 CTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCAAG 1
XX
RESULT 151
AAD61206/c
ID AAD61206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61206;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168287.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PN 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
DR Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1194 CCATCCCTGAGTCTCTGCA 1213
DB 20 CCATCCCTGAGTCTCTGCA 1
XX
RESULT 152
AAD61228/c
ID AAD61228 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61228;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168309.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PN 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
DR Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2120 CGTCACAGCCACTTGACTT 2139
DB 20 CGTCACAGCCACTTGACTT 1
RESULT 153
AAD61261/c
ID AAD61261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61261;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168347.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PN 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5180 AATCCAGTGTGTGTGTA 5199
DB 20 AATCCAGTGTGTGTGTA 1
RESULT 154
AAD61232/c
ID AAD61232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61232;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168313.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PN 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.

CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2598 ATGACGAGTGCACGAGCC 2617

20 ATGACGAGTGCACGAGCC 1

RESULT 155
AAD61189/c
ID AAD61189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61189;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168270.

KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

US2003114401-A1.

19-JUN-2003.

06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

WPI; 2003-801302/75.

Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.

The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

172 TGTACGCTGCGACGAGTTGC 191

20 TGTACGCTGCGACGAGTTGC 1

RESULT 156
AAD61191/c
ID AAD61191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61191;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168272.

KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

US2003114401-A1.

19-JUN-2003.

06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

WPI; 2003-801302/75.

Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.

The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 223 GCAGCCGTGCAGCGGTGTAT 242

Db 20 GCAGCCGTGCAGCGGTGTAT 1

RESULT 157
AAD61196/c
ID AAD61196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61196;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168277.

XX Human, Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 579 GCGAAGACGCGAGCTTCTCT 598

Db 20 GCGAAGACGCGAGCTTCTCT 1

RESULT 158
AAD61224/c
ID AAD61224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61224;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168305.

XX Human, Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1786 TTCTCTCCAGGGGACAGGA 1805
DB 20 TTCTCTCCAGGGGACAGGA 1

RESULT 159
AAD61240/C
ID AAD61240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61240;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168326.

XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2003114401-A1.
PN 19-JUN-2003.
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3099 CTCATGACTTGTGTAGAC 3118
DB 20 CTCATGACTTGTGTAGAC 1

RESULT 160
AAD61241/C
ID AAD61241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61241;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168327.

XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2003114401-A1.
PN 19-JUN-2003.
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3539 GCTGACGAGCCGAGATGT 3558
DB 20 GCTGACGAGCCGAGATGT 1
RESULT 161
AAD61256/c
ID AAD61256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61256;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168342.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4914 ATCACCAGCCAGTTAAGC 4933
DB 20 ATCACCAGCCAGTTAAGC 1
RESULT 162
AAD61203/c
ID AAD61203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61203;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168284.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 AACATGGGGCTGTGACCCA 799

DB 20 AACATGGGGCTGTGACCCA 1

RESULT 163

AAD61220/c

ID AAD61220 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61220;

DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168301.

KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;

KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;

KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2003114401-A1.

PN 19-JUN-2003.

PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennet CF, Freiler SM;

PI Bennet CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.

PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signal, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1766 CAGAAAGATCAGCTCTGCT 1785

DB 20 CAGAAAGATCAGCTCTGCT 1

RESULT 164

AAD61247/c

ID AAD61247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61247;

DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168333.

KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;

KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;

KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2003114401-A1.

PN 19-JUN-2003.

PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennet CF, Freiler SM;

PI Bennet CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.

PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signal, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4196 TGTTCAGGAAAGGCCTA 4215
DB 20 TGTTCAGGAAAGGCCTA 1

RESULT 165
AAB61255/c
ID AAB61255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAB61255;
AC AAB61255;
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168341.
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4903 GGTGGCAGCCATCACCAGC 4922
DB 20 GGTGGCAGCCATCACCAGC 1

RESULT 166
AAB61188/c
ID AAB61188 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAB61188;
AC AAB61188;
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168269.
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

QY 1761 CCTCCAGAGATCAGCTC 1780
|||||
DB 20 CCTCCAGAGATCAGCTC 1

RESULT 169
AAD61223/c
ID AAD61223 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61223;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168304.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW Immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1781 CTGTTCTCTCCAGGAGC 1800

DB 20 CTGTTCTCTCCAGGAGC 1
|||||

RESULT 170
AAD61231/c
ID AAD61231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61231;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168312.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW Immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2592 GACATCATGACGATGACCA 2611
|||||


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RESULT 173
AAD61234/C
ID AAD61234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61234;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168320.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2610 CACAGCCTGCTCTTGGCAC 2629
DB 20 CACAGCCTGCTCTTGGCAC 1

```

```

RESULT 174
ADN11751/C
ID ADN11751 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN11751;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Ship-1 inhibitor sequence.
XX
XX cytosolic; antimicrobial; immunosuppressive; vasotropic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; dermatological; virucide;
XX antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; ophthalmological;
XX hypotensive; gynaecological; angiogenesis; epithelial cell;
XX Ship-1 inhibitor; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004032880-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032494.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418393P.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Marcussen EG, Dean NM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-330359/30.
XX
XX Inhibition of angiogenesis useful for treating e.g. cancer, autoimmune
XX disorders involves contacting epithelial cells with Ship-1 inhibitor.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 26pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for the inhibition of
XX angiogenesis by epithelial cells, which involves contacting the cells
XX with SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 (Ship-1)
XX inhibitor. The method can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for
XX inhibiting secretion of matrix metalloproteinase by endothelial cells,
XX and for inhibiting angiogenesis by inhibiting tube formation by
XX epithelial cells useful for treating diseases such as cancer, infectious
XX disease, autoimmune disorder, vascular malformation, DiGeorge syndrome,
XX cavernous hemangioma, atherosclerosis, transplant arteriopathy, obesity,
XX psoriasis, wart, allergic dermatitis, scar keloids, pyogenic granulomas,
XX blistering disease, Kaposi sarcoma, persistent hyperplastic vitreous
XX syndrome, diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, choroidal
XX neovascularization, primary pulmonary hypertension, asthma, nasal polyps,
XX inflammatory bowel and periodontal disease, ascites, peritoneal
XX adhesions, endometriosis, uterine bleeding, ovarian cysts, ovarian
XX hyperstimulation, arthritis, synovitis, osteomyelitis and osteophyte
XX formation. The present sequence is a Ship-1 inhibitor.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 600 GTGCGGCCAGCGATCCAT 619
DB 20 GTGCGGCCAGCGATCCAT 1

```

```

RESULT 175
AAQ20875/C
ID AAQ20875 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AAQ20875;
XX
XX 11-MAY-1992 (first entry)
XX

```


PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-CAN00434.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0281901P.
XX
PA (CANA) NAT RES COUNCL CANADA.
PI Dacila R, Dumonceaux T, Venglat P, Babic V, Keller W, Selvaraj G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-046813/04.
XX
PT New isolated nucleotide sequence derived from a KNAT1 gene, useful for
PT generating a transgenic plant with modified fluorescence architecture.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 76; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleotide sequence for generating a
CC transgenic plant with modified fluorescence architecture, which is
CC derived from a KNAT1 gene and encodes at least a part of the KNAT1 gene
CC product. The isolated nucleotide sequence is useful for generating a
CC transgenic plant with a modified fluorescence architecture. The methods
CC are useful in altering plant architecture and in identifying and
CC isolating polynucleotides encoding genes with BP-related functions from
CC other plant species. The present sequence is *Brassica napus*
CC *brevipedicellus* (BnBP) DNA amplifying PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 266 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
DB 30 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 8
RESULT 180
ACA89735/c
ID ACA89735 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ACA89735;
AC
XX
DT 09-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Herbicide resistance polymorphic marker related primer #34.
DE
XX
XX Polymorphic marker; herbicide resistance; herbicide susceptible plant;
KM herbicide resistant plant; *Conyza canadensis*; *Lolium rigidum*; goosegrass;
KM glyphosate; paraquat; sulfonyl urea moiety; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
PN WO2003031937-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032637.
PF
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328750P.
XX
XX (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
PA
XX
PI Chao Q, Grasso L, Nicolaides NC, Saez PM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430273/40.
DR
XX
XX Identifying polymorphic markers of herbicide resistance in a plant, by
PT analyzing genomic DNA of herbicide resistant and susceptible plants, and
PT identifying difference that correlate with resistance or susceptibility.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of identifying polymorphic markers of

CC herbicide resistance in a plant. The method involves: isolating genomic
CC DNA from an herbicide susceptible plant and an herbicide resistant plant
CC of the same species, performing genetic analysis and identifying
CC differences between their genomic DNA, identifying the difference that
CC correlate with herbicide resistance or susceptibility, thus identifying
CC polymorphic markers. The method is useful for identifying polymorphic
CC markers of herbicide resistance in a plant e.g. *Conyza canadensis*, *Lolium*
CC *rigidum* and goosegrass species, where the herbicides include glyphosate,
CC paraquat and sulfonyl urea moieties. This sequence represents a primer
CC associated with the identification of polymorphic markers of herbicide
CC resistance
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
DB 22 VCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 181
ADN06390
ID ADN06390 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX ADN06390;
AC
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FLAP related microsatellite marker SEQ ID NO:38.
DE
XX
XX leukotriene synthetase inhibitor; myocardial infarction;
KM acute coronary syndrome; antiatherosclerotic; cardiant; antianginal;
KM leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor; leukotriene receptor antagonist;
KM 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP; human; chromosome 13;
KM chromosome 13q12; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase gene promoter;
KM 5-lipoxygenase promoter; diabetes; hypertension; hypercholesterolemia;
KM obesity; inflammatory marker; low density lipoprotein; cholesterol;
KM high density lipoprotein; angina; atherosclerosis; microsatellite marker;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004035741-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032556.
PF
XX
PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419433P.
XX
PR 21-FEB-2003; 2003US-0449331P.
XX
XX (DECO-) DECODE GENETICS EHF.
PA
XX
PI Helgadottir A, Gurney ME, Gulcher JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-357211/33.
DR
XX
XX Use of leukotriene synthetase inhibitor for manufacture of a medicament
PT for treatment for myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
PT infarction in individual.
XX
XX Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 38; 306pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes using a leukotriene synthetase inhibitor
CC (I) for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of myocardial
CC infarction or susceptibility to myocardial infarction in an individual.
CC Also described is a method (M1) for the treatment of acute coronary
CC syndrome (ACS) in an individual comprising administering (I). (I) has
CC antiatherosclerotic, cardiant and antianginal activities, and can be used

PT Vbeta gene.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 807; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis, degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
 RESULT 184
 ID ADO81123 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO81123;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker consensus sequence #1.
 XX
 KM Gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PMU;
 KM disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
 KM cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
 KM milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; PT7-blue-vector; sheep;
 KM microsatellite; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN DE10236711-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
 XX
 PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
 XX
 PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-215730/21.
 XX
 PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
 PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
 PT length of amplicons.
 PS Claim 9, Page 50; 64pp; German.

XX
 CC The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
 CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PMU). The method comprises: PCR
 CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PMU, using
 CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
 CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
 CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
 CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
 CC more PMU, and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
 CC include PMU. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
 CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
 CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
 CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
 CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
 CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
 CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
 CC sequence represents a prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker
 CC consensus sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATATATATATA 4434
 Db 1 ATATATATATATATATATATATA 21
 RESULT 185
 ID AAQ33557/c
 XX AAQ33557 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ33557;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Microsatellite sequence from clone AGUA248.
 XX
 KM PCR, selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
 KM genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Bos taurus.
 XX
 PN WO9213102-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1992.
 XX
 PF 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
 XX
 PA (GENM-) GENMARK.
 XX
 PI Georges M, Maesey JM;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1992-284684/34.
 XX
 PT Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
 PT mapping, and selective breeding.
 XX
 PS Table 7; Page 151; 517pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obt'd. by
 CC screening a library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250 and 500
 CC bp with an (AC)₁₅ and a (TC)₁₅ oligonucleotide probe. One out of 50
 CC clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
 CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (76)_n > 9 microsatellites
 CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information
 CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
 CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and

[illegible][illegible]

CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of GGGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; GAAGUACUCCAUUUAAG;
CC GUACGACACCGGAGAU; AGAUGAUGAUGAUAU; UGAAGACUCUGUCAGUU;
CC CAUGGCGCCUGUGUA; UGCGCCUCUGUUGAU; GAGUAGUGAUGAUA; CA;
CC GGAUGAUGAUGAUA; and GAAGACUCUGUCAGUU. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention. The sequence is shown in
CC the specification as DNA, but described as siRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2992 AAACGAGCTGCCCATCTTA 3010
DB 1 AAACGAGCTGCCCATCTTA 19
XX
RESULT 193
ADQ60815
ID ADQ60815 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADQ60815;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-INO5D siRNA related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:517.
XX
KM ss; siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
XX RNA interference.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004045543-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
XX
PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
XX
PI Anastasia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
XX
PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
PT by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
PT nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
PT of the target sequence.
XX
PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 517; 199pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
CC interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
CC nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
CC functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
CC substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
CC sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific
CC criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
CC siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
CC functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
CC effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the
CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of GGGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; GAAGUACUCCAUUUAAG;

CC GUACGACACCGGAGAU; AGAUGAUGAUGAUAU; UGAAGACUCUGUCAGUU;
CC CAUGGCGCCUGUGUA; UGCGCCUCUGUUGAU; GAGUAGUGAUGAUA; CA;
CC GGAUGAUGAUGAUA; and GAAGACUCUGUCAGUU. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention. The sequence is shown in
CC the specification as DNA, but described as siRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 652 GGAATTGCGTTTACACTTA 670
DB 1 GGAATTGCGTTTACACTTA 19
XX
RESULT 194
ADQ60816
ID ADQ60816 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADQ60816;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-INO5D siRNA related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:518.
XX
KM ss; siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
XX RNA interference.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004045543-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
XX
PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
XX
PI Anastasia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
XX
PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
PT by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
PT nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
PT of the target sequence.
XX
PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 518; 199pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
CC interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
CC nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
CC functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
CC substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
CC sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific
CC criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
CC siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
CC functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
CC effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the
CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of GGGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; GAAGUACUCCAUUUAAG;
CC GUACGACACCGGAGAU; AGAUGAUGAUGAUAU; UGAAGACUCUGUCAGUU;
CC CAUGGCGCCUGUGUA; UGCGCCUCUGUUGAU; GAGUAGUGAUGAUA; CA;

CC They have specific and selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells,
CC and can be used for treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of
CC lymphoblastic origin, and of the solid type, in particular lymphomas.
CC These oligonucleotides were created to determine the relevance of the
CC repeating unit (Gm) for cytotoxic activity. The results for
CC oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 show that oligonucleotides having (CT)³,
CC (AT)³, and (GC)³ repeating units cannot significantly alter the cellular
CC growth, while the oligonucleotide containing the (Gm) repeating unit is
CC only poorly toxic at high concentrations. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 299
DB 1 TCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCT 27
RESULT 197
AAAS2137
ID AAAS2137 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAAS2137;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE NEO257 primer for pBAB1 plasmid amplification.
XX
KM BTU1; beta-tubulin; protein expression system; negative selection;
KM pacitaxel sensitivity; cell surface; antigen; protozoa; ciliate;
KM live vaccine; Ichthyophthirius multifiliis; immobilization-antigen;
KM 1-antigen; freshwater; fish; protozoacide; neol; resistance; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200046381-A1.
XX
PD 10-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 04-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US002966.
XX
PR 04-FEB-1999; 99US-0118634P.
XX 02-MAR-1999; 99US-012372P.
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124905P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131121P.
XX
PA (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
PA (GAER/) GAERTIG J.
PA (DICK/) DICKERSON H W.
PA (CLAR/) CLARK T G.
XX
PI Gaertig J, Dickerson HW, Clark TG;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-514962/46.
XX
PT Recombinant expression systems for expressing heterologous nucleic acids
XX and producing recombinant protein, comprises nonpathogenic protozoa such
XX as Tetrahymena resistant to pacitaxel.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 83pp; English.
XX
CC The Tetrahymena thermophila beta-tubulin BTU1 gene was used to construct
CC pBAB1, in which the entire coding sequence was replaced with the neomycin
CC resistance gene, neo1. pBAB1 was then used to construct another
CC derivative in which the neo coding region was replaced with the entire
CC coding sequence of the Ichthyophthirius i-antigen pre-protein. The
CC primers NEO257 and BTU3 (see AAAS2138) were used to amplify the pBAB1
CC plasmid non-coding sequences of BTU1, an N-terminal half of the neo1 gene
CC coding region and the vector sequence. Cells carrying a Btu1-IX350M

CC allele can be transformed to pacitaxel resistance by gene replacement of
CC Btu1-IX350M with a wild-type BTU1 gene fragment, eliminating the need to
CC incorporate a means for positive selection. Heterologous nucleic acids
CC (especially encoding antigenic polypeptides) can be inserted into a BTU
CC gene for successful cell-surface expression that is maintained by way of
CC negative selection. Preferred expression vectors disrupt the Btu1-IX350M
CC gene by homologous recombination-mediated insertion of a heterologous
CC nucleic acid, thereby restoring resistance to pacitaxel in the resulting
CC transgenic host. Transgenic ciliated protozoa are useful as live vaccines
CC for stimulating an immune response in a vertebrate. The transgenic
CC protozoan host cells are also useful for producing polyclonal antibodies
CC (claimed). In particular, Tetrahymena expressing Ichthyophthirius
CC multifiliis immobilization-antigen (1-antigen) protein on their surface
CC are effective vehicles for vaccination of freshwater fish against
CC infection by I. multifiliis
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4689 AGCCTGTTCTGTCACGCTTCACTGACA 4715
DB 1 AGCCAGTCCCTTCGCCGCTTCACTGACA 27
RESULT 198
AAVS5941/C
ID AAVS5941 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAVS5941;
XX
DT 03-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDGF DNA amplifying primer.
XX
KM Nucleus-transfer signal peptide; HDGF-NIS; HDGF protein; mouse;
KM liver cancer cell-derived growth factor; nuclear transfer; human;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP10234369-A.
XX
PD 08-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040824.
XX 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040824.
XX
PR 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040824.
XX
PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1998-535025/46.
XX
PT New nucleus-transfer signal introducing human liver cancer cell-derived
XX growth factor to nucleus - and new recombinant DNA, mutant and
XX transformed E. Coli and animal cells.
XX
PS Example; Page 11; 22pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Sequences shown in AAVS5934 to AAVS5951 represent PCR primers used in the
CC course of the invention. The invention provides nucleus-transfer signal
CC peptides (hHDGF-NIS1, hHDGF-NIS2) of human liver cancer cell-derived
CC growth factor (hHDGF) and nucleus-transfer signal peptides (mHDGF-NIS1,
CC mHDGF-NIS2) of mouse liver cancer cell-derived growth factor (mHDGF).
CC HDGF facilitates nuclear transfer. A recombinant DNA molecule in which
CC any of DNA base sequences encoding the peptides is recombined to a
CC vector, can be used to transform E. coli or other animal host cells
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

AC ABV92434;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3147.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN EPI239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3147; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB8399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 814 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACAC 835
DB 24 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACAC 3

ABV92435/C
ID ABV92435 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV92435;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3148.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN EPI239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3148; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB8399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 814 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACAC 835
DB 23 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACAC 2

RESULT 203
ABV92436/c
ID ABV92436 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABEV92436;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3149.
XX
KM Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-664061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3149; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

814 TGGCGCTGGAGAGAGACAC 835
|||
22 TGCCTCTGGAGAGAGAGACAC 1
Db

RESULT 204
ABV92433/c
ID ABV92433 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABEV92433;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3146.
XX
KM Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-664061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3146; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 TGCCGCTGAGAGAGACAC 835
DB 25 TGCTCTGAGAGAGACAC 4

RESULT 205

AAZ31587
ID AAZ31587 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAZ31587;

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX T7 PCR primer.

XX PCR primer; T7; primer production; gene amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Enterobacteria phage T7.

XX JP11266867-A.

PD 05-OCT-1999.

PF 24-MAR-1998; 98JP-00075579.

PR 24-MAR-1998; 98JP-00075579.

XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI SHINDAN KAGAKU KK.

DR WPI; 1999-613774/53.

XX A process for preparation of a primers - used in gene amplification.

PS Example 3; Page 5; 10pp; Japanese.

CC This sequence represents a T7 PCR primer. The invention relates to a
CC process for preparing a primer (such as this sequence) used for
CC amplification of genes, by denaturation, particularly with alkaline or
CC heat treatment and purification with an anion exchange column. The
CC produced primers can be used for the effective and specific amplification
CC of genes. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 26 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 276 CTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 22

RESULT 206

ADL22976/c
ID ADL22976 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC ADL22976;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Murine chromosome 8 repeat PCR primer #1.

XX ss; primer; mouse; PCR; chromosome 8; nucleic acid detection;

KW species-specific.

XX Mus sp.

PN WO2004013606-A2.

XX 12-FEB-2004.

XX 01-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US024161.

PR 02-AUG-2002; 2002US-0400726P.

PR 01-AUG-2003; 2003US-00400726.

XX (STRA-) STRATATECH CORP.

PI Allen-Hoffmann L, Centanni JM;

DR WPI; 2004-191425/18.

PT Detecting species-specific nucleic acid by providing a first cell sample
PT from first species and cell product from the first sample and exposing
PT the sample to the first nucleic acid probes specific for nucleic acid
PT from the second species.

PS Claim 10; Page 14; 39pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting a species-specific
CC nucleic acid, which comprises providing a sample comprising a first cell
CC sample from a first species and a cell product derived from the first
CC cell sample, where the sample has had previous exposure to second cells
CC from a second species or a cell product derived from the second cells and
CC first nucleic acid probes specific for nucleic acid derived from the
CC second species, and exposing the sample to the first nucleic acid probes.
CC The method is useful for detecting species-specific nucleic acid. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 27;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 ATTGACGACGAGCTCTCCCG 1241
DB 27 ATTGACGACGAGCTCTGCCG 6

RESULT 207

AAV16683/c
ID AAV16683 standard; DNA; 28 BP.

AC AAV16683;

DT 22-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide tag, designated T24.

XX Oligonucleotide tag; encoded adapter sequence; sequence determination;

KW identification; mRNA; nucleotide sequence; ds.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO9746704-A1.

PD 11-DEC-1997.

PF 02-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009472.

PR 06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659453.

PR 12-AUG-1996; 96US-00689587.

PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

PI Albrecht G, Brenner S, Lloyd DH, Dubridge RB, Pallas MC;

DR WPI; 1998-042210/04.

PT Nucleic acid sequence analysis based on ligation of adaptors to ends of
XX target polynucleotide(s) - useful for identifying populations of mRNA.
PS Disclosure; Page 9, 82pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide tag, designated T24.
CC The tag is part of an encoded adaptor sequence. The specification
CC describes a method of determining the nucleotide sequence at an end of a
CC polynucleotide. The method comprises ligating one or more encoded
CC adaptors to an end of the polynucleotide, each encoded adaptor having an
CC oligonucleotide tag selected from a minimally cross-hybridizing set of
CC oligonucleotides and a protruding strand complementary to a portion of a
CC strand of the polynucleotide. Nucleotides in each portion of the
CC polynucleotide strand are identified by specifically hybridizing a tag
CC complementary to each oligonucleotide tag. A method of determining the
CC nucleotide sequences of multiple polynucleotides, and a method of
CC identifying a population of mRNA molecules is also described in the
CC specification. The methods are used to determine the nucleotide sequences
CC at the end of a polynucleotide and to identify populations of mRNA
CC molecules
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 276 CTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 28 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 7
RESULT 208
AAV65965/c
ID AAV65965 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
XX AAV65965;
AC
XX
XX 16-DEC-1998 (first entry)
DE
XX Oligonucleotide tag T24.
DE
XX Oligonucleotide tag T24; analysis; terminal nucleotide;
KM specific ligation; adaptor; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9846621-A1.
PN
XX
XX 22-OCT-1998.
PD
XX
XX 14-APR-1998; 98WO-US0007592.
PF
XX
XX 15-APR-1997; 97US-00842608.
PR
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX
XX Dubridge RB, Albrecht G, Brenner S, Gryaznov SM, Mccurdy SN;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1998-568667/48.
DR
XX
XX Determining DNA sequences using adaptor-based analysis - avoids self-
PT ligation of target polynucleotides that have complementary ends.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 67pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide tag designated T24. It
CC is used in the course of the invention. The specification describes a new
CC method for determining a nucleotide sequence of a target polynucleotide.
CC The method comprises providing a double stranded target polynucleotide,
CC with one strand terminating in a 5'-hydroxyl group and the second strand
CC terminating at the same end in a 3'-phosphate group, and a double
CC stranded polynucleotide adaptor, with one strand terminating in a 3'-

CC hydroxyl blocking group, and the second terminating at the same end in a
CC 5'-phosphate group. The target polynucleotide end is ligated to the
CC adaptor end, so that the second strands of each join to form a singly
CC ligated target-adaptor adduct. The 3'-hydroxyl blocking group in the
CC adduct is converted to a 3'-hydroxyl group, and the 5'-hydroxyl group to
CC a 5'-phosphate group, either simultaneously or sequentially. The other
CC strands of target and adaptor polynucleotides are ligated, to form a
CC doubly ligated target-adaptor adduct, and at least 1 nucleotide in the
CC target polynucleotide is identified. The method may be used to analyse
CC terminal nucleotides of polynucleotides by specific ligation of specific
CC adaptors, which has specific applications in understanding the genetic
CC base of disease
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 276 CTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 28 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 7
RESULT 209
AAZ92121/c
ID AAZ92121 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
XX AAZ92121;
AC
XX
XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide tag used in a base-by-base sequencing method.
DE
XX DNA fingerprinting; sequence comparison; base-by-base sequencing method;
KM tag; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US6013445-A.
PN
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 07-OCT-1997; 97US-00946138.
PF
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659453.
PR
XX
XX 12-AUG-1996; 96US-00689587.
PR
XX
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97US-00862610.
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX
XX Albrecht G, Dubridge RB, Lloyd DH, Pallas MC, Brenner S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-170257/15.
DR
XX
XX Base-by-base sequencing of nucleic acids, useful e.g. for fingerprinting,
PT by ligating encoded adaptors to target sequence and identifying the
XX adaptor from binding to tag complement.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 8; 41pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide tag used in the method of the
CC invention. The invention relates to a method for sequencing a nucleic
CC acid sequence in which at least one double-stranded DNA encoded adaptor,
CC containing an oligonucleotide tag and a protruding strand complementary
CC to a portion of a strand of the nucleic acid sequence, is ligated to the
CC end of the nucleic acid sequence. This method of base-by-base sequencing
CC is suitable for automation, does not require repetitive processing cycles
CC involving many enzymes, and can be applied to parallel sequencing of many
CC nucleotide sequence fragments in a single reaction vessel. The method can
CC be used for DNA fingerprinting or sequence comparisons
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

ADP31996/c
 ID ADF31996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF31996;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide #3 of the invention.
 XX
 KM dendritic cell; CD34; Cytostatic; Antimicrobial; Protozoacide;
 KM cancerous disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 WO2003100040-A1.
 PN
 XX 04-DEC-2003.
 PD
 XX 27-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005567.
 PF
 XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011828.
 PR
 XX (MERRE) MERCK PATENT GMBH.
 PA
 XX Ramirez-Pineda R, Moll H;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2004-035142/03.
 DR
 XX
 PT New non-naturally occurring dendritic cell (DC) comprising a specific
 PT disease related antigen and a CpG molecule, useful for preparing a
 PT composition for preventing or treating infectious and cancerous diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 3; 34pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a non-naturally occurring dendritic cell
 CC (DC), having specific antigen presentation properties in an individual
 CC comprising a specific disease related antigen and a CpG molecule, and
 CC derived from CD34 + bone marrow precursor cells or peripheral blood
 CC monocyte preparations. The dendritic cell (DC) has specific antigen-
 CC presenting properties and is useful for preparing a composition for
 CC preventing or treating infectious and cancerous diseases. The present
 CC sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATAT 4433
 Db 20 ATATATATATATATATATAT 1
 RESULT 213
 ID ADF31996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF31996;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #15.
 XX
 KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 WO2004011613-A2.
 PN

XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPICENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2179; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy/ies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 214
 ID ADF31996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF31996;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #16.
 XX
 KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 WO2004011613-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-FEB-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 PF

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2180; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 215
 ADJ61325
 ID ADJ61325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ61325;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to IISR-X61176 #17.
 XX
 KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KW SB.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2181; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 216
 ADK61702
 ID ADK61702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK61702;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Base containing SSR sequence #6.
 XX
 KW rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.
 XX
 OS Oryza sp.
 XX
 PN JP2003319782-A.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PA (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI.
 PA (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-003560/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and
 PT amplifying genetic marker.
 XX
 PS Claim 22; SEQ ID NO 6; 30pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as
 CC amplification genetic marker and identifying whether test rice variety is

CC any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kasalath, breath which came or
CC Hyamassari, Itailca Livorno, Dungan Shali, Arroz Da Terra, Fany, USSR22,
CC Nihobare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and
CC identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base
CC - containing SSR sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Cy 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 217
ADO46716
ID ADO46716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO46716;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #2082.
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2182; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)

CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Cy 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 218
ADO46715
ID ADO46715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO46715;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #2081.
XX
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRL,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2181; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRL, CCRL3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRL, CCRL3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
 CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 290
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 219
 ADO46713
 ID ADO46713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46713;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2079.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCRL3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;
 KM triptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRL,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2179; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRL, CCRL3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRL, CCRL3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
 CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 290
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 220
 ADO46714
 ID ADO46714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46714;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2080.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
PN
XX 11-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
PF
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/J) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
PI NYCE JM, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2180; 174bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Prod. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

```

Db          1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 221
ID AAT86583
XX AAT86583 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAT86583;
XX
DT 25-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide; dimeric phosphoramidite synthon;
XX thioester; DNA synthesis; antisense oligonucleotide; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages between alternate
nucleotides (1 and 2, 3 and 4 etc.)"
XX
FN W09729116-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-1997.
XX
PE 06-FEB-1997; 97WO-GB000327.
XX
PR 06-FEB-1996; 96GB-00002326.
XX
PA (CRUA-) CRUCHEM LTD.
XX
PI Reese CB, Rao MV;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-415290/38.
XX
PT Solid phase synthesis of phosphorothioate oligonucleotide(s) using new
PT dimeric synthon(s) - useful as anti-sense molecules for inhibiting gene
PT expression.
XX
XX
XX Example 3; Page 25; 38pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which
XX was prepared by solid phase synthesis. The method comprises adding at
XX least one dimeric phosphoramidite synthon, optionally having a protected
XX thioester group in its internucleotide link, during the synthesis cycle.
XX These novel dimeric phosphoramidite synthons are used as antisense
XX molecules for inhibition of gene expression. The method gives increased
XX yields of the phosphorothioate oligonucleotide (since fewer cycles are
XX needed) and facilitates separation of impurities (greater difference in
XX size compared with use of monomeric synthons)
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 270 CTTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 289
XX CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 222
XX ACA89736/C
XX ID ACA89736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACA89736;
XX
XX
XX 09-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX

```

XX Herbicide resistance polymorphic marker related primer #35.
 DE Polymorphic marker; herbicide resistance; herbicide susceptible plant;
 XX herbicide resistant plant; Conyza canadensis; Lolium rigidum; goosegrasses;
 KW glyphosate; paraquat; sulfonyl urea moiety; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX MO2003031937-A2.
 PN 17-APR-2003.
 PD 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032637.
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328750P.
 XX (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
 PA Chao Q, Grasseo L, Nicolaides NC, Sasse PM;
 PI WPI; 2003-430273/40.
 XX Identifying polymorphic markers of herbicide resistance in a plant, by
 PT analyzing genomic DNA of herbicide resistant and susceptible plants, and
 PT identifying difference that correlate with resistance or susceptibility.
 XX Example 6; Page 38; 168pp; English.
 XX The invention describes a method of identifying polymorphic markers of
 CC herbicide resistance in a plant. The method involves: isolating genomic
 CC DNA from an herbicide susceptible plant and an herbicide resistant plant
 CC of the same species, performing genetic analysis and identifying
 CC differences between their genomic DNA, identifying the difference that
 CC correlate with herbicide resistance or susceptibility, thus identifying
 CC polymorphic markers. The method is useful for identifying polymorphic
 CC markers of herbicide resistance in a plant e.g. Conyza canadensis, Lolium
 CC rigidum and goosegrass species, where the herbicides include glyphosate,
 CC paraquat and sulfonyl urea moieties. This sequence represents a primer
 CC associated with the identification of polymorphic markers of herbicide
 CC resistance
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 290
 DB 20 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
 RESULT 223
 ADP17876
 ID ADP17876 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ADP17876;
 XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 DT Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4281.
 DE ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
 KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
 KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO2004048933-A2.
 PN 10-JUN-2004.
 PD
 XX

PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
 XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
 PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
 XX (AMRP) WYETH.
 PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
 PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
 PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
 PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
 PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
 PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
 XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
 PI Sloni DK;
 DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
 XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
 PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
 PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4612; 350pp; English.
 PS The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
 CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
 CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
 CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
 CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
 CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
 CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
 CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
 CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
 CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
 CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
 CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
 CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
 CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
 CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
 CC of the invention.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2782 AGAGTTTGTCAAGACTCAG 2801
 DB 5 AGAGTTTGTCAAGAGCCAG 24
 RESULT 224
 AAT03688
 ID AAT03688 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 AC AAT03688;
 XX 17-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 DT Triplex-affinity DNA capture method BamTC primer.
 DE Probe; purification method; triplex-affinity capture; triple helix;
 KW specific binding pair; biotin; avidin; antigen; antibody; immobilization;
 KW heterogeneous mix; S.cerevisiae; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US5482836-A.
 PN 09-JAN-1996.
 PD 14-JAN-1993; 93US-00004552.
 PF

XX 14-JAN-1993; 93US-00004552.
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX Smith CL, Cantor CR, Ito T;
 XX WPI; 1996-076888/08.
 XX
 XX Isolating particular double stranded DNA - by formation of a triple helix
 XX and sepn. using a specific molecular recognition system and a solid
 XX carrier.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Col 13; 20pp; English.
 XX
 XX The oligonucleotides AAT03687-9 are examples of probes used in a novel
 XX DNA purification method designated triple-affinity capture. The method
 XX comprises binding an oligonucleotide probe to a double-stranded target
 XX nucleic acid under conditions where a triple helix is formed. The probe
 XX is attached directly or indirectly to the one half of a specific binding
 XX pair e.g. biotin/avidin, antigen/antibody. The other half of the binding
 XX pair is attached to an immobilising agent e.g. a bead. After formation of
 XX the target-probe-binding pair-solid support complex, the target mol. can
 XX be recovered by separating the complex from the medium and separating the
 XX probe from the target nucleic acid. The method can be used to isolate
 XX very large specific intact double strand DNA from a heterogeneous mix.
 XX This primer was used to assay for transformants separated by the method
 XX from a human chromosome 21 plasmid library in plasmid pTC45. The plasmid
 XX contains a 45 bp simple T-C repeat which is able to form a triple helix
 XX with a (T-C)-contg. probe e.g. AAT03689
 XX
 XX Sequence 27 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
 DB 8 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 27

RESULT 225
 AAH91641
 ID AAH91641 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH91641;
 XX
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #716.
 XX
 XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
 XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX FT misc_feature 16
 XX FT /tag= a
 XX FT /note= "SNP, optionally insertion or deletion at this
 XX position"
 XX
 XX WO200142511-A2.
 XX
 XX 14-JUN-2001.
 XX
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
 XX
 XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
 XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
 XX

PA (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (EHLT-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX Dally M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
 XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
 XX
 XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
 XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 69; 463pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
 XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
 XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
 XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
 XX disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
 XX used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
 XX testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
 XX polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 28 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 DB 3 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 23

RESULT 226
 AB191106/c
 ID AB191106 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AB191106;
 XX
 XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#4355 oligo #1.
 XX
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 XX ligase detection reaction; HDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Klaman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful

CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Haemophilus influenza*, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Candida albicans* and
CC *Aspergillus fumigatus*, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from *Onchocerca volvulus*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Dracunculus*
CC *medinensis*. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 559 AGGAGCTGCTTCCAGACAGGC 581

DB 24 AGGTGCTGCTTCTGTGACAGGC 2

RESULT 227

AB191107
ID AB191107 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AB191107;

DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#4355 oligo #2.

KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious diseases;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kilman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful

CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Haemophilus influenza*, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Candida albicans* and
CC *Aspergillus fumigatus*, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from *Onchocerca volvulus*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Dracunculus*
CC *medinensis*. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 559 AGGAGCTGCTTCCAGACAGGC 581

DB 1 AGGTGCTGCTTCTGTGACAGGC 23

RESULT 228

AD017957
ID AD017957 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AD017957;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Primer of the invention #183.

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004003220-A2.

XX 08-JAN-2004.

XX 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Giles R, Baisch JM, McKeown B, Stolorow M;

XX WPI; 2004-091088/09.

XX New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more
PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for analyzing compromised nucleic
PT acid samples.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 184; 76pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a panel of two or more single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms, where each of the polymorphisms of the panel are selected
CC from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with
CC respect to one another, and where each of the polymorphisms of the panel
CC are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located
CC outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences. The known sample and the
CC unknown sample are from the same individual. The known sample is from a

PD 12-JAN-1999.
XX
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00775609.
XX
PR 17-JUL-1992; 92US-00915765.
PR 19-JUL-1993; 93US-00094710.
PR 19-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008342.
PR 17-JAN-1995; 95US-00374144.
XX
PA (APRO-) APROGENEX INC.
XX
PI Black M, Cudbage ML, Bresser J, Prashad N, Negari M;
XX WPI; 1999-152096/13.
DR
XX
XX
PT Method for distinguishing foetal cells from adult cells in blood - based
PT on amplification and detection of mRNA selectively expressed in foetal
PT cells.
XX
XX Example 4, 14; Col 49; 49pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of enriching foetal cells from maternal
CC blood and for identifying such foetal cells. Foetal cells can be
CC distinguished from adult cells in a blood specimen by (a) treating a
CC blood specimen from a pregnant female to yield a mixture of cells
CC comprising foetal cells and adult cells; (b) amplifying one or more mRNAs
CC within the cells, the mRNAs being selectively expressed in target foetal
CC cells to be distinguished but not expressed in adult blood cells; (c)
CC performing in situ hybridisation on the cells under hybridising
CC conditions suitable to maintain cell membranes in a substantially intact
CC state and with a hybridisation medium comprising a detectably labelled
CC probe complementary to the amplified mRNA that is selectively expressed
CC in the target foetal cells but not expressed in adult blood cells; (d)
CC removing the hybridisation medium and unhybridised probe from the mixture
CC of cells to yield hybridised cells; and (e) detecting the labelled probe
CC remaining in the hybridised cells; whereby cells in which the labelled
CC probe is detected are identified as the target foetal cells; A second
CC method for determining the presence of a target nucleotide sequence in
CC individual foetal cells present in a cellular specimen is also provided.
CC The methods (especially the second) is useful for detecting HIV,
CC hepatitis viruses or herpes viruses in foetal cells, or for detecting
CC chromosomal abnormalities in foetal cells. The present sequence
CC represents a probe used for the detection of the fragile X chromosome in
CC amniocytes and in peripheral blood mononuclear cells
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 16 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGACGCCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940
DB 24 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 2
XX
RESULT 232
ABN12700
ID ABN12700 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN12700;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12692.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN

XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12692; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1663 GCCAGCTCTCGCAGCAGATGAG 1685
DB 3 GCCAGTTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAG 25
XX
RESULT 233
ABN12701
ID ABN12701 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN12701;
XX
XX

KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KM G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003031621-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 XX
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX
 PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX
 PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1556; 156bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4438
 DB 25 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 3
 XX
 RESULT 236
 ACI68996
 ID ACI68996 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI68996;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 68987.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 68987; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously incorporated. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3189 GAAGTCACTAGCAGGCGCCCTCC 3211
 DB 1 GAAGTCACTAGTAGGCGCCCTCC 23
 XX
 RESULT 237
 ADCl4166/c
 ID ADCl4166 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ADCl4166;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RFX1 PCR primer, SEQ ID 34.
 XX
 KM Tumour suppressor gene; cancer; CpG island methylation; glioma;
 KM regulatory factor for X-box 1; RFX1; BGT-1; HOX; brain tumour; PCR;
 KM primer; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003074736-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP002489.
 XX
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00057926.
 XX
 PA (UYKE-) UNIV KEIO.
 XX
 PI Toda M, Kawakami Y, Ueda M, Ohashi Y;

XX DR WPI; 2003-712897/67.
 XX PT Screening tumor suppressor or cancer genes comprises comparing the degree
 PT of methylation in CpG island cytosine residues in genomic DNA from cancer
 PT tissue with than in DNA from normal tissue.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 34; 70pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for screening tumour suppressor
 CC genes or cancer genes by comparing the degree of methylation in CpG
 CC island cytosine residues in human glioma or glioma cell line-derived
 CC genomic DNA with that in genomic DNA from normal tissue. The tumour
 CC suppressive gene or cancer gene is particularly that of human glioma.
 CC Such human glioma suppressive gene can be regulatory factor for X-box 1
 CC (RFX1) gene or Bgt-1 gene. Cancer genes of the human glioma are the 9 HOX
 CC genes of HOXD1, HOXD3, HOXD4, HOXD8, HOXD9, HOXD10, HOXD13, HOXA9, HOXB9
 CC and HOXC9. The diagnostics, therapeutics, and methods are useful for
 CC screening for tumour suppressor genes or cancer genes, and for diagnosing
 CC and treating cancer, especially malignant brain tumours such as human
 CC glioma. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an example
 CC from the invention.
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 15 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3763 CCTTCACGTCGCTCATCCTGCGC 3785
 Db 25 CCTCCACGTCGCTCATCCTGCGC 3
 RESULT 238
 ADM56116
 ID ADM56116 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM56116;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ATP7A related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:53.
 XX
 KM mutant gene; Menkes disease; polymorphism; MNK gene; detection; human;
 KM ATP7A gene; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN KR2002063757-A.
 XX
 PD 05-AUG-2002.
 PD
 PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
 PF
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
 PR
 XX (HAHN/) HAHN S H.
 PA
 PI Hahn SH;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-101170/09.
 DR
 XX
 PT Mutant genes associated with classical menkes disease and polymorphism in
 PT MNK gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 53; 17pp; Korean.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes mutant genes associated with classical
 CC Menkes disease and polymorphisms in the MNK gene. Detection of the
 CC polymorphisms can be useful in the diagnosis of the classical Menkes
 CC disease in individuals. The mutant genes associated with classical Menkes

CC disease are provided, in which 645th arginine in ATP7A gene having the
 CC nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
 CC 646th glutamic acid in ATP7A gene is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
 CC 706th leucine in ATP7A gene is substituted by arginine; or 118th glycine
 CC in ATP7A gene is substituted by aspartic acid; 1255th glycine in ATP7A
 CC gene is substituted by arginine. The polymorphisms in MNK gene are
 CC provided, in which 336th valine in ATP7A gene is substituted by glutamic
 CC acid; 464th leucine nucleotide sequence CTG in ATP7A gene is substituted
 CC by TTG; 669th threonine in ATP7A gene is substituted by isoleucine;
 CC 1178th histidine in ATP7A gene is substituted by tyrosine; or 2771th base
 CC G in ATP7A gene is substituted by a base T. The present sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2913 ATCTCATCAGCATCAAGTCCTC 2935
 Db 2 ATGCTCAGCAGCATTAAGTCCTC 24
 RESULT 239
 AAX59902/c
 ID AAX59902 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX59902;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer Y145F used for site-directed mutagenesis of BFP and GFP.
 DE
 XX Mutation; DNA mutagenesis; site-directed mutagenesis;
 KM DNA segment replacement; domain swapping; Green fluorescent protein; GFP;
 KM Blue fluorescent protein; BFP; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO925871-A1.
 PN
 PD 27-MAY-1999.
 PD
 PF 17-NOV-1998; 98WO-GE003461.
 PF
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97GB-00024270.
 PR
 XX (BABR-) BABRAHAM INST.
 PA
 PI Joly ELD;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-347493/29.
 DR
 XX
 PT Methods for mutagenesis of DNA, particularly site-directed mutagenesis
 PT and domain swapping.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 28; 56pp; English.
 PS
 XX The specification describes a method whereby a pair of initial primers is
 CC used to generate further primers which are then used to copy an entire
 CC parental DNA molecule including template and vector into a form including
 CC a desired mutation or mutations. The methods are used for mutagenesis of
 CC DNA, particularly site-directed mutagenesis or replacement of DNA
 CC segments. Domain swapping is useful for analysing genes that are closely
 CC related but that differ at several positions and differ in their
 CC function. Domain swapping can also be used to generate proteins with
 CC altered structures and/or immunogenicity. PCR primers AAX5990-05 were
 CC used for site-directed mutagenesis of Green fluorescent protein (GFP) and
 CC Blue fluorescent protein (BFP), to exemplify the method of the invention
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1512 GAGGACAGTTCTACAGCCACAA 1534
 DB 23 GAGTACACTTCACAGCCACAA 1

RESULT 240
 AAT90149/c
 ID AAT90149 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT90149;
 XX
 DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense primer for human SH2 inositol phosphatase (SHIP).

XX Human; SH2; inositol phosphatase; SHIP; Shc; transformation; mitogenesis;
 KM signal transduction; detection; disease; cancer; predisposition;
 KM mutation; antibody; immunoassay; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
 KM amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9710252-A1.

XX 20-MAR-1997.

XX 13-SEP-1996; 96MO-US014754.

XX 14-SEP-1995; 95US-0003841P.

XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.

XX Rohsneider LR, Lioubin MN;

XX WPI; 1997-202170/18.

XX Polynucleotide encoding mammalian SH2-Inositol Phosphatase polypeptide -
 PT useful in detecting mutation(s) to diagnose or indicate risk of disease
 PT e.g. cancer and in prodn. of recombinant SH2-Inositol Phosphatase.

PS Example 3; Page 35; 51pp; English.

XX The present sequence is primer for the PCR amplification of the
 CC polynucleotide encoding human SH2 inositol phosphatase (SHIP), which
 CC binds Shc, a transforming protein with a SH2 domain implicated in
 CC mitogenic signal transduction. Detecting a SHIP associated disease, e.g.
 CC cancer, or a predisposition to such a disease, comprises comparing a SHIP
 CC encoding polynucleotide with a sample SHIP polynucleotide, and
 CC identifying mutations. Anti-SHIP antibodies can be used in immunoassays
 CC to detect and/or quantify wild type or mutant SHIP. The SHIP
 CC polynucleotide may be used for gene therapy, while antisense sequences
 CC can be used to block SHIP overexpression or mutant SHIP expression. It
 CC can also be used to screen for therapeutic compounds, which inhibit or
 CC enhance SHIP expression, replace SHIP function or suppress mutant SHIP
 CC function in cells. Animals or cell lines with SHIP polynucleotide
 CC deletions can be used as test systems for SHIP deletion or mutation
 CC therapeutics. N.B. The nucleotide and peptide sequences recited in the
 CC claims as sequence identification numbers 12, 13, 26 and 27 were not
 CC found anywhere in the specification

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1738 CCTGGAACATGGGTAACG 1755
 |||||

DB 18 CCTGGAACATGGGTAACG 1

RESULT 241

ID AAT64933 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX AAT64933;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (revised)

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-APR-1998 (first entry)

DE Partial DNA sequence of the fusion in plasmid pALK948.

XX Actinomodura flexuosa; xylanase; recombinant; fungal host; pulp;
 KM paper industry; enzyme; bleaching; fusion; Tricoderma reesei; ss.

XX Hypocrea jecorina.
 OS Nonomuraea flexuosa.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT CDS

FT 1..27

FT /tag= a

FT /product= "Mannanase-xylanase fusion protein"

FT 1..6

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "corresponds to bases 1342-1347 of T. reesei man1
 sequence"

FT 7..18

FT /tag= c

FT /note= "KEX2-linker sequence"

FT 19..27

FT /tag= d

FT /note= "corresponds to bases 432-440 of A. flexuosa AM35
 sequence (AAT64930)"

FT MO9727306-A1.

XX 31-UTL-1997.

XX 24-JAN-1997; 97MO-FI000037.

XX 26-JAN-1996; 96US-00590563.

XX (ALKO-) ALKO GROUP LTD.

XX Maentylae A, Paloheimo M, Lantto R, Fagerstroem R, Lahtinen T;

XX Suominen P, Vehmaampere J;

XX WPI; 1997-393693/36.

XX P-PSDB; AAW23341.

XX Production of bacterial proteins, especially xylanase(s) and cellulase(s)
 PT - by recombinant expression in a filamentous fungal host, useful
 PT particularly in the pulp and paper industries.

PS Claim 14; Page 78; 127pp; English.

XX This is the partial DNA sequence of the fusion in plasmid pALK948. The
 CC fusion was done by PCR. The plasmid contains man1 core/hinge sequence of
 CC Tricoderma reesei fused by a KEX2-linker sequence to a Actinomodura
 CC flexuosa 35 kDa (AM35) xylanase DNA sequence. This plasmid is used in a
 CC recombinant expression vector to produce the bacterial xylanase in a
 CC filamentous fungal host. The vector comprises a promoter operably linked
 CC to a DNA sequence of a filamentous fungus (T. reesei) secreted protein
 CC or one or more functional domains of the protein, which is fused in frame
 CC with a AM35 encoding DNA sequence. The enzyme preparations are very
 CC economical to provide and use. Isolation of a specific enzyme from the
 CC culture fluid is unnecessary because the enzymes may be used in a crude
 CC form. As the enzymes are secreted into the culture medium, only the
 CC culture medium need be recovered to obtain the desired enzyme from the

	CC	hosts. TheActinomadura flexuosa xylanases have a pH optimum and
	CC	thermostability that are desirable for enzyme aided bleaching of wood
	CC	pulp. The bacterial xylanases can be used in the pulp and paper industry
	CC	e.g. enzyme-enhanced bleaching of paper making pulp, enzymatic
	CC	fibreisation during beating, enzymatic increase of drainage rates and ink
	CC	removal of secondary fibre as well as enzymatic pitch removal. They can
	CC	also be used for treating plant biomass. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
	CC	correct pf field.) (updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (updated
	CC	on 17-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)
SQ	XX	Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match:		0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity		80.8%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 21: Conservative		0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
Dy		3979 AGGCGCGGAGTATCCGCACAAACC 4004
Dd		2 ATGGTCGGACAAGCGCACACACC 27
RESULT 242		
ID AD012135		
AD012135		standard; DNA; 27 BP.
AC		AD012135;
XX		
DT		15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX		
DE		Single multiplex PCR primer #1507.
XX		
KM		bs; primer; simultaneous amplification;
KW		single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
RN		genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
gene expression profiling.		
XX		
OS		Synthetic.
XX		
PN		MO2004033649-A2.
PD		22-APR-2004.
XX		
Pf		07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX		
PR		07-OCT-2002; 2002US--0417003P.
XX		
PA		(UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX		
F1		Li H, Li J;
XX		
DR		WPI; 2004-340914/31.
PT		
FT		Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
PT		in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX		multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
PS		
XX		Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
CC		The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
CC		amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC		chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer; The method
CC		comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
CC		Selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
CC		contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC		sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC		3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC		except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC		second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC		more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC		first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC		does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC		one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC		primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous

CC	amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping of genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
CC	This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX	
XX	Sequence 27 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
XX	Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX	Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	
DB	97 GCCACACTCTCTCGAGCTTCACGA 122
	2 GCCTCTACTCTCCGCGCGTTCACGA 27
RESULT 243	
ID	AD012128/c
XX	AD012128 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX	AD012128;
XX	
DT	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Single multiplex PCR primer #1500.
XX	
KW	BS; primer; simultaneous amplification;
KW	single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
KW	genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
KW	gene expression profiling.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2004033649-A2.
PD	
XX	22-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX	
PR	07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX	
XX	(UYME-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX	
PA	
XX	Li H, Li J;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2004-340914/31.
DR	
XX	
XX	
PT	Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX	
XX	Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
PS	
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b) selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC	

CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 13 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 97 GCCCAACTCTCTGACGCTCCAGA 122
DB 26 GCCTTACTCTCCGCCGCTCCACA 1

RESULT 244
ABX98975
ID ABX98975 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABX98975;

XX DT 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human AAGA SNP analysis PCR primer, #2.

XX KM Human; PCR primer; ss: asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness;
XX multi-factorial disease; asthma-associated gene; AAGA; allele-specific;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genetic profile; gene therapy;
XX asthma gene therapy; adult distress respiratory syndrome;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary; chronic bronchitis; dyspnea.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003008640-A2.

XX PD 30-JAN-2003.

XX PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007847.

XX PR 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305649P.

XX PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

XX PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERM GES MBH.

XX PA (UYMA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST HEALTH SCI.

XX PA (UYGR-) RIKSUNIV GRONINGEN.

XX PI Whitaker PA, Meyers DA, Postma DS, Bleeker ER;

XX DR MPI; 2003-239359/23.

XX PT Determining whether a subject has or is at risk of developing a disease
XX PT characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, comprises determining the
XX PT expression or bioactivity level of an asthma-associated gene.

XX PS Example 3; Page 27; 70pp; English.

XX CC The invention discloses a method for determining a disease (e.g. asthma)
XX CC characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or the risk of developing
XX CC it and airway obstruction or chronic bronchial inflammation. Asthma is a
XX CC multifactorial disease, so discovery of the asthma susceptibility genes
XX CC can identify the fundamental mechanisms behind asthma. One such gene is
XX CC the asthma-associated gene, AAGA. Also disclosed is an allele-specific
XX CC primer or oligonucleotide probe capable of detecting a polymorphism, an
XX CC AAGA associated with bronchial hyperresponsiveness and methods for
XX CC pharmacogenomically selecting a therapy to be administered to an
XX CC individual having asthma, comprising determining an AAGA genetic profile
XX CC and comparing the individual's genetic profile to an AAGA genetic
XX CC population profile, monitoring the effectiveness of treatment (e.g. gene
XX CC therapy or antisense gene therapy) of a subject and identifying a

CC substance which binds to or modulates the activity of AAGA. The
CC polynucleotide, polypeptide encoded by it, antibody to the polypeptide,
CC or an oligonucleotide, is useful for preparing a medicament for treating
CC a disease characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or inflammatory
CC or obstructive airways diseases, e.g. adult distress respiratory
CC syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary, chronic bronchitis or dyspnea.

CC The method is useful for prognosing, diagnosing or confirming that a
CC symptomatic subject has a genetic defect which causes or contributes to
CC the particular disease or disorder, for ascertaining an individual's
CC predilection to develop bronchial responsiveness and for customizing a
CC therapy for the individual according to the individual's genetic profile.

CC The sequences presented in ABX98968-ABX99053 and ABX99064-ABX99066 are
CC PCR primers which were used to amplify sequences used in human AAGA
CC vector construction and primers used to analyse AAGA single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms (SNPs)

XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4152 CCTCCGCTGCTCCTCTGC 4172
DB 1 CCTCTACTGCTCCTCCAGC 21

RESULT 245

ID ABN04288
ID ABN04288 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN04288;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4280.

XX KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX DR MPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4280; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 ACAAGAAAGAAACATGCGGC 789
DB 1 ATAGAAGAGAAAGATGCGGC 21
|||||
RESULT 246
ABN04284
ID ABN04284 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN04284;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4276.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEO-M) AEOMICA INC.
PA
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4276; 214pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 ACAAGAAAGAAACATGCGGC 789
DB 5 ATAGAAGAGAAAGATGCGGC 25
|||||
RESULT 247
ABN04285
ID ABN04285 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN04285;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4277.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4277; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 ACAAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 789
DB 4 ATRAAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 24
RESULT 248
ABN04287
ID ABN04287 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN04287;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4279.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
KW

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200192524-A2.
PN
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
DR MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4279; 214pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 ACAAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 789
DB 2 ATRAAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 22
RESULT 249
ABN04286

ID ABN04286 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABN04286;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4278.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 OS skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or a specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 PS disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4278; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 769 ACAGAGAGAGAAACATGGGCGC 789
 DB 3 ATAGAGAGAGAGAAACATGGGCGC 23
 ID ABV92437/c
 AC ABV92437; standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3150.
 XX
 KM Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 OS gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3150; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer. They are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 814 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACA 834
21 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACA 1
Db
RESULT 251
ABV92432/c
ID ABV92432 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABV92432;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3145.
DE
XX Human; POSHL 1, SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Shannon M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3145; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 815 GCCGCTGAGAGAGAGACAC 835
25 GCCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACAC 5
Db
RESULT 252
ACK27292
ID ACK27292 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACK27292;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 127273.
DE
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFfy-) APMETRIX INC.
PA
XX Miltmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 127273; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly

CC necrosis factor- α , soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule (sVCAM),
 CC soluble intervascular adhesion molecule (sICAM), E-selectin, matrix
 CC metalloproteinase type-1, matrix metalloproteinase type-2, matrix
 CC metalloproteinase type-3 and matrix metalloproteinase type-9; in an
 CC individual having increased low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
 CC and/or decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol; in an
 CC individual having increased leukotriene synthesis; in an individual
 CC having previous myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
 CC event, stable angina; or in an individual who has atherosclerosis or who
 CC requires treatment to restore blood flow in arteries. (M1) is useful for
 CC treating an individual suffering from acute coronary syndrome chosen from
 CC unstable angina, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST-
 CC elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). The human FLAP gene is located
 CC on chromosome 13, more specifically to 13q12. The present sequence
 CC represents a microsatellite marker used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 6 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2167 ACCAAACTATATGAACTTC 2187
 |||||
 24 ACCCAAAATATATGAACATTC 4

DB 2167 ACCAAACTATATGAACTTC 2187

RESULT 255
 AAX55138/c
 ID AAX55138 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAX55138;
 XX
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO913886-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 PA
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PI
 XX NYce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergy, asthma, hypertension or
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 XX cancers.
 PS Disclosure; Page 71; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and

CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3726 GGGCCCGGCAGACGATGCCCGC 3750
 |||||
 25 GGGCCCGCGCGCGVGGCGCGCGC 1

DB 3726 GGGCCCGGCAGACGATGCCCGC 3750

RESULT 256
 AAA34585/c
 ID AAA34585 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAA34585;
 XX
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2274.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphotriphosphate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200009525-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
 PF
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX NYce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergy, asthma, hypertension or
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 XX cancers.
 PS Disclosure; Page 549; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense

CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytosolic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung diseases and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA3233 to
CC AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing

SO Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3726 GGGCCCGGCAAGAGTGTCCCGCGC 3750
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 25 GCGCCCGCGCVCVGCVCVGC 1

RESULT 257
AAAF20707/c
ID AAFF20707 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAFF20707;
XX

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX

DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2274.
XX

KM Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KM immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosolic;
KM respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impaired respiration;
KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KM cancer; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200062736-A2.
XX

PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX

OS (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX

PI NYce JW;
XX

DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX

PS Claim 14; Page 265; 1592pp; English.

CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytosolic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAFF18434 to AAFF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention

SO Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3726 GGGCCCGGCAAGAGTGTCCCGCGC 3750
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 25 GCGCCCGCGCVCVGCVCVGC 1

RESULT 258
ABZ96401/c
ID ABZ96401 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC ABZ96401;
XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2261.
XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285308-A2.
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPITGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11643; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3726 GGGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 3750
 Db 25 GCGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 1
 RESULT 259
 ID ABD20310/c
 XX ABD20310 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 AC
 XX ABD20310;
 DT 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP DNA fragment 2261.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; de.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 XX (EPIC-) EPITGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 11643; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosstatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3726 GGGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 3750
 Db 25 GCGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 1
 RESULT 260
 ID AAT02454/c
 XX AAT02454 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC
 XX AAT02454;
 DT 15-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Factor-IX 5' PCR primer (code no. 292343).
 XX
 KM Factor-IX; haemophilia; gene therapy; transgenic animal;
 KM transgenic mouse; milk; cryptic splice site; PCR; primer;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12695; 214bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The hGDMLP-1
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1664 CCAGCTCCTGCAGCATGAAGAA 1687
 DB 1 CCAGCTTCAGACAGCAGCTGAAGCA 24
 XX
 RESULT 263
 ABV80977/c
 ID ABV80977 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV80977;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2223.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhan J;

XX
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 465 GGGTCTGGGGGCTGCTGCGGCC 488
 DB 24 GGGTCCCGGGGGTGGCTGCTTCC 1
 XX
 RESULT 264
 ABV80976/c
 ID ABV80976 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV80976;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2222.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhan J;

XX Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HPTL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HPTL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HPTL, see ABV8759 to ABV8762 and AB89519 to AB89520). HPTL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HPTL-S (S for short) compared to HPTL-L (L for long). HPTL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HPTL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HPTL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HPTL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HPTL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HPTL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HPTL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HPTL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 465 GGGTCCTGGGGGCTGGCGGCC 488
DB 25 GGGTCCCGGGGGTGGCTGCTGCC 2
XX
RESULT 265
ABV92428/c
ID ABV92428 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV92428;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3141.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI239051-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3141; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer. They are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 819 CTGGAGGAGGAGGACAGGCGAC 842
DB 25 CTGGAGGAGGAGGACAGGCGAC 2
XX
RESULT 266
ABV92429/c
ID ABV92429 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV92429;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3142.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI239051-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83204; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4269 GAGGCTGGAAGAAACGCACACC 4292
DB 25 GAGCCTGGAACACACACGACACC 2
RESULT 269
ID AC145207 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC145207;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 45198.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFPY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Miltmann M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 45198; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 AAGTCACAGAAATTTCTGATAG 1577
DB 2 AAGTAAACAGAAATTTCTCAGTAG 25
RESULT 270
ID ACH57228 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACH57228;
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA target sequence #6364 useful in array for genetic analyses.
XX
XX Gene expression analysis; array; hybridisation; genetic variation;
XX tag-labelled compound; gene family; in situ hybridisation;
XX library screening; Southern hybridisation; northern hybridisation;
XX dot-blot hybridisation; gene sequence; mutation detection;
XX target sequence; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US2003082596-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215112.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311040P.
XX
XX (MITT/) MITTMANN M.
XX
XX Miltmann M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-576608/54.
DR

XX New probe array useful e.g. for monitoring gene expression levels, for
 PT analyzing genetic variations, or for hybridizing tag-labeled compounds,
 PT comprises multiple nucleic acid probes.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 6364; 9pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC complementary to particular genes, and can be used as probes for a
 CC variety of analyses such as gene expression analysis. Each probe
 CC comprises 9 or more consecutive nucleotides from at least one of 14936
 CC nucleotide sequences defined in the patent, or their perfect sense match,
 CC sense mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch oligonucleotides.
 CC The probes may be used in an array comprising at least 10 distinct
 CC nucleic acid probes. The array is useful in monitoring gene expression
 CC levels by hybridization to a DNA library, in analysing genetic
 CC variations, and in hybridising tag-labeled compounds. The probes are
 CC useful for identifying family members of a gene. The probes are also
 CC useful in situ hybridisations, in screening cDNA or genomic libraries
 CC (or derived subclones) for additional clones containing segments of DNA
 CC that have been previously isolated and sequenced, in Southern, northern,
 CC or dot-blot hybridisation of genomic DNA to identify or detect the
 CC sequence of any gene or detect specific mutations in any gene, and in
 CC mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by primer extensions. The
 CC nucleic acid sequences of the invention are also useful as PCR primers.
 CC The invention provides a large collection of nucleic acid sequences
 CC complementary to particular genes with a wide range of analytical uses.
 CC ACH50865-ACH65260 represent the target sequences of the invention. Note:
 CC The sequence data for this patent was obtained in electronic format
 CC directly from the USPTO web site at seqdata.uspto.gov/patidententry.html
 XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 393 CAGCCGAGGCCACCAAGAGGCAC 416
 DB 2 CAGCCGAGGTCACCGAGGGGTAC 25

RESULT 271

ADP17629/c
 ID ADP17629 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ADP17629;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4034.

XX ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
 KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
 KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004048933-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.

XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.

XX 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.

XX (AMHP) WYETH.

XX (TWIN/) TWINE N C.

XX (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.

XX (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.

XX (DORN/) DORNER A.

XX (STOV/) STOVER J A.

PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.

XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;

PI Sloni DK;

XX WPI; 2004-460799/43.

XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
 PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
 PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4365; 350pp; English.

XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
 CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
 CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
 CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
 CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
 CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
 CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
 CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
 CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
 CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
 CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
 CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
 CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
 CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
 CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
 CC of the invention.

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 451 CCTCGTGTGTGTGTGCTCTGGG 474
 DB 25 CCTCGAAGGTGTGTAGCTCTGGG 2

RESULT 272

ABT15582
 ID ABT15582 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ABT15582;

XX 06-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Amplification refractory mutation system PCR primer #254.

XX Detection; mutation; fungal cytochrome b gene; fungal resistance;
 KW streptolurin; single nucleotide polymorphism; crop; cereal; fruit;
 KW vegetable; pathogenic; fungicide; plant; ARMS; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Leveillula taurica.

XX WO200281742-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001411.

XX 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008227.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00022697.

XX (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.

XX Burbridge JM, Cleere SM, Stanger CP, Windass JD;

XX WPI; 2003-046869/04.

XX Detecting mutations in fungal cytochrome b gene that leads to fungal

PT resistance to streptolysin analog, by using single nucleotide polymorphism
XX detection techniques, preferably allele specific amplification technique.
PS Disclosure; Page 63; 165pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting mutation(s) in a
CC fungal cytochrome b gene resulting in amino acid replacement at position
CC corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae cytochrome b residue 129 in the
CC encoded protein. This mutation leads to fungal resistance to streptolysin
CC analogues or compounds in the same cross resistance group using a single
CC nucleotide polymorphism detection technique. The novel method is
CC particularly suitable for monitoring fungal resistance to a streptolysin
CC analogue in crops such as cereals, fruit and vegetables such as
CC sunflower, tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, barley, rice, apple, banana,
CC potatoes, carrot, onion and turf. An allele specific oligo probe capable
CC of detecting a mutant type fungal cytochrome b polymorphism is useful for
CC detecting plant pathogenic fungal resistance to a fungicide. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the amplification
CC refractory mutation system (ARMS) relating to the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4423 ATATTATTAATTAATGCGCACA 4446
|||||
1 ATATTATTAATTAATGATGCTACA 24
DB
RESULT 273
ABT15583
ID ABT15583 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABT15583;
XX
DT 06-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Amplification refractory mutation system PCR primer #255.
XX
KM Detection; mutation; fungal cytochrome b gene; fungal resistance;
KM streptolysin; single nucleotide polymorphism; crop; cereal; fruit;
KM vegetable; pathogenic; fungicide; plant; ARMS; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Leveilla taurica.
XX
PN WO200281742-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001411.
XX
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008227.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00022697.
XX
PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.
XX
PI Burbridge JM, Cleere SM, Stanger CP, Windass JD;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-046869/04.
XX
PT Detecting mutations in fungal cytochrome b gene that leads to fungal
XX resistance to streptolysin analog, by using single nucleotide polymorphism
PT detection techniques, preferably allele specific amplification technique.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 63; 165pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting mutation(s) in a
CC fungal cytochrome b gene resulting in amino acid replacement at position
CC corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae cytochrome b residue 129 in the
CC encoded protein. This mutation leads to fungal resistance to streptolysin
CC analogues or compounds in the same cross resistance group using a single
CC nucleotide polymorphism detection technique. The novel method is
CC particularly suitable for monitoring fungal resistance to a streptolysin
CC analogue in crops such as cereals, fruit and vegetables such as
CC sunflower, tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, barley, rice, apple, banana,
CC potatoes, carrot, onion and turf. An allele specific oligo probe capable
CC of detecting a mutant type fungal cytochrome b polymorphism is useful for
CC detecting plant pathogenic fungal resistance to a fungicide. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the amplification
CC refractory mutation system (ARMS) relating to the method of the invention
XX

CC nucleotide polymorphism detection technique. The novel method is
CC particularly suitable for monitoring fungal resistance to a streptolysin
CC analogue in crops such as cereals, fruit and vegetables such as
CC sunflower, tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, barley, rice, apple, banana,
CC potatoes, carrot, onion and turf. An allele specific oligo probe capable
CC of detecting a mutant type fungal cytochrome b polymorphism is useful for
CC detecting plant pathogenic fungal resistance to a fungicide. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the amplification
CC refractory mutation system (ARMS) relating to the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4423 ATATTATTAATTAATGCGCACA 4446
|||||
1 ATATTATTAATTAATGATGCTACA 24
DB
RESULT 274
ABT15581
ID ABT15581 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABT15581;
XX
DT 27-OCT-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 06-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Amplification refractory mutation system PCR primer #253.
XX
KM Detection; mutation; fungal cytochrome b gene; fungal resistance;
KM streptolysin; single nucleotide polymorphism; crop; cereal; fruit;
KM vegetable; pathogenic; fungicide; plant; ARMS; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Oidium lycopersici.
XX
PN WO200281742-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001411.
XX
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008227.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00022697.
XX
PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.
XX
PI Burbridge JM, Cleere SM, Stanger CP, Windass JD;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-046869/04.
XX
PT Detecting mutations in fungal cytochrome b gene that leads to fungal
XX resistance to streptolysin analog, by using single nucleotide polymorphism
PT detection techniques, preferably allele specific amplification technique.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 63; 165pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting mutation(s) in a
CC fungal cytochrome b gene resulting in amino acid replacement at position
CC corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae cytochrome b residue 129 in the
CC encoded protein. This mutation leads to fungal resistance to streptolysin
CC analogues or compounds in the same cross resistance group using a single
CC nucleotide polymorphism detection technique. The novel method is
CC particularly suitable for monitoring fungal resistance to a streptolysin
CC analogue in crops such as cereals, fruit and vegetables such as
CC sunflower, tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, barley, rice, apple, banana,
CC potatoes, carrot, onion and turf. An allele specific oligo probe capable
CC of detecting a mutant type fungal cytochrome b polymorphism is useful for
CC detecting plant pathogenic fungal resistance to a fungicide. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the amplification
CC refractory mutation system (ARMS) relating to the method of the invention
XX

CC Invention. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4423 ATATTATATATATATGCGCACA 4446
 |||||
 DB 1 ATATTATATATATGCGCTACA 24

RESULT 275
 ADM32361/c
 ID ADM32361 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADM32361;

AC 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX PCR primer MOB349 used to amplify VEGF signal peptide cDNA.

XX protein production; moss; protoplast; vascular endothelial growth factor;

KW PCR; primer; ss; VEGF.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX MO2004024927-A1.

XX 25-MAR-2004.

PF 08-SEP-2003; 2003WO-BP009959.

XX 12-SEP-2002; 2002EP-00020382.

PR 11-JUL-2003; 2003EP-00015881.

PA (GREG-) GREENOVATION BIOTECH GMBH.

XX Gorr G, Launhardt H, Berg B;

PI WPI; 2004-270051/25.

DR Achieving transient expression of at least an extracellular non-plant
 PT protein from a heterologous nucleotide sequence in moss protoplast
 PT comprises transiently introducing into the protoplast a heterologous
 PT nucleic acid construct.

XX Example 1; Page 19; 49pp; English.

CC The specification describes a method for the production of extracellular
 CC non-plant protein from moss protoplasts. The method comprises transiently
 CC introducing into the protoplast a heterologous nucleic acid construct
 CC comprising a heterologous nucleotide sequence operably linked to a
 CC promoter. The heterologous nucleotide sequence encodes a protein selected
 CC from heterodimer, fusion antibody, immunoglobulin or single-chain
 CC antibody. The method is useful for protein production. PCR primers
 CC ADM32361-ADM32361 were used to amplify cDNA encoding the signal peptide
 CC of human vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). VEGF was produced
 CC using, and to, demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGGCA 537
 |||||
 DB 25 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGGCA 2

RESULT 276
 ADP86281/c
 ID ADP86281 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADP86281;

AC 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Human VEGF121 signal peptide cDNA amplifying 3' PCR primer, MOB349.

XX Fucosyl transferase; fuct; xylosyl transferase; xy1T;

KW glycosyl transferase; human; vascular endothelial growth factor 121;

KW VEGF121; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1431394-A1.

XX 23-JUN-2004.

PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028536.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028536.

PR (GREG-) GREENOVATION BIOTECH GMBH.

XX Lienhart O;

PI WPI; 2004-452512/43.

DR Producing transformed bryophyte cell, involves introducing nucleic acid
 PT sequences that specifically targets fucosyl transferase and xylosyl
 PT transferase nucleotide sequence, respectively, into cell.

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 47pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to the methods for producing bryophyte
 CC plant cells comprising dysfunctional fucosyl transferase (fuct) and
 CC xylosyl transferase (xy1T) genes and an introduced glycosyl transferase
 CC gene. The invention is useful for producing a transgenic bryophyte plant
 CC which involves incorporating a desired polynucleotide and nucleic acid
 CC vector into a bryophyte cell and regenerating a bryophyte from the cell.
 CC The present sequence is human vascular endothelial growth factor 121
 CC (VEGF121) signal peptide cDNA amplifying PCR primer. This sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGGCA 537
 |||||
 DB 25 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGGCA 2

RESULT 277

ADP70805/c
 ID ADP70805 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADP70805;

AC 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX VEGF signal peptide PCR primer SEQ ID NO.2.

XX transformed bryophyte cell; dysfunctional fucosyl transferase; fuct;

KW dysfunctional xylosyl transferase; xy1T; bryophyte cell;

KW glycosyl transferase; bryophyte; plant; glycosylated protein; PCR;
 KW primer; human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; signal peptide;
 KW ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004057002-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP014576.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028536.
PR 07-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00022453.
XX
PA (GREE-) GREENOVATION BIOTECH GMBH.
XX
PI Reakl R, Decker E, Kopriova A, Gorr G, Stemmer C, Lienhart O;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-500298/47.
XX
PT New transformed bryophyte cell having a dysfunctional fucosyl and xylosyl
PT transferase nucleotide sequence, useful in producing glycosylated
PT proteins with animal glycosylation patterns, such as pharmaceutical
PT proteins.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 67bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a transformed bryophyte cell comprising a
CC dysfunctional fucosyl transferase (fuct) nucleotide sequence and a
CC dysfunctional xylosyl transferase (xylt) nucleotide sequence. Also
CC described: (1) a method of producing at least a bryophyte cell where fuct
CC and xylt activity is substantially reduced, comprising introducing into
CC the cell a first nucleic acid sequence that is specifically targeted to
CC an endogenous fucosyl transferase nucleotide sequence and introducing
CC into the cell a second nucleic acid sequence that is specifically
CC targeted to an endogenous xylosyl transferase nucleotide sequence; (2) an
CC isolated polynucleotide that encodes a functional mammalian glycosyl
CC transferase for use in the method of (1); (3) a nucleic acid vector
CC suitable for transformation of a bryophyte cell and including a
CC polynucleotide of (2); (4) a host cell containing a heterologous
CC polynucleotide or nucleic acid vector of (3); (5) a method of producing a
CC host cell of (4), comprising incorporating the polynucleotide or nucleic
CC acid vector into the cell by means of transformation; (5) a bryophyte
CC plant or bryophyte tissue comprising a bryophyte cell of (4); and (6) a
CC method of producing a bryophyte plant, comprising incorporating a
CC polynucleotide or nucleic acid vector as described above into a bryophyte
CC cell and regenerating a bryophyte from the cell. The polynucleotide is
CC useful in the production of a transgenic bryophyte cell. The methods and
CC compositions of the present invention are useful for producing
CC glycosylated proteins comprising animal glycosylation patterns, such as
CC pharmaceutical proteins for use in mammals, including humans. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used for amplifying the human vascular
CC endothelial growth factor (VEGF) signal peptide cDNA sequence, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCA 537
Db 25 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCCATGCA 2
XX
RESULT 278
AAK63054
ID AAK63054 standard; RNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAK63054;
XX
XX 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Delta-9 desaturase hamerhead ribozyme SEQ ID NO:929.

XX
XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBS; target; substrate;
KM granule bound starch synthase; hamerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KM caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9710328-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
XX
PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswigen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;
PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
PT Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
PT maize or canola.
XX
PS Claim 40; Page 88; 155pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (1) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (1) can be used to
CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
CC plant.
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 9 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 44.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 9; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 300 TGGTTTCTGTATGAGGAAGTTCTC 324
Db 1 UGGCUUCUCUGAGANGAUAUUCUC 25
XX
RESULT 279
AAV96914/C
ID AAV96914 standard; RNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAV96914;
XX
DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Potato citrate synthase hamerhead ribozyme position 723.
DE
XX Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
KM hamerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
KM flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Solanum tuberosum.
XX
PN WO9832843-A2.

XX 30-JUL-1998.
 PD 14-JAN-1998; 98MO-US000738.
 PF
 XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
 PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036589P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
 DR WPI; 1998-427939/36.
 PT New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
 PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
 XX
 PS Claim 53; Page 54; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
 CC expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
 CC (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
 CC AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
 CC hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
 CC AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
 CC sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
 CC potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
 CC AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
 CC synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
 CC to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
 CC particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and datura or to
 CC inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussels sprouts,
 CC arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
 CC grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
 CC way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
 CC genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
 CC ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
 CC within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
 CC at only very low concentrations
 CC
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 5 U; 1 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2111 CTTAGGCTTCTCAACGACCTTG 2135
 DB 26 CTCAGTTTCATCATCAGCCACTTG 2
 RESULT 280
 AAX00838
 ID AAX00838 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 AC AAX00838;
 XX
 DT 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Insert sequence His-6 3 used in a phage expression vector.
 DE
 XX
 KM Catalytic; antibody; phage display; immunising; phage expression vector;
 KM prodnug; scfv; ss.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US5855885-A.
 PN
 XX 05-JAN-1999.
 PD
 XX 14-JUL-1994; 94US-00273146.
 PF

XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-00007684.
 PR
 XX (MCCA/) MCCAFFERTY J.
 PA (CHIS/) CHISWELL D.
 PA (DARS/) DARSLEY M. J.
 PA (TITM/) TITMAS R. C.
 PA (MART/) MARTIN M T.
 PA (KENT/) KENTEN J H.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITH R.
 PA (FITZ/) FITZGERALD K.
 PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS R O.
 XX
 XX Fitzgerald K, Darsley MJ, Williams RO, Smith R, Martin MT;
 PI Kenten JH, Chiswell D, McCafferty J, Titmas RC;
 XX WPI; 1999-105036/09.
 DR
 XX
 PT Production of catalytic antibodies displayed on bacteriophages -
 PT comprises generating a gene library of antibody-derived domains inserting
 PT coding into a phage expression vector and isolating the catalytic
 PT antibodies.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Col 17-18; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to methods for producing catalytic antibodies
 CC displayed on a phage. The method comprises: (a) generating a gene library
 CC of antibody-derived domains; (b) inserting coding for the domains into a
 CC phage expression vector; and (c) isolating the catalytic antibodies. The
 CC phage expression vector incorporates a histidine peptide in tandem with a
 CC myc peptide. The catalytic antibodies can be isolated by preparing an
 CC antigen; optionally immunising an animal with the antigen; generating a
 CC library of VH and VL domains from the immunised animal; cloning the VH
 CC and VL domains into a phage expression vector to generate phage display
 CC antibodies; selecting phage display antibodies which bind specifically to
 CC the antigen; screening the selected phage display antibodies for
 CC catalytic activity to substrate; and isolating the catalytic antibodies,
 CC where the phage expression vector incorporates a histidine peptide in
 CC tandem with a myc peptide. The processes are used to produce catalytic
 CC antibodies, which can be used for in vivo activation of a prodng. The
 CC present sequence represents an insert used in phage expression vectors
 CC that facilitate rapid/multiple isolations of soluble single chain Fv
 CC (scfv) antibodies
 CC
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2907 CAGCATCTCTCATCAGCATCAAG 2930
 DB 3 CCGCATCATCATCATCAGCATCAAG 26
 RESULT 281
 ABK67147
 ID ABK67147 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 AC ABK67147;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene specific PCR primer #1235.
 DE
 XX
 KM Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6352829-B1.
 PN
 XX 05-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX

PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
XX (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
XX Chenchik A, Johhadze G, Bibilashvili R;
XX WPI; 2002-314699/35.
DR
XX
XX Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1235; 11pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or sub-tissue types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=6355282981>
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1671 CTGCAGCAGATGGAAGAACAGCAC 1694
Db 4 CTGAGCAGATGCGAGCAAGTAC 27
XX
RESULT 282
ABK70901
XX ABK70901 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX ABK70901;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag PCR primer.
XX
XX ss: PCR; PAR1; thrombin receptor; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
XX inflammatory disease; cell proliferative disease; primer.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS
XX PN JP2002010784-A.
XX
XX PD 15-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00196514.
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00196514.
XX
XX

XX
XX (TEID) TEIDIN LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-321520/36.
XX
XX
XX An inhibitor of cell growth mediated by thrombin used to treat
PT inflammatory and cell proliferative diseases.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 29; 44pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a polypeptide or a compound which can inhibit
CC cell growth caused by thrombin. The polypeptide/compound combines to a
CC specific region of the structure of PAR1 type human thrombin receptor
CC participating to cell growth. Preferably, the compound contains the 52nd
CC to the 56th amino acid sequences at the amino end side of PAR1 type human
CC thrombin receptor (X4)-Tyr-Glu-Pro-Phe-Tyr-(X5) X4, X5 = optional amino
CC acid or peptide sequence). Also included are a modified PAR1 type
CC thrombin receptor gene or its fragment used for obtaining the above
CC DNA comprising a fully. The polypeptide or the compound is used to treat
CC inflammatory diseases and cell proliferative diseases. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer associated with the cloning and/or expression of
CC human PAR1 type thrombin receptor (or a modified version)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2907 CAGCACATCCTCATGCAGATCAG 2930
Db 3 CCGCACATCATCATCATCATCAG 26
XX
RESULT 283
ABSS5378
XX ABSS5378 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX ABSS5378;
XX
XX 21-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA encoding cancer antigen p53BP2 antigenic peptide variant #3.
XX
XX Human; ss: cancer; antigen; p53 binding protein 2; p53BP2;
XX immunoglobulin; Ig; variable domain; complementarity determining region;
XX CDR; immunogenic; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; CTL; epitope; T-helper cell;
XX B-helper cell; pharmaceutical; vaccine; tumour; gene therapy;
XX medullary carcinoma; thyroid; metastasis; anti-idiotypic; cancer therapy.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX CDS 1..27
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /product= "p53BP2 antigenic peptide #3"
XX FT /partial
XX FT /note= "No start or stop codon shown"
XX FT 4..6
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /note= "Encodes Leu"
XX
XX MO200278609-A2.
XX
XX PN 10-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PD 01-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010224.
XX
XX PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280733P.
XX
XX (PURD) PURDUE PHARMA LP.
XX

XX	Nicolette CA, Soltis DA;
PI	
XX	WPI: 2003-040614/03.
DR	P-PSDB; ABG71760.
XX	
XX	Novel immunoglobulin variable domain variant for treating cancer,
PT	comprising complementarity determining region having added/substituted
PT	heterologous amino acid sequence, e.g. antigenic sequence from p53
PT	binding protein.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 96; 100pp; English.
XX	
XX	The invention discloses a variant of the immunoglobulin (Ig) variable
CC	domain which comprises at least one complementarity determining region
CC	(CDR) and framework regions flanking the CDR. The CDR also has added or
CC	substituted to it an amino acid sequence which is heterologous to the CDR
CC	and is a binding sequence e.g. an antigen sequence from a p53 binding
CC	protein (p53BP2) having immunogenic properties relevant to human lung
CC	cancer. In addition, the CDR may include a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL)-
CC	epitope sequence, a T-helper cell sequence, B-helper cell sequence or
CC	their combinations, where the variable domain lacks an intrachain
CC	disulphide bond. The variant and pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions
CC	of the variant are useful for decreasing tumour growth rate causing
CC	tumour regression and a decreased mortality. The polynucleotide,
CC	polypeptide and vaccine are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. by
CC	gene therapy) a lung cancer or tumour in a subject. The molecules are
CC	also useful for treating gastrointestinal cancer, breast cancer, small
CC	cell lung cancer or medullary carcinoma of the thyroid. The molecules in
CC	addition are useful for treating or preventing tumour metastases and for
CC	eliciting an anti-idiotypic response to a tumour antigen in a subject in
CC	need of treatment or prevention of a disease condition associated with
CC	the tumour antigen. The variant has a slower clearance and an enhanced
CC	ability to elicit an anti-idiotypic antibody response, and thus is
CC	advantageous for cancer therapy. The sequence presented is the DNA
CC	encoding the antigenic peptide variant, #3, of the human cancer antigen
CC	p53BP2 protein, derived from residues 665-677 of ABG71757
XX	
XX	Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 10 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
XX	Best Local Similarity 60.9%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
XX	Matches 14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
OY	1585 TCTTGATGGAACAGAGAAGGAG 1607
	: : :
DB	2 TTYTGTGACAGACGARAARGAR 24
RESULT 284	
ADA10599	ADA10599 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX	
AC	ADA10599;
XX	
DT	06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Degenerate DNA encoding T cell epitope from p53BP2 3.
XX	
XX	88; gene; cancer antigen; p53BP2; p53 binding protein 2; cancer;
KW	immunostimulant; cytostatic; immunogenic ligand;
KW	tumour infiltrating lymphocyte; TIL; immune response; antigenic epitope;
KW	vaccine; human; gene therapy; T cell epitope.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2002197243-A1.
XX	
BD	26-DEC-2002.
XX	
XX	01-APR-2002; 2002US-00114091.
XX	

PR	30-MAR-2001; 2001JUS-0280794P.
PA	(NICO/) NICOLETTE C A.
PI	Nicolette CA;
PB	WPI; 2003-361859/34.
PC	P-PsDB; ADA10598.
PD	Composition for modulating an immune response useful in the treatment of cancer; comprises a polynucleotide encoding an immunogenic ligand.
PE	Dioclosure; Page 35; 39pp; English.
PF	The invention relates to a composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding at least one immunogenic ligand, where the immunogenic ligand individually has an ability to elicit an immune response against the same native ligand. The immunogenic ligand is the human cancer antigen P53 binding protein 2 (P53BP2). The immune response involves release of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL). Also included are a host cell comprising the above polynucleotide and a composition comprising immunogenic ligand. The polynucleotide is useful for modulating immune responses to the cognate antigenic epitopes and their corresponding native proteins, and also as components of anti-cancer vaccines and to expand immune effector cells that are specific for cells having aberrant expression of antigen P53BP2. The polynucleotide is also useful in the manufacture of medicaments and for the treatment of humans and other animals. The polynucleotides are useful as primers for the detection of genes or gene transcripts that are expressed in antigen presenting cells. The present sequence encodes a T cell epitope from the human P53BP2 protein.
PG	Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 10 Other;
PH	Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
PI	Best Local Similarity 60.9%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
PJ	Matches 14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
PK	1585 TCTTGTTGGAACAGAGAAGAG 1607 :: :: :: :: : 2 TYTNGTGGARACNGARRAARGAR 24
PL	RESULT 285
PM	ABZ22886/C
PN	ID ABZ22886 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
PO	XX AC ABZ22886;
PP	XX DT 07-APR-2003 (first entry)
PQ	XX DE Oligonucleotide kh2.
PR	XX KM Phosphorothioate; locked nucleic acid; LNA; immunostimulatory; cytosolic; antimicrobial; gene therapy; pathogenic infection; cancer; ss.
PS	XX OS Synthetic.
PT	XX OS Key Location/Qualifiers
PU	FT modified_base 1 /tag= a
PV	FT /mod_base= OTHER
PW	FT /note= "5'-terminally modified by fluorescein"
PX	PN WO2002102825-A2.
PY	XX PD 27-DEC-2002.
PZ	XX PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002728.
QA	XX PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00014719.
QB	XX

PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2468; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosstatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
DB 2 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTC 20
RESULT 288
ADL16966/c
ID ADL16966 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL16966;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE Human Ran GTPase activating protein 1 antisense oligo ISIS #177710.
XX
XX Ran GTPase activating protein 1, hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX gene therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; human; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidines are
FT 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2' -methoxyethyl (2' -MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2' -methoxyethyl (2' -MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004022765-A1.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00211859.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00211859.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00211859.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Montia BP, Dobie KM;
PI WPI; 2004-142629/14.
XX
XX
XX New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding Ran
PT GTPase, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT hyperproliferative disorder. e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 25; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides which are
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding Ran GTPase activating protein 1 and
CC which modulate the expression of Ran GTPase activating protein 1. The
CC invention is useful for preparing a composition for treating
CC hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer. The invention is also useful
CC in gene therapy. The present sequence is human Ran GTPase activating
XX protein 1 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1336 AAGACAGGTCAAGGCGTT 1354
DB 20 AAGACAGGTCAAGGCCAT 2
RESULT 289
AAV36068/c
ID AAV36068 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAV36068;
AC
XX
XX 02-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide CBI-Bam of the specification.
XX
XX Regulatory sequence; cellulase cbh1 gene; mass production;
XX Humicola insolens; endo-glucanase NCB4; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9811239-A1.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1997; 97WO-JP003268.
XX
XX 13-SEP-1996; 96JP-00243695.
XX
XX

XX (MEIU) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
 PA Watanabe M, Moriya T, Aoyagi K, Sumida N, Murakami T;
 PI WPI; 1998-250959/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Regulatory sequence for Trichoderma viride derived cellulase cbh1 gene -
 PT for producing Humicola insolens derived endo-glucanase.
 PS
 XX Example 5; Page 24; 92pp; Japanese.
 CC Oligonucleotides AAV36067-69 are used in the course of the invention. The
 CC specification describes a new regulatory sequence for Trichoderma viride
 CC derived cellulase cbh1 gene and the establishment of a system for mass
 CC producing cellulase in moulds such as T. viride. As the regulatory
 CC sequence of cbh1 genes originating in T. viride can highly express
 CC objective proteins, proteins such as cellulase can be expressed. An
 CC expression vector containing the regulatory sequence and Humicola
 CC insolens derived endo-glucanase NCE4 DNA was produced, and used to
 CC produce endo-glucanase at 15 grams per litre
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4131 CCACTGACCTCTCCCGG 4149
 DB 20 CCACTGATCTCTCCCGG 2
 RESULT 290
 AEN04290
 ID AEN04290 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AEN04290;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4282.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268680P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4282; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 771 AAGAGGAAAGATGGGCGC 789
 DB 1 AAGAGGAAAGATGGGCGC 19
 RESULT 291
 AEN04289
 ID AEN04289 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AEN04289;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4281.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4281; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-
XX CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 771 AAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 789
XX Db 2 AAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 292
XX ABR21572
XX ID ABR21572 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABR21572;
XX XX
XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Multiplex group PCR primer #119.
XX XX
XX KM Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;
XX KM grandmother; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX PN WO200292851-A2.
XX PD 21-NOV-2002.

XX
XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GB002273.
XX PF
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011866.
XX PR
XX (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST.
XX PA (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSERACING BOARD.
XX XX
XX Bluns MM, Swinburne JE;
XX PI
XX MPI; 2003-129314/12.
XX DR
XX
XX Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether
XX PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is
XX PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential
XX CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring: whether grandpaternal DNA is
XX CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of
XX CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing
XX CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is
XX CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the
XX CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful
XX CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a
XX CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-
XX CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention
XX
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 292
XX Db 1 TCTCTCAGTTTCTCTCTCTC 22
XX
XX
XX RESULT 293
XX ADM29606
XX ID ADM29606 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ADM29606;
XX XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human tumour microsatellite D8S258 PCR primer #2.
XX XX
XX ss; primer; detection; primary tumour; polymorphism;
XX KM prostate-specific antigen; microsatellite; D17S855; NEFL; D13S153;
XX KM D16S402; D16S422; D10S541; D7S522; D16S400; D8S258; PCR; cyclokeratin;
XX KM metastasis; cancer; breast; ovary; colon; stomach; prostate; bladder.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO2003087405-A2.
XX PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003; 2003WO-EP004037.
XX PF
XX 17-APR-2002; 2002DE-01017102.
XX PR (BRAN/) BRANDT B H.
XX PA
XX PI Brandt BH, Tidow N, Schmidt H, Semjonow A;
XX XX
XX MPI; 2003-833742/77.
XX
XX Detection and characterization of primary tumors, useful e.g. for staging
XX PT

PT and for guiding therapeutic intervention, comprises analyzing genetic
 XX alterations in tumor cell agglomerates.
 PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 24; 55pp; German.
 CC This invention describes a novel method for the detection and
 CC characterisation of primary tumours, or individual regions of them,
 CC comprising isolating or concentrating agglomerates of tumour cells from a
 CC sample and analysing the conglomerates for genetic alterations. The
 CC method comprises comparing polymorphic DNA, or changes in it, between
 CC tumour samples. Epithelial cells positive for prostate-specific antigen
 CC were isolated from a blood sample, DNA was separated and the
 CC microsatellite markers D17S855, NEFL, D13S153, D16S402, D16S422, D10S541,
 CC D7S522, D16S400 and D8S258 amplified by multiplexed PCR. The DNA regions
 CC analysed are short, simple repeated sequences, particularly
 CC microsatellites. Isolation and concentration of tumour cells involves
 CC selecting epithelial cells that are positive for cytokeratin and/or
 CC tissue-specific proteins. The sample is a cell culture, blood, urine,
 CC nipple fluid aspirate or tissue sample from primary tumours, most
 CC particularly tumour cells isolated from blood. The method is used to
 CC determine clonality, for detecting and staging tumours, for assessing the
 CC metastatic potential of a cancer and identifying appropriate therapies,
 CC and to predict the likely progression of disease or likely outcome of
 CC treatments. It is particularly applied to carcinomas of breast, ovary,
 CC colon, stomach, prostate and/or bladder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2366 GCTGCTCAGAGAGGAGGAG 2387
 DB 1 GATGCTCACTAAAGAGGAGGAG 22
 RESULT 294
 ADM64873
 ID ADM64873 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ADM64873;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NRY polymorphism detection primer #21.
 XX
 KM ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
 KM Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
 KM non-recombining region; human; NRY; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003134285-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
 XX
 PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
 XX
 PA (OEFN/) OEFNER P J.
 PA (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
 XX
 PI Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-843259/78.
 XX
 PT Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
 PT sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
 PT the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
 XX
 PS Claim 24; Page 17; 74pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
 CC identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
 CC indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
 CC pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
 CC a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
 CC determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic
 CC origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
 CC human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
 CC least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
 CC acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
 CC given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
 CC individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
 CC sequence represents a primer used to detect polymorphisms in the non-
 CC recombining region of the human Y chromosome (NRY).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 22
 RESULT 295
 ADQ81521
 ID ADQ81521 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ADQ81521;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic DNA oligo J-1 related to modifying splicing of mRNA precursors.
 XX
 KM engineered nucleic acid; ENA; mRNA splicing; dystrophin;
 KM Duchenne muscular dystrophy; DMD; gene therapy; ss; DNA/RNA hybrid.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..23
 FT misc_RNA
 FT /note="This oligo contains some uracil nucleotides"
 XX
 PN WO2004048570-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-JP014915.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00340857.
 PR 31-JUL-2003; 2003JP-00204381.
 XX
 PA (UYKO-) UNITV KOBE.
 PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Matsuo M, Takeshima Y, Koizumi M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-561507/54.
 XX
 PT Novel dystrophin cDNA and oligonucleotides, useful for treating Duchenne
 PT muscular dystrophy.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 167; 522pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel oligonucleotides that are engineered
 CC nucleic acid (ENA) molecules capable of modifying splicing in mRNA
 CC precursors. Specifically, it refers to oligonucleotides derived from the

CC dystrophin cDNA sequence that can be used in the development of drugs and
 CC therapeutic compositions to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). The
 CC present invention further describes antisense oligonucleotide sequences
 CC that can be used for gene therapy purposes and can effectively restore
 CC the normal activity of the dystrophin protein by altering the mRNA
 CC splicing event. This oligonucleotide sequence is a synthetic engineered
 CC nucleic acid molecule that may be used to treat DMD and be capable of
 CC modifying splicing in mRNA precursors, given in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 72.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 GTTGAGCTCGGAACCTGATCA 1488
 |||||:|||||:
 Db 2 GTTGAGCTCGGAACCTGATCA 23

RESULT 296

ID ADQ81435 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADQ81435;

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE Synthetic DNA oligo used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy SegID 10.

KW engineered nucleic acid; ENA; mRNA splicing; dystrophin;
 KM Duchenne muscular dystrophy; DMD; gene therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN MO2004048570-A1.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-JP014915.

PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00340857.

PR 31-JUL-2003; 2003JP-00204381.

XX (UYKO-) UNIV KOBE.

PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.

PI Matsumoto M, Takeshima Y, Koizumi M;

DR WPI; 2004-561507/54.

PT Novel dystrophin cDNA and oligonucleotides, useful for treating Duchenne
 muscular dystrophy.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 10; 522pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotides that are engineered
 CC nucleic acid (ENA) molecules capable of modifying splicing in mRNA
 CC precursors. Specifically, it refers to oligonucleotides derived from the
 CC dystrophin cDNA sequence that can be used in the development of drugs and
 CC therapeutic compositions to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). The
 CC present invention further describes antisense oligonucleotide sequences
 CC that can be used for gene therapy purposes and can effectively restore
 CC the normal activity of the dystrophin protein by altering the mRNA
 CC splicing event. This oligonucleotide sequence is a synthetic engineered
 CC nucleic acid molecule used to treat DMD that is capable of modifying
 CC splicing in mRNA precursors, given in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 GTTGAGCTCGGAACCTGATCA 1488
 |||||:|||||:
 Db 2 GTTGAGCTCGGAACCTGATCA 23

RESULT 297

ID ADQ81522 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADQ81522;

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE Synthetic DNA oligo J-2 related to modifying splicing of mRNA precursors.

KW engineered nucleic acid; ENA; mRNA splicing; dystrophin;
 KM Duchenne muscular dystrophy; DMD; gene therapy; ss; DNA/RNA hybrid.

XX Synthetic.

FN Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_RNA 1..23

FT /*tag= a /note= "This oligo contains some uracil nucleotides"

PN MO2004048570-A1.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-JP014915.

PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00340857.

PR 31-JUL-2003; 2003JP-00204381.

XX (UYKO-) UNIV KOBE.

PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.

PI Matsumoto M, Takeshima Y, Koizumi M;

DR WPI; 2004-561507/54.

PT Novel dystrophin cDNA and oligonucleotides, useful for treating Duchenne
 muscular dystrophy.

PS Disclosure; Page 167; 522pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotides that are engineered
 CC nucleic acid (ENA) molecules capable of modifying splicing in mRNA
 CC precursors. Specifically, it refers to oligonucleotides derived from the
 CC dystrophin cDNA sequence that can be used in the development of drugs and
 CC therapeutic compositions to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). The
 CC present invention further describes antisense oligonucleotide sequences
 CC that can be used for gene therapy purposes and can effectively restore
 CC the normal activity of the dystrophin protein by altering the mRNA
 CC splicing event. This oligonucleotide sequence is a synthetic engineered
 CC nucleic acid molecule that may be used to treat DMD and be capable of
 CC modifying splicing in mRNA precursors, given in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 GTTGAGCTCGGAACCTGATCA 1488
 |||||:|||||:
 Db 2 GTTGAGCTCGGAACCTGATCA 23

	RESULT	298
ID	AAT74516	
XX	AAT74516 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	
AC		
AA	AAT74516;	
DT	11-DEC-1997 (first entry)	
DE	Allele-mutation detection allele-specific PCR primer CP 1A.	
KW	Differentiation; gene expression; gene therapy; genetic disorder;	
KV	cystic fibrosis; Fanconi's anaemia; sickle cell anemia;	
KW	retinitis pigmentosa; xeroderma pigmentosum; ataxia telangiectasia;	
KM	Bloom's syndrome; retinoblastoma; Duchenne's muscular dystrophy;	
KY	Tay-Sachs' disease; polymerase chain reaction; ss.	
OS	Synthetic.	
PX	MO9713869-AI.	
PD	17-APR-1997.	
PF	08-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016162.	
PR	10-OCT-1995; 95US-0005254P.	
PA	(REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.	
PI	Gruenert DC, Dohrman A;	
DR	WPL 1997-235905/21.	
PT	Detection of allele specific mutation(s) and differentiation in gene	
PT	expression - for assessment of gene therapy used in correction of genetic disorders e.g. cystic fibrosis.	
BS	Claim 9; Page 24; 79pp; English.	
CC	A novel method has been developed for the detection of allele specific mutations and for differentiation between gene expression of a mutated tissue or cells and a normal non-mutated tissue. The method involves:	
CC	(a) obtaining a sample from the same type of each of the mutated and non-	
CC	-mutated tissue or cells; (b) fixing the cells; (c) digesting the cells to expose single stranded mRNA and to eliminate DNA contained in the cells;	
CC	(d) subjecting the mRNA to reverse transcription reaction conditions to obtain first strand cDNA from the mRNA template; and (e) subjecting the cDNA to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to obtain the cDNA in sufficient quantities for assay, where the amplification is performed in the presence of allele-specific and allele-non-specific primers, using a solution comprising at least one non-interfering labelled nucleotide marker detectable by spectroscopic, autoradiographic, immunocytochemical or enzymatic detection means. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed allele-specific primer. The method may be used for detection of a mutation which causes cystic fibrosis, Fanconi's anaemia, sickle cell anaemia, retinitis pigmentosa, xeroderma pigmentosum, ataxia telangiectasia, Bloom's syndrome, retinoblastoma, Duchenne's muscular dystrophy or Tay-Sachs' disease. It may also be useful for qualitative and quantitative assessment of the success of a gene therapy of these diseases	
SC	Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
OQ	Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24; Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;	
MATCHES	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
DB	349 CTGAGCGCCTGAACAAGAAGT 370 2 CAGACTACCTGAACAAGAAGT 23	
RSLUT	299	
NLSJ	53563/C	

```

ID ABL53563 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABL53563;
XX
DT 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endo type protease 23.32 PCR primer #2.
XX
KM Endo type protease 23.32; endoprotease; human; tumour; haemopathy;
KM HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; cytostatic;
KM haemostatic; anti-HIV; virucide; immunomodulator; antiinflammatory;
KM enzyme; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200220744-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001144.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-00119412.
XX
PA (BIOWIND) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DL WPI; 2002-269623/31.
XX
PT Human endo type protease 23.32 and encoding polynucleotide, used in
PT diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 12; 36pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human endo type protease 23.32 (see
CC ABL53563). The protease and its coding sequence are useful for the
CC diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, haemopathy, HIV infection,
CC immunological disease and inflammation. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer, which was used in an example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Beet Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4414 ATAAATAAATATATTAATTAATTA 4435
DB 22 ATAAATAAATTAATTAATTAATTA 1
XX
RESULT 300
ID AAL37775/C
XX AAL37775 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAL37775;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chondral connexin protein 8-91 DNA PCR primer 1.
XX
KW Human; chondral connexin 8-91; DNA recombination; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1331204-A.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116915.
XX

```

PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116915.
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292869/34.
XX
XX Polypeptide-human chondral connexin 8.91 and polynucleotide for coding
PT it.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 16 Disclosure; 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide-human chondral connexin
CC 8.91, the polynucleotide coding for it, the process for preparing the
CC polypeptide by DNA recombination, the application of the polypeptide in
CC treating diseases, the antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical
CC action, and the application of the polynucleotide. This polynucleotide
CC sequence represents a PCR primer of the DNA encoding the human chondral
CC connexin 8.91 protein of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2136 ACTTCAGAGTGAAGAAATAC 2157
DB 23 ATTTCAGGAATGTAAAGAAAC 2
XX
XX RESULT 301
XX ABQ73494/C
XX
XX ABQ73494; standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule related oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; cancer;
XX targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;
XX autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200253581-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756097.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00838858.
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941492.
XX
XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.
XX
XX Mitchell IG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M,
XX Mansfield GS, Chao H;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-56693/60.
XX
XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding
PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,
PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-
PT mRNA.
XX

PS Example; Fig 3; 229pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing
CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (IIa)
CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (IIb) that
CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'
CC splice site (IIc), spacer region (IId) that separates RNA splice site
CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (IIE) be trans-
CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (II) either
CC comprising: (A) (IIb) or (IIE); or (B) (IIc), (IId) and (IIE). The cell
CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (II). (I) has cytosolic,
CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. (II) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (IIa) and
CC (IIb) (or (IIc)), (IId) and (IIE), or (II) comprising either (A) or (B)
CC (excluding (IId)), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a
CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC with (II) that is recognised by nuclear splicing components. The chimeric
CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable
CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA
CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic
CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA
CC molecule produced using (II) which either comprises (A) or (B) further
CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (I) can be used for gene regulation,
CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (I) can be used for the treatment of
CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and
CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in
CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1952 CATCCACGCTCTGGACATC 1973
DB 24 CATCATCGCGCCCTGGACATC 3
XX
XX RESULT 302
XX AAT28179/C
XX ID AAT28179 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AAT28179;
XX
XX 18-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide D used in supramolecule.
XX
XX supramolecule; antibody; enzyme; treatment; diagnosis; disease;
XX nano-electronic; catalyst; sensor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= Thymine-MMT-AP-CEDIPPA
XX FT
XX WO9613522-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAY-1996.
XX
XX 30-OCT-1995; 95WO-US013990.
XX
XX 31-OCT-1994; 94US-0032514.
XX
XX (BURS-) BURSTEIN LAB INC.
XX
XX Virtanen J, Virtanen S;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-239451/24.
XX

XX New supra-molecule comprising two effector molecules linked by
PT complementary nucleic acid - useful for treatment and diagnosis of
PT disease, in nano-electronics, as catalysts, sensors, etc.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 35; 71pp; English.
CC AAT28176-81 are used in construction of supramolecules which comprise 2
CC components, each consisting of an effector mol. covalently joined to a
CC nucleic acid. The 2 nucleic acids are at least partly complementary to
CC allow base pairing. The effector may be an antibody, e.g. anti-SP41/160
CC (IAMDb6), an enzyme, e.g. phospholipase A2, lipase, ribonuclease or
CC carboxypeptidase, or a ligand. Amino or thiol functionalities are
CC incorporated into the oligonucleotides at desired points during automated
CC synthesis. By using amino and thiol specific cross-linking agents, the
CC synthesis of branched oligonucleotides is easily accomplished. Enzymes
CC are attached at either the 3' or 5'-terminus of the oligonucleotide which
CC contains an amino group. N-monomethoxytryptyl aminopropyl cyanoethyl N,N-
CC diisopropylphosphoramidite (MMT-AP-CEDIPPA) and N-fluorenylmethoxy-
CC carbonyl-O-dimethoxytrityl serinyl CEDIPPA (FMOC-DMT-SER-CEDIPPA) are
CC introduced into these oligonucleotides or analogous amides to introduce
CC aliphatic amino groups. The supramolecules are useful in treatment and
CC diagnosis of disease, in assays and electronics
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1893 CTGAGATCTCTCAACACCTCC 1914
DB 23 CAGGAGTCTTCAAAAACCTCCC 2
RESULT 303
AAA29483/c
ID AAA29483 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AAA29483;
AC
XX
DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Transferrin receptor gene DNA sequence fragment #1.
XX
KM Polynucleotide analysis; detection; variance; transferrin receptor; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200018967-A1.
XX
PD 06-APR-2000.
XX
PF 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022988.
XX
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102724P.
PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149533P.
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394387.
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394457.
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394467.
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394774.
XX
PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI Stanton VP, Wolfe JL, Kawate T, Verdine G;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-293188/25.
XX
PT Cleaving a polynucleotide for detection of variance in nucleotide
PT sequence, full sequence determination of a polynucleotide, genotyping of
PT DNA and labeling a polynucleotide fragment.
XX
PS Example 4; Fig 29; 290pp; English.

XX
XX The present invention describes a method for cleaving a polynucleotide.
CC The method comprises replacing one or more natural nucleotides at each
CC point occurrence with modified nucleotides and contacting the modified
CC polynucleotide with a reagent that cleaves the polynucleotide at each
CC point occurrence. The method is useful for the analysis of
CC polynucleotides including detection of variance in nucleotide sequence
CC without the need for full sequence determination, full sequence
CC determination of a polynucleotide, genotyping of DNA and labelling a
CC polynucleotide fragment during the process of cleaving it into fragments.
CC The present sequence represents a DNA sequence which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4687 GAAGCTGTCTGCTCCAGCTTC 4708
DB 22 GAAGCTGTGCTGCTCCAGTTTC 1
RESULT 304
ABN12699
ID ABN12699 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN12699;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12691.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12691; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 protein or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1663 GCCAGCTCCTGCAGCATGAA 1684
ID 4 GCCAGCTCAGCAGCATGAA 25

RESULT 305
ABLS1571/c
ID ABL51571 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABL51571;
XX
DT 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Transferrin receptor gene related oligonucleotide fragment #1.

XX Polymorphism; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; identification;
KM detection; hybridisation; genotyping; transferrin receptor; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200221098-A2.

XX 14-MAR-2002.

XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US027446.

XX 05-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655104.

XX (VARI-) VARIAGENTICS INC.

XX Stanton VP, Wolfe JL, Kawate T, Verdine GL;

XX MPI; 2002-362259/39.

XX Detecting polymorphism in a polynucleotide (N) comprises hybridizing an
PT oligonucleotide with a variant (N) having modified nucleotides
XX incorporated at each point of suspected polymorphism occurrence.

PS Example 4; Fig 29b; 245bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting a polymorphism (P)
CC in polynucleotide (N). The method comprises: (1) hybridising

CC oligonucleotides with fragments of (N) segments which contain a
CC polymorphism, and have modified nucleotides that are incorporated at each
CC point of occurrence of suspected (P) during amplification; and (2)
CC analysing the hybridising fragments for an incorporated detectable label
CC identifying the susceptible polymorphism. The method is used for
CC detecting polymorphisms (e.g. a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), a
CC deletion or an insertion) in (N). The method is useful for developing
CC diagnostic and prognostic tools for detecting a predisposition of certain
CC disease and disorders. The method is useful for detecting variance in DNA
CC sequencing, and has applications in genotyping. The present sequence
CC represents a transferrin receptor gene related oligonucleotide sequence,
XX which is used in an example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4687 GAAGCTGTCTGCTCAGCTTC 4708
ID 22 GAAGCTGTCTGCTCAGCTTC 1

RESULT 306
ACD01058/c
ID ACD01058 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACD01058;

XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1531.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KM G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031621-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032539.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.

XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

XX Zhang J;

XX MPI; 2003-381720/36.

XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
XX expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1555; 156bp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
XX encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 118518.
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 118518; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1364 GGGTCTGAGTCTCCGACCGG 1385
DB 4 GGGTCTGAGTCTCCGACCGG 25

RESULT 310
AC173331
ID AC173331 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC173331;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 73322.
XX

KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 73322; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1457 CAAAGTCAGCGTTGAGTCGGG 1478
DB 1 CAAATGACGCTTGAGTCGGG 22

RESULT 311
AC133939
ID AC133939 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC133939;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 33930.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX

KM cross-species comparison.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PI Miltmann MP;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 33930; 9pp; English.
 XX CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4622 CTGGAGTGCAGCAAGGCTCGG 4643
 DB 4 CTGGGCTGAGACATGACCTCGG 25

RESULT 312
 AC199593
 ID AC199593 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX AC ACT199593;
 XX DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99584.
 XX KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX OS

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PI Miltmann MP;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99584; 9pp; English.
 XX CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 865 GTGTCTGTCTCCACCCGAGCT 886
 DB 1 GTCTCGTCTCTACCTAGCT 22

RESULT 313
 AC199592
 ID AC199592 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX AC ACT199592;
 XX DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99583.
 XX KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS

PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA
XX Miltmann MP;
PI
XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 99583; 9pp; English.
PS
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 865 GTGTCTGTCTCCACCCGAGCT 886
DB 1 GTCTCGTGTCTCAACCTAGCT 22
RESULT 314
ACI62336
ID ACI62336 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACI62336;
AC
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 62327.
DE
XX EST; ss; probe: expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN
XX

PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA
XX Miltmann MP;
PI
XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 62327; 9pp; English.
PS
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 502 CCACGCCACCATGTGTCCTG 523
DB 1 CCACGACACCATGTGTCCTG 22
RESULT 315
ABX78187/c
ID ABX78187 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABX78187;
AC
XX 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator PCR primer #1.
DE
XX Human; bifunctional apoptosis regulator; antisense; phosphorothioate;
KM cytostatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KM PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6468796-B1.
PN
XX 22-OCT-2002.
PD
XX

PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
XX
XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Matc AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-196749/19.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
PT bifunctional apoptosis regulator, for modulating expression of the
PT regulator and treating diseases associated with expression of the
PT regulator in humans.
XX
XX Example 13; Col 43; 42pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel compound, 17-50 nucleobases in length
CC which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid encoding human
CC bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of
CC human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and
CC anti-inflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression
CC during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human
CC BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with
CC expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having
CC or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of
CC human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The
CC oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
CC wings and a deoxy gap. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC amplification of the human BAR gene used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1219 TATTGACGACGAGCTCTCC 1240
DB 24 TATTGACGACGAGACTCTCTCC 3
RESULT 316
ADP17028/c
ID ADP17028 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ADP17028;
AC
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #3433.
DE
XX
XX ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
XX head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004048933-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
PF
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR
XX 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
PR
XX
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA
XX (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.

PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-460799/43.
DR
XX
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3764; 350pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2473 CCTACACCAAGCAAGAAAGCAGC 2494
DB 25 CCATCACCAAGCAAGAAAGAGAC 4
RESULT 317
ADC83812/c
ID ADC83812 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX ADC83812;
AC
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV 16) detection oligonucleotide #18.
DE
XX
XX probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
KW Human papillomavirus type 16.
XX
XX BP1302550-A1.
PN
XX
XX 16-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
PF
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
PR
XX
XX (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
PI Heu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-432398/41.

PT Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
 PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
 PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
 PT the virus.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 42; 221bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
 CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
 CC and identifying subtypes of HPV. The present DNA sequence represents an
 CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2560 ACCTGGTGTCTCAGTCTTATGG 2581
 Db 22 ACATGGTGTTCAGTCTCATGG 1
 RESULT 318
 ADF43685/c
 ID ADF43685 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF43685;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HPV 16 detecting probe M1618.
 XX
 KM detection; human papillomavirus; HPV subtype; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Human papillomavirus type 16.
 OS
 PN JP2002360271-A.
 XX
 PD 17-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00362595.
 XX
 PR 04-MAY-2001; 2001TW-00110785.
 XX
 PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
 PA
 DR WPI; 2003-600935/57.
 DR
 PT A detecting apparatus and a detecting method for identifying the subtypes
 PT of many species of human papilloma viruses at the same time and a
 PT composition for the detection.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42; 166bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel detecting apparatus for identifying the
 CC subtypes of human papillomaviruses (HPV) contained in a sample which
 CC comprises a carrier which can load sample, a first oligonucleotide loaded
 CC on first part of the carrier, and a second oligonucleotide loaded on
 CC second part of the carrier, in which first and second oligonucleotides
 CC hybridize with the DNA of the first and the second HPV subtype and can
 CC identify HPV subtype contained in sample at the same time. ADF43644-
 CC ADF43689 represent oligonucleotide probes used in the method of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2560 ACCTGGTGTCTCAGTCTTATGG 2581

Db 22 ACATGGTGTTCAGTCTCATGG 1
 RESULT 319
 ADK13408
 ID ADK13408 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK13408;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KM glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
 KM anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
 KM multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO2004016758-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
 XX
 PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
 PR
 PR 01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
 XX
 PA (GEN2) GENZYME CORP.
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Latters J, Walter K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-247973/23.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
 PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
 PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
 PT brain tissue sample.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 69; 114pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
 CC of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
 CC gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
 CC neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma,
 CC endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
 CC expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
 CC tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
 CC (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
 CC treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
 CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
 CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
 CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
 CC (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
 CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
 CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
 CC as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
 CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
 CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
 CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
 CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
 CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
 CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
 CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
 CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi-
 CC drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
 CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
 CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
 CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5232 ATGGAAGTCTGCGTAAC 5248
|||||
DB 1 ATGGAAGTCTGCGTAAC 17

RESULT 320

ADK94331
ID ADK94331 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADK94331;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Primer of the invention #51.

DE human; single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP; ss; primer.

XX Synthetic.

OS JP2003259875-A.

PN 16-SEP-2003.

PD 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

PA WPI; 2004-093977/10.

DR Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA

PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single

PS nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3360; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human

CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a

CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the

CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The

CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 4465 TGTGCCAAGTCTGTCG 4481
|||||

RESULT 321

ADJ61322
ID ADJ61322 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61322;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #14.

DE interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2004011613-A2.

PN 05-FEB-2004.

PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039076P.

PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2178; 85pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy/ites, asthma, impeded

CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
|||||

DB 3 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 19

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide #2078.

DE Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;

XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1; RANTES, MCP4, CD23; ICAM, VCAM; tryptase a;

XX trypsinase b; PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;

XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;

XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PS
 PS Claim 2: SEQ ID NO 2178; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 |||||
 DB 3 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 19

RESULT 323
 AAH49113

ID AAH49113 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH49113;
 XX
 DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FBN1 gene associated primer #6.
 XX
 KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200153520-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
 XX
 PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
 XX
 PA (CULL/) CULLEN P.
 PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 XX
 PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 DR WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 XX
 PT DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
 PS
 PS Claim 4; Page 81; 101bp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
 XX carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 XX complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
 XX two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 XX diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 XX (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 XX deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 XX hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
 XX fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
 XX syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
 XX (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
 XX (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
 XX simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
 XX reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH48868-
 XX AAH48916 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
 XX invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4367 ATTCTGAAGAAAGAAC 4383
 |||||
 DB 5 ATTCTGAAGAAAGAAC 21

RESULT 324
 ADL90183
 ID ADL90183 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL90183;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Soybean glycinin G1 primer seqid 17.
DE
XX immunomodulator; immunotherapy; allergen characterisation;
KW immunoglobulin E; allergen sensitivity; soybean; glycinin G1;
KW acidic protein; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Glycine max.
XX
XX US2003166518-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00759967.
XX
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175948P.
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186724P.
XX
XX (BEAR/) BEARDSLEE T A.
XX (ZEEC/) ZEECE M G.
XX (SAR/) SARATH G.
XX (MARK/) MARKWELL J P.
XX
XX Beardslee TA, Zeece MG, Sarath G, Markwell JP;
XX WPI; 2003-898094/82.
XX
XX Allergen characterization comprises obtaining a recombinant fusion
PT protein and detecting the binding of immunoglobulin E molecules in the
PT biological sample to the recombinant fusion protein.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 17; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of allergen characterisation comprising:
CC obtaining a recombinant fusion protein; attaching the recombinant fusion
CC protein to a substrate through the native protein; contacting the
CC recombinant fusion protein attached to the substrate with a biological
CC sample from an individual; and detecting the binding of immunoglobulin E
CC molecules in the biological sample to the recombinant fusion protein.
CC Also described are: a method for determining the sensitivity of an
CC individual to a suspected allergen; a method for determining the amount
CC of immunoglobulin E specific for an allergen in a biological sample; a
CC method of immunotherapy; a method of allergen characterisation; a method
CC for determining the sensitivity of an individual to a suspected allergen;
CC a method of determining the amount of immunoglobulin E specific for an
CC allergen in a biological sample; a kit comprising the recombinant fusion
CC protein and instructions for using the recombinant fusion protein to
CC determine IgE binding to the known or suspected allergen; and a method for
CC epitope determination. The method is useful for characterising allergens.
CC This sequence represents a primer used to isolate a region of the soybean
CC glycinin G1 gene used in fusion protein ELISA for allergen
CC characterisation.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2807 AGAAATGAGAGAGAA 2823
XX |||||
DB 5 AGAAATGAGAGAGAA 21
XX
XX
XX RESULT 325
XX AAQ25483/c
XX ID AAQ25483 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAQ25483;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX

DE Purine rich HUMTNFPA target duplex sequence.
XX
XX Target; human Tumour necrosis factor mRNA; AIDS; triplex; HIV; hepatitis;
KW malignancy; inflammation; de.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9209705-A1.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX Claim 11; Page 64; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence depicts a HUMTNFPA sequence beginning at nucleotide 1137.
CC The sequence is a viral duplex sequence which contains a purine-rich
CC region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The sequence may be
CC prep. by standard DNA synthesis. The HUMTNFPA duplex sequence is used as
CC a target for novel oligomers which are capable of forming a triplex at
CC physiological pH by coupling into the major groove of the DNA duplex. Ten
CC such oligomers TNF 211-20 are capable of forming a triplex with this
CC sequence. The oligomers are used in the treatment of inflammation.
CC Similar oligomers may be used to target viral DNA duplexes specific for
CC HIV, herpes and other viruses. The triple helices form under mild
CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
CC specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene
CC expression, as verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and
CC AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
XX |||||
DB 22 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 6
XX
XX
XX RESULT 326
XX AAT76387
XX ID AAT76387 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAT76387;
XX
XX 15-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Human tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide HSTNFPA56.
XX
XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenoma free; cystic fibrosis;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX

XX WO9640162-A1.
 PN 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
 XX
 DR MPI; 1997-051871/05.
 XX
 PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
 PT antisease-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 37; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced.
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HSTNFA56
 CC specific for the human tumour necrosis factor alpha. The method can be
 CC used to treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases
 CC characterised by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from
 CC the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,
 CC thereby preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients
 CC with hyper-reactive airways
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
 XX
 RESULT 327
 AAX54536
 ID AAX54536 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX54536;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR MPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 27; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
 XX
 RESULT 328
 AAA33980
 ID AAA33980 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA33980;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO.1669.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW rhonphorotolste; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiaesthetic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
 XX

PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX NYCE JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
DR
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 472; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC sarcomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3233 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA2323 to
CC AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 329
AAF20102
ID AAF20102 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAF20102;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor alpha polynucleotide fragment #1669.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W0200062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX NYCE JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 241; 1592pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasodilative peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AA18434 to AA21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 330
AB295796
ID AB295796 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AB295796;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor antisense fragment no.1660.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11038; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 331
ABD19536 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABD19536
AC ABD19536;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor DNA fragment 1660.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 11038; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiallergic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 332

ABN12603

XX ID ABN12603 standard; DNA, 25 BP.

XX AC ABN12603;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12595.

XX KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;

XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX DR WPI; 2002-119446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,

XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12595; 214pp; English.

XX XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify

CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as

CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The

CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart

CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the

CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.

CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at fcp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX XX

XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1222 TTGACCAGCAGCTCTCTCCCGGCGCT 1246

XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 1 TTGACCTGCAGCTGCGCCAGCCCT 25

RESULT 333

ABN12706

XX ID ABN12706 standard; DNA, 25 BP.

XX AC ABN12706;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12698.

XX KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;

XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX DR WPI; 2002-119446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,

XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12698; 214pp; English.

XX XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify

CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP protein, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
CC
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1667 GCTCTGACAGACAGTGAAGCAAG 1691
DB 1 GCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAAGCAAG 25
RESULT 334
ABN12704
ID ABN12704 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABN12704;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12696.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX description ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12696; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1665 CAGCTCTGACAGACAGTGAAGCA 1689
DB 1 CAGCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAAGCA 25
RESULT 335
ABN12602
ID ABN12602 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABN12602;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12594.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12594; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1221 TTGACGACGAGCTCTCCCGGCGC 1245
Db 1 TTGACCTGCACTGCGCCGAGCC 25

RESULT 336
ABN12705
ID ABN12705 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABN12705;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12697.
XX
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12697; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1666 AGCTCTGACGACGATGAAGAACAA 1690
Db 1 AGCTTACGACGACGCTGAAGCAAAA 25

RESULT 337
ABO61345/c
ID ABO61345 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABO61345;
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer 84.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; aquaporin; AQP5; AQP; water channel protein;
KW oligonucleotide chip; OGN chip; cDNA chip; lung cancer;
KW mutation detection; polymorphism detection; gene expression.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200220787-A1.
 PN 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PD 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-KR001528.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-2000; 2000KR-00053821.
 XX
 PR (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
 PA (MOON/) MOON W.
 XX (MOON/) MOON C.
 PI Moon W, Moon C, Moon Y, Kim B, Kim D, Shin C, Um T, Kim H;
 XX Song M, Kim H, Song S;
 XX MPI; 2002-393847/42.
 DR Novel aquaporin 5 gene mutant useful for diagnosing lung, stomach, colon,
 XX prostate, or head or neck cancer.
 PT
 PS Claim 9; Fig 20; 154pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a mutant form of the human aquaporin 5 (AQP5)
 CC gene. Aquaporin (AQP) is a family of water channel proteins, through
 CC which water is transported into and out of cells - ten types of mammalian
 CC AQP have been identified so far. The invention also comprises an
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip having 902 oligonucleotide primer sequences
 CC and a cDNA chip comprising one or more sequences from the human AQP5
 CC gene. The mutant AQP5 gene is useful for diagnosing cancer (i.e. lung
 CC cancer). The OGN chip is useful for detecting mutations and polymorphisms
 CC in AQP5 and the cDNA chip is useful for analysis of gene expression. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4865 TGGCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCT 4889
 DB 25 TCCGAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCT 1
 RESULT 338
 ABQ61341/c
 ID ABQ61341 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABO61341;
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer 80.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; aquaporin; AQP5; AQP; water channel protein;
 KW oligonucleotide chip; OGN chip; cDNA chip; lung cancer;
 XX mutation detection; polymorphism detection; gene expression.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200220787-A1.
 PN 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PD 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-KR001528.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-2000; 2000KR-00053821.
 XX
 PR (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
 PA (MOON/) MOON W.
 XX (MOON/) MOON C.

XX Moon W, Moon C, Moon Y, Kim B, Kim D, Shin C, Um T, Kim H;
 PI Song M, Kim H, Song S;
 XX MPI; 2002-393847/42.
 DR Novel aquaporin 5 gene mutant useful for diagnosing lung, stomach, colon,
 XX prostate, or head or neck cancer.
 PT
 PS Claim 9; Fig 20; 154pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a mutant form of the human aquaporin 5 (AQP5)
 CC gene. Aquaporin (AQP) is a family of water channel proteins, through
 CC which water is transported into and out of cells - ten types of mammalian
 CC AQP have been identified so far. The invention also comprises an
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip having 902 oligonucleotide primer sequences
 CC and a cDNA chip comprising one or more sequences from the human AQP5
 CC gene. The mutant AQP5 gene is useful for diagnosing cancer (i.e. lung
 CC cancer). The OGN chip is useful for detecting mutations and polymorphisms
 CC in AQP5 and the cDNA chip is useful for analysis of gene expression. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4867 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCTGT 4891
 DB 25 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCTAT 1
 RESULT 339
 ABQ12989/c
 ID ABQ12989 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABO12989;
 XX
 XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 12980.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200216649-A2.
 PN 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PD 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
 XX
 PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
 XX
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
 XX
 PA (ILU-) ILLUMINA INC.
 XX
 PI Gunderson K;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2002-292068/33.
 DR
 XX
 XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
 PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
 PT different specific capture probes.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 249; 261pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
 CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
 CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
 CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target

CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (1). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX

SO Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1464 GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAAATCATCA 1488

Db 25 GACGCTGTGGCTGGGAAATCTTCA 1

RESULT 340
ABV81218/c
ID ABV81218 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABV81218;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2464.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;

PT WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC fetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX

SO Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4799 TGGAGGACGAGGAATCATCTCT 4823

Db 25 TGGAGGTGGGAGCAGAGCCCT 1

RESULT 341
ABV92430/c
ID ABV92430 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABV92430;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3143.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1239051-A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M;

PT WPI; 2002-664061/74.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or activity of human POSHL1.

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3143; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino acids (SI, ABB3399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI), (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids. Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the protein. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 817 CGCTGAGAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 25 CCTCTGAGAGACGAGACACCGGA 1

RESULT 342
ABV92431/C
ID ABV92431 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABV92431;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3144.

XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN BP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3144; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the protein. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 CGCTGAGAGAGACACAGCGC 840
DB 25 CCTCTGAGAGACGAGACACCGG 1

RESULT 343
ACD01075/C
ID ACD01075 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ACD01075;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1548.

XX
XX
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KM G-protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1572; 156pp; English.

XX
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4415 TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
DB 25 TAACAGTACAGCAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 344
ACD01055/c
ID ACD01055 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01055;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1528.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1552; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4414 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4438
DB 25 ATATACCAATCATTAATTAATTA 1

RESULT 345
ACD01057/c
ID ACD01057 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01057;

XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1530.
XX
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1554; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4415 TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
DB 25 TAATTAATCAATCATTAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 346
ACD01076/c
ID ACD01076 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01076;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1549.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.

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XX      12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX      (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX      Zhang J;
XX      WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX      New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
XX      investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
XX      expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX      Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1573; 156pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
XX      coupled receptor (GPR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
XX      2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
XX      409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
XX      without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
XX      sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
XX      length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
XX      for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
XX      aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX      This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
XX      encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
XX      Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match          0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
XX      Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred.No. 6.3e+02;
XX      Matches    20; Conservative    0; Mismatches     5; Indels     0; Gaps     0.
XX
XX      4414 ATATATATATATTATATATATAA 4438
XX      25 ATTAACAGTAAACGCATATATATAA 1.
XX
XX      RESULT 347
XX      ACDD01054/C
XX      ID       ACDD01054 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX      XX
XX      ACDD01054;
XX      DT       28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX      DE       G-Protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1527.
XX      XX
XX      Human; G-Protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX      KW      G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      XX
XX      WO2003031621-A2.
XX      PD       17-APR-2003.
XX      PF       11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX      PR       12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX      PA       (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX      PI       Zhang J;
XX      WI       WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX      New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
XX      investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
XX      expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX      Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1551; 156pp; English.

```

CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 base in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 CC
 CC Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 CC Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 CC Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 CC
 CC
 CC 4415 TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 CC 25 TAATACAAATCATTAATTAACATTAAT 1
 CC
 CC
 CC RESULT 348
 CC ACC83050/C
 CC ID ACC83050 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 CC
 CC ACC83050;
 CC
 CC 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 CC
 CC Emr1 PuRe fragment, Emr1-B.
 CC
 CC
 CC Skin disease; gene therapy; psoriasis; allergic dermatitis; skin cancer;
 CC eczema; cutaneous leishmaniasis; melanoma; purine-rich sequence; PuRs;
 CC vaccine; Emr1; ds.
 CC
 CC
 CC Unidentified.
 CC
 CC
 CC WO2003038101-A1.
 CC
 CC
 CC 08-MAY-2003.
 CC
 CC
 CC 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-GB004849.
 CC
 CC
 CC 30-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00026030.
 CC
 CC 22-APR-2002; 2002GB-00009138.
 CC
 CC (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 CC
 CC
 CC Greaves DR, McKnight AJ, Gordon S;
 CC
 CC WPI; 2003-441360/41.
 CC
 CC
 CC New expression cassette for preventing or treating skin diseases in
 CC humans or animals, e.g. psoriasis or skin cancer, comprises a control
 CC sequence and a heterologous protein coding sequence operably linked to
 CC the control sequence.
 CC
 CC
 CC Example 9; Page 34; 56pp; English.
 CC
 CC The invention relates to an expression cassette which comprises a control
 CC sequence having a PuRs (purine-rich sequence) fragment of an Emr1
 CC promoter which fragment has enhancer activity and a promoter; and a
 CC heterologous protein coding sequence operably linked to the control
 CC sequence. The cassette or vector is useful in treating or in
 CC manufacturing a medicament for treating skin diseases in humans or
 CC animals by gene therapy. The skin disease includes psoriasis, allergic
 CC dermatitis, eczema, cutaneous leishmaniasis, melanoma or other skin
 CC cancer. The cassette or vector may also be used in modulating an immune
 CC response or in manufacturing a vaccine for genetic vaccination. The
 CC present sequence is Emr1 PuRe fragment. This fragment is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention

RESULT 353

ACI80920/c

ID ACI80920 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACI80920;

XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80911.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

XX genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XX cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Miltmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80911; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match

XX Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 4462 TGATGCGCAAGGCTGTCTAGT 4486

XX 25 TGATGCGCAATTCCTGTCAAGT 1

RESULT 354

ACI96374/c

ID ACI96374 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACI96374;

XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 96365.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

XX genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XX cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Miltmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 96365; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match

XX Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 3551 CGAGATGTTTGAGAACCCCTGAT 3575

XX 25 CGAGATGTTTCAGACACCTTTAT 1

RESULT 355

ADP56689/c

ID ADP56689 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP56689;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify human junction adhesion molecule 2 cDNA.
 XX
 XX huJAM splice variant; junction adhesion molecule; immunosuppressive;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytoskeletal; cardiac; immune deficiency; autoimmune;
 KW inflammatory; cancer; cardiovascular; wound healing; gene therapy; human;
 KW huJAM2; ss; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO2004053058-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US037077.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432702P.
 XX
 PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
 XX
 PI Babbey CM, Mcentire JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-468834/44.
 XX
 PT New huJAM splice variant polypeptide, useful in preparing a composition
 PT for treating an immune system disorder (e.g., autoimmune disease or
 PT inflammatory disorder), cancer or cardiovascular disorder or for
 PT promoting wound healing.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 55pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated huJAM (human junction adhesion
 CC molecule) splice variant polypeptide. The polypeptide of the invention of
 CC the invention may be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory, cytoskeletal and
 CC cardiac activities and may be useful in preparing a composition for
 CC treating an immune deficiency, autoimmune disease, inflammatory disorder,
 CC cancer or cardiovascular disorder or for promoting wound healing.
 CC possibly via gene therapy. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer
 CC 1 of the invention which was used to amplify human junction adhesion
 CC molecule 2 (huJAM2) cDNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.7e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4157 TGCTGCTCTCTCTGCGCAGCTTCC 4181
 DB 26 TGGCGGCTCTCTCTGCGCAGCTTCC 2
 RESULT 356
 AA219977
 ID AA219977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA219977;
 XX
 DT 21-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human uncoupling protein 2 gene primer hucp21f.
 XX
 KW Uncoupling protein 2; UCP2; human; obesity; diabetes; diagnosis;
 KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9948905-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006317.
 XX
 PR 23-MAR-1998; 98US-0078972P.
 XX
 PA (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.
 XX
 PI Garvey WT, Argyropoulos G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-591072/50.
 XX
 PT Use of uncoupled protein 2 or 3 as markers for identifying subjects at
 PT risk of developing obesity or diabetes.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 72; 112pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is the nucleotide sequence of primer hucp21f. A set of primers (see
 CC AA219977-73 and AA219977-95) including hucp21f, was used in the PCR
 CC amplification and sequencing of genomic fragments of the human uncoupling
 CC protein 2 (UCP2) gene (see AA219967). The invention provides a method for
 CC identifying a subject having a risk of developing obesity and/or type II
 CC diabetes mellitus by detecting the presence of a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism in UCP2 or UCP3 nucleic acid (see AA219967-70)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4800 GGAAGGACGAGGAATCAGC 4819
 DB 1 GGAAGTACGAGGAATCAGC 20
 RESULT 357
 AB272255
 ID AB272255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB272255;
 XX
 DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 227.
 XX
 KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200178894-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Keith T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
 XX
 PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.

XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patient's own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX

Seq Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGAG 20

RESULT 358
ABZ72256
ID ABZ72256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72256;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 228.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001MO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment

PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.
XX

XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patient's own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX

Seq Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGAG 20

RESULT 359
AAS96645/c
ID AAS96645 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS96645;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #55.
XX
KW Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytostatic; apoptosis;
KW cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
KW ss.
XX
PN Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PD WO200188198-A1.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US015774.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
XX
PR 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wanciewicz B;

XX WPI; 2002-075321/10.
DR
XX
PT New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
PT transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
PT expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
PT growth.
XX
PS Claim 26; Page 91; 154pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
CC transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
CC nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
CC ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
CC five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
CC MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
CC TERT mRNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
CC cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
CC associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
CC growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
CC diagnosis and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
CC encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 GCACAGCGGAGGAGCCCTG 849
DB 20 GTACACAGCGGAGGAGCCCTG 1
XX
RESULT 360
ABX75108
ID ABX75108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX75108;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 sequence containing SNP #3.
XX
KW Human; mouse; ds; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; anorectic;
KW chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; bronchial hyper-responsiveness;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200283077-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX

XX
PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 586; 650pp; English.
XX
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 DNA sequence used in the scope of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 2393
DB 1 CTGAGTGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 20
XX
RESULT 361
ABX75109
ID ABX75109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX75109;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 sequence containing SNP #4.
XX
KW Human; mouse; ds; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; anorectic;
KW chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; bronchial hyper-responsiveness;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200283077-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX
PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
XX

PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 586; 650pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 DNA sequence used in the scope of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 362
ADJ36836
ID ADJ36836 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ36836;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 227.
XX
KW antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;
KW bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW human; gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004002470-A1.
XX
PD 01-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277216.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (VEER/) VAN EERDEWEGH P.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
PI Keith T, Little RD, Eerdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-061675/06.
XX
PT Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 227; 441pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully
CC defined sequence having 23574 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous
CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) AB+2; allele G of SNP BC+1; and allele C of SNP BC+2. The invention
CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising
CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung
CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising
CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of
CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the
CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The
CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders
CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
CC obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 363
ADJ36837
ID ADJ36837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ36837;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 228.
XX
KW antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;
KW bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW human; gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004002470-A1.
XX
PD 01-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277216.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (VEER/) VAN EERDEWEGH P.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
PI Keith T, Little RD, Eerdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-061675/06.
XX
PT Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 228; 441p; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully
CC defined sequence having 2374 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous
CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) A8+2; allele G of SNP BC+1; and allele C of SNP BC+2. The invention
CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising
CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung
CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising
CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of
CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the
CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The
CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders
CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
CC obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
DB 1 CTGAGTGGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 364
ADL81416
ID ADL81416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL81416;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 polymorphism sequencing primer #72.
XX
XX asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004023215-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
XX (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (EERD/) EERDEWEGH P V.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Eerdegheh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-142647/14.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 228; 485pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of
CC nucleic acid molecules each given in the specification. The composition
CC and methods are useful in diagnosing or treating asthma or bronchial
CC hyperresponsiveness, and other diseases such as obesity or inflammatory
CC bowel disease. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
DB 1 CTGAGTGGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 365
ADL81415
ID ADL81415 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL81415;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 polymorphism sequencing primer #71.
XX
XX asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004023215-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
XX (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (EERD/) EERDEWEGH P V.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Eerdegheh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-142647/14.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 227; 485pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10216.
 DE Human genome, biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO954500-A2.
 PN
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 PS Claim 9; Page 2408; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA26564 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 CC
 CC Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4642 GGGCTTAAGGAGCTGAAGAG 4661
 DB 1 GGCATTAAAGAGTTGAAGAG 20
 ADJ33186
 ID ADJ33186 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ33186;
 XX
 DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer sequence R6, seq id 53.
 XX
 KW Antiinflammatory; nephrotoxic; hepatotoxic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW gynaecological; cytotoxic; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; antithyroid;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antiarthritic; monocarboxylic acid; transport protein;
 KW inhibitor; potentiator; organic ion; TCH131; TCH182; TCH120;

KW respiratory disease; asthma; kidney disease; kidney failure;
 KW nervous system disease; Alzheimer's disease; muscle disease;
 KW muscle wasting; allergic disease; meningitis; autoimmune disease;
 KW multiple sclerosis; allergic disease; hayfever; spleen disease;
 KW immune deficiency disease; leukopenia; liver disease; hepatitis;
 KW digestive disease; Crohn's disease; genital disease;
 KW ovarian hypofunction; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003040184-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-NOV-2002; 2002WO-JP011559.
 XX
 PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00342139.
 PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00351086.
 PR 20-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00354971.
 XX
 XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 PI Nakaniishi A, Sagiya Y, Hikichi Y, Nishimura A;
 DR WPI; 2003-441528/41.
 XX
 PT Monocarboxylic acid and organic ion transport proteins and compounds
 PT modifying their activity or expression for treatment, prevention and
 PT diagnosis of respiratory, inflammatory, autoimmune, allergic and kidney
 PT diseases and cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 53; 209pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to proteins TCH131 (human, mouse and rat), TCH182
 CC (human) and TCH120 (human) and their salts and partial peptides, and
 CC similar proteins with equivalent activity. Also disclosed are
 CC polynucleotides (including DNA) encoding the proteins. Proteins of the
 CC invention are useful in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of
 CC respiratory diseases (including asthma and bronchitis), kidney diseases
 CC (including kidney failure and nephritis), nervous system diseases
 CC (including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and schizophrenia), metabolic
 CC acidosis, muscle diseases (including muscle wasting), allergic diseases
 CC (including pneumonia, meningitis and myocarditis), autoimmune diseases
 CC (including muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis), allergic diseases
 CC (including hayfever), spleen diseases (including spleen hypofunction),
 CC immune deficiency diseases (including leukopenia), liver diseases
 CC (including hepatitis), digestive diseases (including Crohn's disease),
 CC genital diseases (including ovarian hypofunction) and cancer (including
 CC pancreas cancer, lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, kidney cancer,
 CC liver cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, stomach cancer, breast
 CC cancer, bladder cancer and colon cancer). The sequences given in records
 CC ADJ33134-ADJ33424 include proteins of the invention and those related to
 CC the invention, polynucleotides encoding these proteins, and primers and
 CC probes for the amplification and detection of DNA encoding them.
 CC
 CC Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4048 CAGGGCTTAGGACGAGACT 4067
 DB 1 CAGGGCCACGAGGACGAGACT 20
 ADJ36490
 ID AA236490 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AA236490;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)

```

XX PCR primer 9BP.4A used for PCR amplification of the MMSC2 gene.
DE
XX
KW Human; MMSC2; MMAC1; PR2 domain; tumour suppressor; tyrosine phosphatase;
KM scaffolding protein; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9958548-A1.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 07-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009969.
XX
PR 08-MAY-1998; 98US-0084740P.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Bartel PL, Tavtigian SV;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-053077/04.
XX
PT Nucleic acids and polypeptides representing human MMSC2, useful for
PT detecting, diagnosing a predisposition to, and treating cancer.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 56; 112pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AA236460-236519 were used to amplify the human MMSC2 gene.
CC The MMSC2 protein has 11 post-synaptic density protein, disc-large, zo-1
CC (PDZ) domains and one or more of these domains interacts specifically
CC with the carboxyl terminal amino acids of MMAC1 (see AA53754).
CC Specifically, it appears that domain 7, 10 and 13 interact with MMAC1.
CC Since MMSC2 contains 11 PDZ domains and interacts with MMAC1, a known
CC tumour suppressor having a region of homology with protein tyrosine
CC phosphatases, MMSC2 acts as a scaffolding protein in a common biological
CC pathway with MMAC1. It is believed that the interaction between MMAC1 and
CC MMSC2 is required for the tumour suppressor activity of MMAC1. The MMSC2
CC polypeptides, polynucleotides, fragments and specific or complex specific
CC antibodies may be used for detecting cancer or a predisposition to cancer
CC and screening for agents that may be used to treat MMSC2 and/or MMAC1
CC related cancer. The polypeptides and polynucleotides may also be used to
CC treat cancer.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2890 CTGAGTACTGCTGAGACAG 2909
Db 1 CTGAGTACTGCTGAGACAG 20

```

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RESULT 371
AAV80125
ID AAV80125 standard; DNA, 23 BP.
XX
AC AAV80125;
XX
DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA sequence from Osteocalcin OSR2 mutant 5 used in EMSA.
XX
XX Osf2/Cbfa1; osteoblast specific factor-2; CBFA1 locus; transcriptional;
KM osteogenic; gene therapy; modulator; bacterial infection; transgenic;
KM osteoblast; bone; osteocalcin; collagen; osteopontin; statoprotein; EMSA;
XX
XX de.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN MO9854322-A1.
XX
XX
PD 03-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010860.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1997; 97US-0048430P.
PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0080189P.
XX
PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX
PI Dudy P, Karsenty G;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-059837/05.
XX
PT New nucleic acid expressing the osteoblast-specific transcription factor
PT Osf2 - useful for, e.g. treatment of osteogenic diseases, in vaccines and
PT for diagnosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 112; 273pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an Osf2/Cbfa1 polypeptide (an osteoblast
CC specific factor-2 encoded by the CBFA1 locus). Host cells containing a
CC vector comprising a Osf2/Cbfa1 nucleic acid are used for the recombinant
CC production of the protein. The Osf2/Cbfa1 has osteoblast-specific
CC transcriptional activity (particularly for treating osteogenic diseases,
CC optionally when expressed from a gene therapy vector). Osf2/Cbfa1 is also
CC used to raise antibodies, to screen for modulators of its activity; used
CC in vaccines and to detect specific antibodies (for diagnosis of bacterial
CC infections). The Osf2/Cbfa1 polynucleotides can be used to produce
CC transgenic animals or pluripotent non-human animal cells, while their
CC fragments are used to detect Osf2/Cbfa1 genes by hybridisation, or as
CC antisense molecules or ribozymes for downregulation of gene expression.
CC Osf2/Cbfa1 polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for specific
CC transcription of osteoblast-specific genes that have an OSR2 sequence
CC element; to generate an immune response; in binding assays to detect OSR2
CC elements; for purification of such elements and to induce differentiation
CC of osteoblast progenitors for stimulating formation, growth, replacement
CC and repair of bone tissue. Antibodies, optionally, labelled, are used as
CC immunosay reagents for detecting Osf2/Cbfa1; in DNA-binding assays to
CC identify other genes to which Osf2/Cbfa1 can bind; for affinity
CC purification of Osf2/Cbfa1 and to clone related genes. Also regulatory
CC sequences (promoter and enhancer) from Osf2/Cbfa1 genes are used to
CC provide osteoblast-specific expression of homologous or heterologous
CC genes, e.g. osteocalcin, type I collagen, osteopontin and bone
CC statoprotein. Sequences AAV80120-31 represent oligonucleotides used in
CC EMSA DNA-binding assays of recombinant Osf2/Cbfa1
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4908 GCAGCATCAGCAGCCAGC 4927
Db 2 GCTGCAATCCAGCCAGC 21

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RESULT 372
ABL51722
ID ABL51722 standard; DNA, 23 bp.
XX
AC ABL51722;
XX
DT 09-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine prolactin (bPRL) PCR primer C1.
XX
XX Bovine; cow; prolactin; bPRL; genetic engineering; transgenic; milk;
KM mammary gland; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX

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XX CN1329139-A.
 XX 02-JAN-2002.
 XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112604.
 XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112604.
 XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI TAOTAO TRANSGENE ENG CO LTD.
 XX Huang S, Cao X, Zeng Y;
 XX WPI; 2002-330569/37.
 XX Cow-prolactin genome sequence useful raising animal milk quality and
 PT quantity and in a transgenic animal mammary gland bioreactor so as to
 PT raise the quality and quantity of target gene product.
 XX Example 3; Page 9 (Disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
 XX The present invention describes a bovine prolactin (bPRL) genome
 CC nucleotide sequence (I). The present invention also describes: (1) a
 CC vector (II) constructed by utilizing bovine prolactin genomic DNA and
 CC cDNA; and (2) cells (III) transfected by (II). (I), (II) and (III) can be
 CC used for: scientific research in the fields of genetic engineering and
 CC transgenic engineering; raising animal milk quality and quantity; and can
 CC be used in transgenic animal mammary gland bioreactor so as to raise the
 CC quality and quantity of a target gene product in transgenic animal
 CC mammary gland bioreactor. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC for bovine prolactin, which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 583 AGGACGAGAGCTTCCTGCTG 602
 DB 3 AGGACGAGAGCTTCCTGCTG 22
 RESULT 373
 ID ADO59354
 AC ADO59354 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO59354;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE FLUJ1712 reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 KW coding mononucleotide repeat; cMNR; antibody; MSI-H tumour;
 KW MSI-H carcinoma; high microsatellite instability tumour;
 KW high microsatellite instability carcinoma; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN KR2004008012-A.
 XX
 PD 28-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002KR-00041304.
 XX
 PR 15-JUL-2002; 2002KR-00041304.
 XX
 XX (KIMH/) KIM H G.
 PA (KIMN/) KIM N G.
 PA (LEEJ/) LEE J S.
 PA (RHEE/) RHEE H S.

XX Kim HG, Kim NG, Lee JS, Rhee HS;
 XX WPI; 2004-386326/36.
 XX Genes containing coding mononucleotide repeats are useful in developing
 PT an antibody against MSI-H (high (sic high) microsatellite instability)
 PT tumor.
 XX Example 3; Page 9; 578pp; Korean.
 XX The present invention describes genes containing coding mononucleotide
 CC repeats (cMNRs). The genes are useful for the development of an antibody
 CC against MSI-H (high microsatellite instability) tumour. Also described:
 CC (1) cDNA genes containing cMNRs with 10 or more nucleotide sequences, and
 CC selected from the cDNA genes having the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID
 CC Nos.1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
 CC 37, 39, 41 and 43; (2) cDNA genes, which are frameshift mutated by
 CC deletion or insertion of one or more base in the cMNRs; (3) genomic DNA
 CC genes containing cMNRs with 10 or more nucleotide sequences, and selected
 CC from the genomic DNA genes having the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID
 CC Nos.2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36,
 CC 38, 40, 42 and 44; and (4) genomic DNA genes, which are frameshift
 CC mutated by deletion or insertion of one or more base in the cMNRs. The
 CC genes have cytostatic activity. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer which is used in an example from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2797 GTCAGAGAGAGAAATGAA 2816
 DB 1 GTCAGAGAGAGAACTGAA 20
 RESULT 374
 ID AAF74157/c
 AC AAF74157 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF74157;
 XX
 DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #91.
 XX
 KW Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; serotonin 4; SLC6A4;
 KW genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200109161-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
 XX
 XX (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-123317/13.
 XX New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
 PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
 PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
 PT of the protein.
 XX Example 1; Page 40; 152pp; English.


```
XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
CC gene
XX SQ
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3015 CCTCTCACCACCATGGGGA 3034
XX 24 CCTCTCACCACCATAGGTA 5
XX
XX RESULT 375
XX AAF74123/c
XX ID AAF74123 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF74123;
XX
XX DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer #57.
XX
XX KM Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; serotonin 4; SLC6A4;
XX genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200109161-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
XX PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX
XX DR New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
XX PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; serotonin member 4
XX PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
XX PT of the protein.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 37; 152pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
XX CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
XX CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
XX CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
XX CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
XX CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
XX CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
XX CC gene
XX SQ
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3015 CCTCTCACCACCATGGGGA 3034
```

```
XX db 24 CCTCTCACCACCATAGGTA 5
XX
XX RESULT 376
XX ABL40713/c
XX ID ABL40713 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABL40713;
XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human myosin heavy chain B22.22 cDNA isolating primer 2.
XX
XX KM Myosin heavy chain B22.22; cytosolic; haemostatic; vitruicide; anti-HIV;
XX KM gene therapy; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200226806-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX PF 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN001112.
XX
XX PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116969.
XX
XX PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-292481/33.
XX
XX PT Human myosin heavy chain B22.22 peptide and encoding polynucleotide,
XX PT useful in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy,
XX PT human immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
XX PT inflammation.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 18; 40pp; Chinese.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel human myosin heavy chain B22.22 peptide.
XX CC The protein can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The
XX CC myosin heavy chain B22.22 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotides are
XX CC used in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy,
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and
XX CC various inflammations. The present sequence represents the human myosin
XX CC heavy chain B22.22 cDNA isolating RT-PCR primer
XX SQ
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4427 TAATAATATTAATGACCA 4446
XX 23 TAATAATATCATGACCA 4
XX
XX RESULT 377
XX ABL03643/c
XX ID ABL03643 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABL03643;
XX
XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Irx-2a gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 164.
XX
XX KM Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
XX KM transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
```

XX WO200240716-A2.
PN
XX
PD 23-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
XX
PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
XX
PA (CEMT-) CEMINES LLC.
XX
PI Palm K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.
XX
PT Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
PT the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
PT molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
PT reagents.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 16; 41pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
CC sequences of markers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 3488 CAGTGACTGGGAGAGACG 3507
23 CATTGACCTGGAGAGACG 4
XX
RESULT 378
ABLS0952/C
ID ABL50952 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABL50952;
XX
DT 24-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RCC1 protein 9.79 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
KW Human; RCC1 protein 9.79; malignant tumour; haemopathy; HIV infection;
KW human immunodeficiency virus infection; immunological disease;
KW inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1329016-A.
PD 02-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116646.
XX
PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116646.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-305392/35.
XX
PT New RCC1 protein 9.79 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide, useful for

PT treating malignant tumor, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
PT infection, immunological disease and various inflammations.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention describes human RCC1 protein 9.79 (I). Also
CC described is a method for producing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it can be used in the
CC treatment of various diseases such as malignant tumour, haemopathy, human
CC immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and various
CC inflammations. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I),
XX which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 4427 TATATATATATGCGCACA 4446
23 TATATATATCATGACCA 4
XX
RESULT 379
ABT13790/C
ID ABT13790 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABT13790;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat ADN oligonucleotide SEQ ID No 11.
XX
KW Analysis; activation; mobilisation; T cell; T cell receptor; TCR;
KW immune system; infection; autoimmune disease; allergy; cancer; vaccine;
KW transplant; rat; ADN; ds.
XX
OS Rattus rattus.
XX
PN WO200284567-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-FR001087.
XX
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283378P.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI Souillou J, Delauc M, Guillet M, Sebille F, Brouard S, Gagne K;
PI Vanove B, Pallier A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-067597/06.
XX
PT Analyzing activation and mobilization of T cells, useful e.g. for
PT diagnosis and monitoring of cancer, comprises measuring alterations in
PT the T cell receptor repertoire.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 35; 43pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for analysing activation and
CC mobilisation of T cells by analysing the T cell receptors (TCR) of an
CC organism. The method is used for both basic and applied analysis of the
CC immune system in humans and animals, e.g. in cases of infections,
CC autoimmune diseases, allergy, cancer and transplants. It can be used for
CC diagnosis and for monitoring progression or therapy of disease (e.g.
CC response to vaccines), including identifying TCR patterns that are
CC characteristic of particular diseases. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a rat ADN oligonucleotide relating to the T cell analysing
XX process of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1635 GCTGACTCCAAAAGAGAGA 1654
 DB 24 GCTGACTCCAGAAATGAGAGA 5

RESULT 380
 AAT76386

ID AAT76386 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAT76386;

DT 15-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Human tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide HSTNPAAS5.

DE Aethma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS MO9640162-A1.

PN 19-DEC-1996.

PD 06-JUN-1996; 96MO-US009306.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA Myce JW, Metzger WJ;

XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.

DR Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying

PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of

XX subject.

PS Claim 5; Page 37; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HSTNPAAS5
 CC specific for the human tumour necrosis factor alpha. The method can be
 CC used to treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases
 CC characterised by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from
 CC the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,
 CC thereby preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients
 CC with hyper-reactive airways

XX Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTCTT 300
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTCTT 20

RESULT 381

ID AAV64886 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAV64886;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (revised)
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX HSV-1 latency associated transcript (LAT) splice acceptor site.

DE HSV-1; latency associated transcript; LAT; LATin;

KW gene transcript stabilisation; gene expression; gene therapy;

XX splice acceptor; ss.

OS Human herpesvirus 1.

XX Key

FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1..18 /tag= a

FT /note= "3' end of intron"

FT 19..25 /tag= b

FT /note= "5' end of exon"

XX MO9848004-A1.

XX 29-OCT-1998.

XX 17-APR-1998; 98MO-US007691.

XX 18-APR-1997; 97US-0044664P.

XX (WIST-) WISTAR INST ANATOMY & BIOLOGY.

XX Fraser NW, Zabolotny JM, Krummenacher CF;

XX WPI; 1998-609982/51.

XX Increasing expression of genes having unstable RNA transcripts,

XX particularly for gene therapy - using a construct including gene flanked

XX by intron fragments that include a hairpin next to the intron

XX branchpoint.

XX Example 4; Fig 2; 106pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1)
 CC latency associated transcript (LAT) splice acceptor site. The splice
 CC donor site is given in AAV64885. The invention relates to methods of
 CC stabilising unstable gene transcripts. A claimed polynucleotide molecule
 CC comprises: (a) a polynucleotide encoding a gene product; (b) a 5'-
 CC sequence of an intron, including the splice donor and splice acceptor
 CC sites; and (c) a 3'-sequence of the same intron, including a hairpin
 CC structure (see AAV64887) next to the intron's branchpoint. A preferred
 CC intron is the 2.0 kb LAT of a herpes virus. Methods and compositions
 CC using the polynucleotide permit enhanced recombinant expression of the
 CC gene product and are particularly useful in stabilising unstable mRNA
 CC transcripts, permitting the stable production of desirable genes. Vectors
 CC and host cells containing the polynucleotide are also claimed. The method
 CC can be used in gene therapy and more generally as research reagents, in
 CC markers of gene production, in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions, in
 CC drug screening and to identify transcripts produced only at selected
 CC stages of the cell cycle. (Updated on 17-OCT-2003 to standardise OS
 CC field)

XX Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3457 GTCTCCCTCCAGGACACAG 3476
 DB 6 GTCTCCCTCCAGGACACCG 25

RESULT 382

AAZ00553/C

```

ID AA200553 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AA200553;
XX
DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPC6 5'-RACE first primer (2).
XX
KM glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
KM glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
KM treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
KM tumour formation; RACE; rapid amplification of cDNA ends; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9937764-A2.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1999; 99MO-EP000329.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-00200226.
XX
PA (VLA4-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI Veugelers MPD, David GJF;
XX
DR MPI; 1999-469128/39.
XX
PT New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to diagnose,
PS e.g. tumor formation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
CC protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell growth
CC and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation. AA200551-
CC 200554 represent primers used in 5'-RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA
CC ends) experiments for GPC6
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3124 GTGATGATCCAGTGGGCCA 3143
DB 22 GTGATGATCCAGTGGCTCA 3

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```

KM colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KM prostate cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO9913886-A1.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019419.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR MPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PS vasoconstriction.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGGCTT 300
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGGCT 20

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```

RESULT 383
AA554535
ID AA554535 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AA554535;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KM Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KM impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KM pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;

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RESULT 384
AAA33979
ID AAA33979 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAA33979;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1668.
XX
KM Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphocholate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KM allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KM antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impeded airway;
KM lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;

```

KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KM cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 472; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antisthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA3233 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 300
1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTTCGT 20
XX
RESULT 385
AAF20101
ID AAF20101 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAF20101;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor alpha polynucleotide fragment #1668.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antisthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (NYCE//) NYCE J W.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 241; 1592pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antisthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 300
1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTTTCGT 20
XX

Db 1 TCTCTCTCCCTCTTGGCT 20

RESULT 386
 ID AAA51492 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AAA51492;
 XX
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DE Primer DGAT4 to amplify 3' diacylglycerol acyltransferase TAG1 gene.
 XX
 XX DGAT; diacylglycerol acyltransferase; seed oil; fatty acid synthesis;
 KM size; weight; carbon flux; TAG1; insertion mutant; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
 PN WO200036114-A1.
 PD 22-JUN-2000.
 PF 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-CAN01202.
 PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-0112812P.
 XX
 XX (CANA) NAT RES COUNCIL CANADA.
 PI Zou J, Taylor DC, Wei Y, Jako CC;
 DR WPI; 2000-431592/37.
 XX
 PT New DNA encoding diacylglycerol acyltransferase from Arabidopsis thaliana
 PT for transforming plants and regulating seed oil content, fatty acid
 PT synthesis and seed oil acyl composition in commercial and crop plants.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 91pp; English.
 XX
 CC The Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype Columbia mutant AS11 diacylglycerol
 CC acyltransferase (DGAT) TAG1 allele has a 147 bp insertion located at the
 CC central region of intron 2. The insertion is a duplication of a segment
 CC that is composed of 12 bp from the 3' end of intron 1, the entire
 CC sequence of exon 2 (81 bp) and 54 bp from the 5' end of intron 2. The
 CC DGAT and the insertion mutant (AS11) are useful for regulating seed oil
 CC content, the ratio of diacylglycerol to triacylglycerol proportions in
 CC seed oil, fatty acid synthesis, seed oil acyl composition, seed
 CC size/weight and carbon flux into other seed components in commercial and
 CC crop plants. The natural formation of triacylglycerols can be modified to
 CC increase the yield in commercial plant oils or modify their composition
 CC to achieve specific commercial improvements of plants and plant products
 CC
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1830 TACATCCCATGACATTGA 1849
 |||||
 3 TACATCCCATGACATTGA 22

Db 3 TACATCCCATGACATTGA 22

RESULT 387
 ID AAD12528 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AAD12528;
 XX
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer CSI-895N to clone Thuja plicata dirigent protein cDNA.
 XX
 XX Dirigent protein; pinoreosinol/lariciresinol reductase; stereospecificity;
 KM

KW ligman biosynthetic pathway; secoisolariciresinol; western red cedar;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Thuja plicata.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200149833-A2.
 XX
 XX 12-JUL-2001.
 PD 22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035265.
 PF 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00475316.
 PR (UNITW) UNIV WASHINGTON STATE RES FOUND.
 XX (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
 PA
 PI Lewis NG, Davin LB, Dinkova-Kostova AT, Fujita M, Gang DR;
 PI Ford JD, Sarkanen S;
 DR WPI; 2001-465260/50.
 XX
 PT Dirigent and/or pinoreosinol/lariciresinol reductase proteins useful for
 PT producing optically-pure ligmans.
 XX
 PS Example 17; Page 59; 183pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an isolated dirigent and/or pinoreosinol
 CC /lariciresinol reductase protein from a ligman biosynthetic pathway.
 CC Dirigent and/or pinoreosinol/lariciresinol reductase protein and the
 CC nucleic acids that encode it may be expressed either in vivo or in vitro
 CC to produce enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of ligmans. The 78-kD
 CC dirigent protein confers stereospecificity in 8,8'-linked ligman
 CC formation and binds to and orients confertyl alcohol-derived free
 CC radicals, which then under go stereospecific coupling to form (+)-
 CC pinoreosinol. Pinoreosinol/lariciresinol reductase catalyses the conversion
 CC of pinoreosinol to lariciresinol and then to secoisolariciresinol. The
 CC present sequence is PCR primer CSI-895N which is used in the cloning of
 CC Thuja plicata dirigent protein cDNA. This primer is used as 3' antisense
 CC primer
 XX

QY 2779 TGGAGGTTTGTGCAAGACT 2798
 |||||
 5 TGGAGTTTGTGCAAGACT 24

Db 5 TGGAGTTTGTGCAAGACT 24

RESULT 388
 ID ABN13101/C standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABN13101;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13093.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX

	PB	26-MAY-2000;	2000US-0207456P.
	PR	21-SEP-2000;	2000US-0234687P.
	PR	27-SEP-2000;	2000US-0236359P.
	PR	04-OCT-2000;	2000GB-00024263.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000671.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000662.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000663.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000664.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000665.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000666.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000667.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000668.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000669.
	PR	30-JAN-2001;	2001WO-US000670.
	PR	05-FEB-2001;	2001US-0268680P.
	XX	(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.	
	PA		
	PI	Gao Y., Ji Y., Penn SG,	Hanzel DK, Rank DR,
	XI		Chen W, Shannon ME;
	XX	WPI; 2002-179446/23.	
	DR		
	XX	New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,	
	PT	or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser	
	PT	desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.	
	PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13093; 214pp; English.	
	XX	The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like	
	CC	protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-	
	CC	1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1	
	CC	nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify	
	CC	hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to	
	CC	provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1	
	CC	protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for	
	CC	expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be	
	CC	used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-	
	CC	-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration	
	CC	and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule	
	CC	capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as	
	CC	therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1	
	CC	production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The	
	CC	polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a	
	CC	disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart	
	CC	and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.	
	CC	The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the	
	CC	hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.	
	CC	This sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed	
	CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
	CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_jct_sequence	
	XX		
	SQ	Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	OY	Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
	Db	Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
		Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
	OY	3870 CCATCAAGCGTCGCAGATC 3889	
	Db		
		25 CCACATCAAGCGTTCGAATC 6	
	RESULT 389		
	ID	ABN04283	
	XX	ABN04283 standard; DNA; 25 BP.	
	AC	ABN04283;	
	XX		
	DT	29-MAY-2002 (first entry)	
	XX		
	DE	Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4275.	
	XX		
	TW	Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;	

KW	muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM	skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200192524-A2.
XX	
PD	06-DEC-2001.
XX	
PF	25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX	
PR	26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR	21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR	27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR	04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024283.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR	05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268650P.
XX	
PA	(AEOM-1) AEOMICA INC.
XX	
PL	Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
DR	WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX	
PT	New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT	or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT	desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4275; 214PP; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC	protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC	1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC	nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC	hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC	provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC	protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC	expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC	used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC	-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC	and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC	capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC	therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC	production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC	polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC	disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC	and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC	The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC	hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC	The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX	
SQ	Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
DB	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	769 ACAGAGGAGAAACATGGGG 788
	6 ATTAAGAGGAAAGATGGGG 25

RESULT 390
ABN13104/c
ID ABN13104 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABN13104;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13096.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13096; 214pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SQL Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3870 CCCATCAAGCCTTCAGATC 3889
DB 22 CCGATCAAGCCTTCAGATC 3
RESULT 391
ABN13102/c
ID ABN13102 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABN13102;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13094.
XX
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13094; 214pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as

CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3870 CCGATCAAGCCTTCAGATC 3889
|||
24 CCGATCAAGCCTTCAGATC 5

Db

RESULT 392
ABN13105/c
ID ABN13105 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN13105;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13097.

XX DE Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN NO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-026860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13097; 214p; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1
CC can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3870 CCGATCAAGCCTTCAGATC 3889
|||
21 CCGATCAAGCCTTCAGATC 2

Db

RESULT 393
ABN13106/c
ID ABN13106 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN13106;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13098.

XX DE Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN NO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-026860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13098; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3870 CCCATCAAGCCTCCAGATC 3889
DB 20 CCGATCAAGCCTCCAAATC 1
RESULT 394
ABN13103/C
ID ABN13103 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABN13103;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13095.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13095; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3870 CCCATCAAGCCTCCAGATC 3889
DB 23 CCGATCAAGCCTCCAAATC 4
RESULT 395
ABV92438/C
ID ABV92438 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABV92438;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3151.
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX

PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-664061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSH
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSH1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3151; 60bp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 814 TGCCGCTGAGAGAGAC 833
 |||||
 Db 20 TGCCCTGAGAGAGAGAC 1
 |||||
 RESULT 396
 AC180939
 ID AC180939 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC180939;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80930.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Mitmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80930; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 267 CCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
 |||||
 Db 4 CTCCTCTCTCTTATCTC 23
 |||||
 RESULT 397
 AC172149/c
 ID AC172149 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC172149;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 72140.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 PR
 XX (AFPM-) AFPMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Miltmann MP;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 72140; 9pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 CC
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2163 CGAACCACCAACTATATGAA 2182
 DB 20 CGAACCACCAACTATATGAA 1
 RESULT 398
 ACF57873/c
 ID ACF57873 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF57873;
 XX
 DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SCN1A cDNA cloning primer BF.
 XX
 XX SCN1A; sodium channel type 1 alpha-subunit; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
 KW neuroprotective; anesthetic; cytoskeletal; cerebroprotective; cardiac;
 KW hypotensive; gene therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003072751-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-SEP-2003.
 PD

XX 25-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006010.
 PF
 XX 25-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359382P.
 PR
 XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
 PA
 XX George AL, Lossin C;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-712725/67.
 DR
 XX Recombinantly expressed sodium channel type 1 alpha subunit, useful in
 PT screening for modulators, for treating e.g. epilepsy.
 PT
 XX Example; Page 78; 176pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a recombinantly expressed and isolated human
 CC SCN1A (sodium channel type 1 alpha-subunit) (I), (I'), optionally
 CC incorporated into a cell, is used to screen for specific modulators,
 CC potentially useful as anticonvulsant, antiepileptic, neuroprotective,
 CC analgesic and/or anesthetic agents, e.g. for treating severe myoclonic
 CC epilepsy of infancy, stroke, cardiac arrest, hyperkalemic paralysis,
 CC motor endplate diseases, hypertension, congestive heart failure and
 CC muscular dystrophy also to treat cancer (SCN1A is expressed in prostatic
 CC and metastatic cancer cell lines). These activities can also be provided
 CC by gene therapy vectors that express (I) or the modulators. The
 CC modulators, also antibodies directed against (I), are used to detect
 CC sodium channel polypeptides. Sequences ACF57871-78 represent PCR primers
 CC designed to generate overlapping SCN1A cDNAs, used for molecular cloning
 CC of human SCN1A cDNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1124 TCTTCTCCTCAGGAGAAAC 1143
 DB 20 TCTTCTCCTCAGGAGAAAC 1
 RESULT 399
 ABZ95795
 ID ABZ95795 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ95795;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour necrosis factor antisense fragment no.1659.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; gene therapy;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
 PI

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 DR Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11037; 872bp; English.
 CC
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 CC
 SO Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 300
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 20
 RESULT 400
 ABD19535
 ID ABD19535 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABD19535;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour necrosis factor DNA fragment 1659.
 XX
 KW Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPig-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 11037; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target RNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 SO Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 300
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 20
 RESULT 401
 ADP18150
 ID ADP18150 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ADP18150;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4555.
 XX
 KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
 KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
 KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004048933-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX

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XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
PF
XX
XX 21-NOV-2003; 2002US-0427982P.
PR
XX 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DOOR/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLOW/) SLOWI D K.
XX
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dornier A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
XX Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 4886; 350pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5089 CAGCTCTGCTTCTTGTTA 5108
DB 2 CAGCTTGTCTTCTTGTTA 21

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XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1, Page 56; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leech-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3368 GGGGCCCTGACAGGGGAGAAATC 3390
DB 23 GGATCCTGTAGGGGAGAAATC 1

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PF 13-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111991.
XX
PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111991.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.
XX
PI Gu J, Yang S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-042195/06.
XX
PT New human protein able to suppress growth of cancer cells and its
PT encoding polynucleotide.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 11 (Disclosure); 28pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention describes human proteins designated PP565, PP712,
CC PP143, PP3241 and PP3501, which have cancer suppressing activity. The
CC present invention also describes a method for the preparation of the
CC proteins by recombination, and the application of the proteins in
CC treating diseases such as cancer. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for PP565, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4114 AGAGGAACGGCGTGAGCCACTG 4136
DB 23 AGAGGAGACTGGTGTAGCCACAG 1
XX
RESULT 404
ABN81506
ID ABN81506 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ABN81506;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast PCR primer SEQ ID NO 7.
XX
KM Yeast; pharmaceutical; diarrhoea; intestinal infection; Candida;
KM fermented drink; antidiarrhoeic; fungicide; antibacterial;
KM dermatological; gastrointestinal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200242442-A2.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP011887.
XX
PR 24-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01058379.
XX
PA (BIOT-) BIOTECON DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX
PI Grabowski R, Braunschweiger M, Gaech A, Berghof K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-463630/49.
XX
PT New yeast strains characterized by specific band patterns in a polymerase
PT chain reaction, useful e.g. as probiotics or for preparing fermented
PT drinks.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 8; 23pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to yeast strains (A) that produce a specific band
CC pattern, illustrated in the specification, when characterised by a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR). (A), optionally in lyophilised form or
CC as extracts or culture supernatants, are useful for administration to

CC humans or animals, as pharmaceuticals (for treating diarrhoea, colitis,
CC intestinal infections, Candida infections, or skin disorders) or
CC probiotics, also for preparation of fermented drinks, suspensions,
CC extracts and baked goods. (A) have only a minimal effect on the taste of
CC goods prepared using them and can be unequivocally identified by genetic
CC characterisation, even though they are nearly impossible to differentiate
CC biochemically. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer of the
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3683 CAGCATCGTGTCTACCAAGCC 3705
DB 1 CAGCATCGTGTCTACCAAGCC 23
XX
RESULT 405
AAT92729
ID AAT92729 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAT92729;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE AB 13 T-cell receptor V-alpha chain primer.
XX
KM PCR primer; amplify; T-cell receptor; TCR V-alpha; TCR V-beta; brain; MS;
KM T-cell detection; multiple sclerosis; cerebrospinal fluid; human; CDR3;
KM therapy; T-cell ablation; complementarity determining region 3; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5667967-A.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1997.
XX
PF 21-MAY-1993; 93US-00066325.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.
PR 01-MAY-1991; 91WO-US002991.
PR 30-APR-1992; 92US-00877444.
XX
PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
PI Bernard C, Steinman L, Okenberg J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-470032/43.
XX
PT Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis - by detection of T-cell receptor V-alpha
PT or V-beta rearrangements in T-cells from the brain or cerebrospinal
PT fluid.
XX
PS Example; Col 15; 52pp; English.
XX
CC AAT92729-T92732 represent amplification primers for the V-alpha chain of
CC the T-cell receptor (TCR). These sequences, and the TCR V-beta chain
CC primers shown in AAT92736-T92757 can be used in the method of the
CC invention. The method of the invention is for determining the presence,
CC in a human host, of T-cells associated with multiple sclerosis (MS). The
CC method comprises isolating T-cells from the brain or cerebrospinal fluid
CC of a human host, and detecting in the T-cells the presence of a limited
CC number of rearranged complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) regions
CC of the TCR V-alpha or V-beta chains. The rearrangements that are detected
CC are associated with MS. The detection is carried out by isolating nucleic
CC acid molecules from the TCR, and amplifying the molecules with primers
CC specific for sequences 5' and 3' of the rearranged CDR3 region. The
CC method can be used for the diagnosis of MS. In addition, by identifying

CC	specific/CTR variable regions associated with the disease, therapies may
CC	be employed to inhibit the attack of the T-cells having such variable
CC	regions on the target cells or proteins. The therapies may involve
CC	ablation of T-cells carrying the particular variable regions,
CC	administration of compounds which inhibit binding of the T-cell receptor
CC	to the target cell, or prevention of the degenerative effects of the
CC	binding of the T-cell to the target cell or protein. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC	2003 to correct PF field.)
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	4374 AGAAGAACTGCAGCGCGGATT 4396 2 AGAAGTACTGCAGCGCAGACT 24
DB	
RESULT 406	
ID	AAT85755/C
XX	AAT85755 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC	AAT85755;
XX	
DT	15-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX	
DE	FMR2 gene intron 13-exon 14 junction.
XX	
KW	FMR2 gene; FRAXE; rate folate-sensitive fragile site; X-linked mental retardation; diagnosis; therapy; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	intron
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..14
FT	/tag= a
FT	/note= "intron 13 3' region"
FT	exon
FT	15..24
FT	/tag= b
FT	/note= "exon 14 (291 bp) 5' region"
XX	
PN	WO9723610-A1.
PD	
XX	03-JUL-1997.
PE	
XX	20-DEC-1996; 96MO-AU0000825.
PR	
XX	22-DEC-1995; 95AU-00007366.
PA	(WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX	
PI	Mulley JC, Gecz J;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1997-351051/32.
PT	
XX	DNA containing gene associated with FRAXE mental retardation - useful for
PT	diagnosis and therapy of FRAXE mental retardation.
PS	
XX	Disclosure; Page 8; 39pp; English.
XX	
CC	This nucleotide sequence comprises the junction region between Intron 13
CC	and exon 14 of the human FMR2 gene. (see also AAT85728). Splice sites were
CC	determined for exons 1-19 of the FMR2 gene (see AAT85729-64). The FMR2
CC	gene is associated with FRAXE (a rare folate-sensitive fragile site)
CC	mental retardation. This can be caused either by CG expansion within the
CC	5' untranslated region of the FMR2 gene or by deletion of coding
CC	sequences. Isolation of the FMR2 gene permits an improvement in
CC	diagnostic techniques, as well as the possibility for genetic
CC	manipulation to overcome FRAXE-associated mental retardation
XX	
QO	Sequence 24BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Dy 3457 GTCTCCTCCGAGACACAGAG 3479
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 23 GTCTCCTCCTGGAAAAAAGAG 1

RESULT 407
AAV36475
AAV36475 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAV36475;
XX
XX
XX AAV36475;
DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer PGKneo-f used for Ant1-PGKneo genotyping.
DE
XX
KW Primer; PCR; amplification; genotype; mutant; exon; neomycin;
KM phosphoglucookinase promoter; PGK-neo; gel electrophoresis;
KM oxidative phosphorylation; OXPHOS; mitochondria; ADP; ATP; myopathy;
KM hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; fascioscapular humeral muscular dystrophy;
KM lactic acidosis; degenerative muscle disease; ss.
XX
XX Mus gp.
OS
PN NO9819714-A1.
PX
PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 31-OCT-1997; 97MO-US019882.
XX
PR 01-NOV-1996; 96US-0030017P.
XX
PA (UYEM-) UNIV EMORY.
PX
PI Wallace DC, Graham BC, Macgregor GR;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-286608/25.
XX
PT Mice lacking heart-muscle adenine nucleotide translocator protein -
PT useful as model for mitochondrial myopathy and hypertrophic
PT cardiomyopathy in animals and to test therapeutic compositions or gene
PT therapies.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 61pp; English.

XX The primers AAV36473-V36475 were used to genotype 6-9 day old pups to see
XX if they were lacking Ant1. In this strategy any mutant mice will have
XX exons 1-3 replaced with a neomycin gene under the control of a
XX phosphoglucokinase promoter (PGK-neo). Thus these mice will not be able
XX to synthesize an active Ant1 protein. The genotyping is performed by
XX obtaining DNA from the pups, this is then subjected to PCR by using
XX primers that will amplify from exon 3-4. The resulting products are
XX analysed by gel electrophoresis, and visualised by ethidium bromide
XX staining. From this it can be established as to which mice are mutant and
XX which are wild-type. Two different sized fragments are obtained, one is
XX 994 bp and the other is 880 bp. If the mouse was a wild-type then exons 3
XX -4 will be amplified resulting in a larger product. The mutant mice do
XX not contain exon 3 and the amplified product is seen to be slightly
XX smaller. The Ant1 protein is encoded by the Ant1 locus, a nuclear gene on
XX chromosome 8. This protein is required in mitochondrial oxidative
XX phosphorylation (OXPHOS), as it imports ADP which can then be converted
XX into ATP. An Ant1 homozygous mutant would thus be defective in OXPHOS
XX which results in disease in oxidative metabolism dependent tissues. This
XX mouse Ant1 homozygous mutant can be used as a model system for
XX fascioscapular humeral muscular dystrophy, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy,
XX myopathy, lactic acidosis, etc. These model systems can be used to test
XX possible therapeutic compounds which increase/mediate ATP and ADP
XX exchange across the mitochondrial membrane independent of ANT1

Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3181 AGCAGTGGAGATCCTAGCAGG 3203

1 AGGATTGGAGACATGACAGG 23

RESULT 408

AAV10477

ID AAV10477 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAV10477;

DT 17-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE Human osteosarcoma GM-CSF sense PCR primer.

KW Osteosarcoma; hematopoietic cell; osteoblast; human; immature; disorder;

KW antibody; immunoreactive; cell antigen; CD34; blood; bone marrow;

KW treatment; granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor; GM-CSF;

KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5733541-A.

XX 31-MAR-1998.

PF 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426792.

XX 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426792.

XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

PI Emerson SG, Taichman RS;

XX WPI; 1998-229763/20.

PT Maintenance of hematopoietic cells in culture - by co-culturing with

XX osteoblast(s).

XX Example 4; Col 20; 38pp; English.

XX Primers AAV10465-V10492 are used to amplify regions of the human

CC osteosarcoma cell lines MC-63 and SMO-2 which contain ligands and growth

CC factors and have been designed to cross intron/exon boundaries. AAV10475

CC and AAV10476 are used to amplify the granulocyte-macrophage colony

CC stimulating factor (GM-CSF). The PCR products are used in a process for

CC propagating and maintaining the immature morphology of mammalian

CC hematopoietic cells. The process involves obtaining an enriched

CC population of mammalian hematopoietic cells having the immature

CC morphology of CD34+, HLA-DR+, Thy-1+ and Lin- and co-culturing this

CC population in the presence of osteoblast cells for between 2 weeks and 8

CC weeks. The immature cells can be detected by exposing them to an anti-

CC CD34 antibody immunoreactive with the hematopoietic cell antigen CD4,

CC and removing cells that do not immuno-react with the antibody. Such

CC hematopoietic cells can be infused into the blood stream or bone-marrow

CC cavity to treat blood disorders

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1044 GAGCATCTTAAGGCATCCAGA 1066

1 GAGCATGTGAATGCATCCAGA 23

RESULT 409

AAK59030/C

ID AAK59030 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAK59030;

DT 23-AUG-1999 (first entry)

DE Human transcription regulator MOP primer OL569.

KW MOP; member of the PAS superfamily; bHLH-PAS; human;

KW transcription regulator; hypoxia inducible factor; circadian rhythm;

KW signal transduction; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO928464-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-US025314.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97US-0066863P.

XX (WISC) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.

XX Bradfield CA, Gu YZ, Hogenesch JB;

XX WPI; 1999-371120/31.

XX Developmental signal transduction associated proteins.

XX Example 1; Page 31; 106pp; English.

XX This is oligonucleotide OL569. It is one of 59 oligonucleotides (see

CC AAK58989-X58047) used in the identification and characterization of MOP1-

CC 5 nucleic acids (see AAK58980-84). MOPs are members of the bHLH-PAS

CC superfamily. The invention provides novel MOP nucleic acids (see AAK58981

CC -88) and proteins (see AAY06289-97). These are useful in a variety of

CC research, diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Several of the MOPs

CC are alpha-class hypoxia-inducible factors. Others are involved in

CC circadian signal transduction

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 635 GCTCTGCGTCTATCGAATT 657

23 GCCCTACGTCCTCTCAGATT 1

RESULT 410

AAAT6181/C

ID AAAT6181 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAAT6181;

DT 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Human ACAT Related Gene Product 1 ARGP1 PCR primer 103.

KW Human; ACAT Related Gene Product 1; ARGP1; gene therapy; enzyme;

KW acyl Coenzyme A-cholesterol acyltransferase 1; ACAT1;

KW sterol esterification; lipid homeostasis; diacylglycerol acyltransferase;

KW DCAT; cholesterol; triglyceride biosynthesis; hypertriglyceridaemia;

XX hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis; heart disease; obesity; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6100077-A.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 01-OCT-1998; 98US-00165042.
 XX
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-00165042.
 XX
 PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 PI Sturley SL, Oelkers P;
 DR WPI; 2000-557622/51.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding a human diacylglycerol acyltransferase, useful
 for treating hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, heart disease, or other
 diseases associated with an imbalance of triglyceride levels.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Col 17, 32pp; English.
 CC The enzyme acyl Coenzyme A-cholesterol acyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) mediates
 CC sterol esterification, an important component of intracellular lipid
 CC homeostasis. The present invention relates to human ACAT Related Gene
 CC Product 1 (ARGPI). ARGPI is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT).
 CC ARGPI does not esterify cholesterol. It is thought therefore that ARGPI
 CC participates in the Coenzyme A-dependent acylation of substrate(s) other
 CC than cholesterol e.g. diacylglycerol. Also, ARGPI has a predicted
 CC diacylglycerol binding motif, suggesting that it may perform the last
 CC acylation in triglyceride biosynthesis. ARGPI gene and protein are useful
 CC for treating a subject who has an imbalance in triglyceride levels due to
 CC a defect in esterification of diglycerol, via gene therapy. Particularly,
 CC ARGPI is useful for treating hypertriglyceridaemia, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC atherosclerosis, heart disease, obesity or other diseases associated with
 CC high or excessive levels of triglyceride. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used to isolate ARGPI coding sequence (see AAA76169)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3161 CACCAGCCAGACCCCATGAGC 3183
 DB 23 CACCATCCAGAACTCCATGAGC 1
 XX
 RESULT 411
 AA258318
 ID AA258318 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AA258318;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human peptidase NALAD-ase L PCR primer NALAD2S1.
 XX
 XX NALAD-ase L; N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase; human;
 KW prostate cancer; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ALS; Parkinson's disease; peripheral neuropathy;
 KW Huntington's disease; acute brain injury; multiple sclerosis;
 KW peripheral nerve trauma; ischemia; dementia; gene therapy; diagnosis;
 KW neurotropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antiparkinsonian;
 KW anticonvulsant; vasotropic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200004157-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JAN-2000.
 XX

PF 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-GB002241.
 XX
 PR 14-JUL-1999; 98GB-00015284.
 XX
 PA (JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
 XX
 PI Pangalos M, Neefs JEFM, Peeters DCG;
 DR WPI; 2000-182424/16.
 XX
 PT New human N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidases for treating
 PT neural disorders e.g. Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and Parkinson's
 PT disease.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Page 20; 95pp; English.
 CC The present sequence is that of primer NALAD2S1 used in the PCR
 CC amplification of the 3' end of human N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic
 CC dipeptidase L (NALAD-ase L) cDNA. Brain, prostate, small intestine and
 CC colon cDNA was used as template. Full-length cDNA is given in AA258304.
 CC The invention provides human NALAD-ase L, II and IV polypeptides, cDNAs,
 CC antisense nucleic acids, vectors, host cells, transgenic organisms,
 CC antagonists and agonists. These are useful for treating neural disorders
 CC such as Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, ALS, Parkinson's disease,
 CC peripheral neuropathy, Huntington's disease, acute brain injury, multiple
 CC sclerosis, exposure to neurotoxins, peripheral nerve trauma, ischemia or
 CC demyelia (claimed). Nucleic acids can also be used for gene therapy and
 CC for genetic screening of predisposition to disorders associated with
 CC NALAD-ase
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 734 GTTCTTCAACCAAGCTGACGACC 756
 DB 1 GTTCTTCAACCAAGCTGACGAGC 23
 XX
 RESULT 412
 AAA06701/C
 ID AAA06701 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA06701;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE VEGF derived short antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:10.
 XX
 KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; cytostatic; angiogenic;
 KW gene therapy; abnormal vascular permeability; cell proliferation;
 KW cell permeation; angiogenesis; neovascularisation; tumour cell growth;
 KW metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP979869-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
 XX
 PR 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
 XX
 PA (HMRI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.
 XX
 PI Ulmann E, Beyman A, Bitonti AJ, Woessner RD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-258586/23.
 XX

XX Novel oligonucleotides corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial
PT growth factor, useful for treating e.g. tumor cell growth and/or
PT metastasis.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 58; 73pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes oligonucleotides (I) of 10-15 residues
CC corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
CC comprising 1 of 6 sequences given in AAA06692 to AAA06697. AAA06698 to
CC AAA06783 represent VEGF antisense oligonucleotides used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can contain phosphorothioate linkages. Oligonucleotides from the present
CC invention have cytostatic and angiogenic activities, and can be used in
CC gene therapy. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of VEGF, e.g. for the treatment of diseases associated with
CC angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumor cell proliferation, cell permeation,
CC angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumor cell growth and/or metastasis.
CC AAA06784 represents a human VEGF nucleotide sequence from which the
CC oligonucleotides are derived
CC
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCG 536
DB 23 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGCG 1
RESULT 413
ID AAA06695 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAA06695;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Vascular endothelial growth factor short oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
KM Human; Vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; phosphorothioate;
KM antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; cytostatic; angiogenic;
KM gene therapy; abnormal vascular permeability; cell proliferation;
KM cell permeation; angiogenesis; neovascularisation; tumor cell growth;
KM metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP979869-A1.
XX
PD 16-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 07-AUG-1998; 98BP-00114853.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98BP-00114853.
XX
PA (HMRI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.
XX
PI Uhlmann E, Peyman A, Bitonti AJ, Moessner RD;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-258586/23.
XX
PT Novel oligonucleotides corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial
PT growth factor, useful for treating e.g. tumor cell growth and/or
PT metastasis.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 58; 73pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes oligonucleotides (I) of 10-15 residues
CC corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
CC comprising 1 of 6 sequences given in AAA06692 to AAA06697. AAA06698 to

CC AAA06783 represent VEGF antisense oligonucleotides used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can contain phosphorothioate linkages. Oligonucleotides from the present
CC invention have cytostatic and angiogenic activities, and can be used in
CC gene therapy. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of VEGF, e.g. for the treatment of diseases associated with
CC abnormal vascular permeability, cell proliferation, cell permeation,
CC angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumor cell growth and/or metastasis.
CC AAA06784 represents a human VEGF nucleotide sequence from which the
CC oligonucleotides are derived
CC
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCG 536
DB 2 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGCG 24
RESULT 414
ID ADF87861/c
XX
AC ADF87861; standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO 1444.
XX
KM human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
KM primer; PCR.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JF2003235571-A.
XX
PD 26-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 12-FEB-2002; 2002UP-00034717.
XX
PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002UP-00034717.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-820454/77.
XX
PT Novel polymorphisms useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
PT in human gene.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1444; 704pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polymorphisms isolated and purified
CC from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
CC in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
CC further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
CC fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
CC specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo, and
CC a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
CC gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
CC diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
CC The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in a human gene. This polymorphisms sequence represents
CC one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
CC detection method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2883 TCTGACCCGAGACCTGCTGAGA 2305
 Db 23 TGTACCATGATGATGCTGTAGA 1

RESULT 415

AAV30657 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AAV30657;

13-AUG-1998 (first entry)

Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer TCPL.62.

Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis; prognosis;
 cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein; PCR primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

GB2317891-A.

08-APR-1998.

01-OCT-1997; 97GB-00020890.

01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724643.

18-APR-1997; 97US-00844419.

25-APR-1997; 97US-00846017.

06-MAY-1997; 97US-00851843.

09-MAY-1997; 97US-00854050.

14-AUG-1997; 97US-00911312.

14-AUG-1997; 97US-00912951.

14-AUG-1997; 97US-00915503.

(GERO-) GERON CORP.

(UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Cech TR, Lingner J, Nakamura T, Chapman KB, Morin GB, Harley CB,
 Andrews WH;

WPI; 1998-171633/16.

Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
 variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cell
 proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing.

Disclosure; Page 41; 387pp; English.

The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
 which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
 present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
 whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
 in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
 compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
 protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
 detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
 probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
 RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
 complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample; and
 (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing hTERT
 expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in hTERT
 vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
 ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding
 hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
 effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used
 to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase activity. A
 protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new methods

XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4044 CCACGAGGCGCTCTAGCAGGAC 4066
 Db 1 CCACGAGGCTCTTACGAGGAC 23

RESULT 416

AAV10605/c

AAV10605 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

27-AUG-2003 (revised)

03-JUL-1998 (first entry)

Primer for rapA gene.

PCR primer; hybrid polyketide synthase gene; PKS gene; antibiotic;
 anticancer agent; immunosuppressant; ss.

Synthetic.

Saccharopolyspora sp.

WO9801546-A2.

15-JAN-1998.

04-JUL-1997; 97WO-GB001819.

05-JUL-1996; 96GB-00014189.

19-AUG-1996; 96US-0024188P.

28-MAY-1997; 97GB-00010962.

(BIOT-) BIOTICA TECHNOLOGY LTD.

Leadlay PF, Staunton J, Cortes J;

WPI; 1998-101046/09.

Hybrid genes involved in polyketide synthesis comprise parts of two
 different type I genes - the related nucleic acids, vectors, transformed
 cells and products are useful as antibiotics, anticancer agents,
 immunosuppressants etc.

Example 47; Page 91; 177pp; English.

This sequence represents a primer used in the construction of the hybrid
 gene of the invention. The gene is a hybrid polyketide synthase (PKS)
 gene, and comprises: (a) at least one segment encoding at least 1 domain
 of a first type I PKS; and (b) at least one segment encoding at least 1
 domain heterologous to the first PKS. Cells containing the hybrid gene
 are used to produce the polyketide which are useful as antibiotics,
 anticancer agents, immunosuppressants for use in human or veterinary
 medicine. The hybrid genes allow production of new, including non-
 natural, polyketides with predetermined structures and improved or new
 biological activities. Type I PKS genes are assembled in combinatorial
 fashion, forming libraries that can replace random screening of soil
 samples. The hybrid genes also increase production of known polyketides,
 e.g. the use of a heterologous promoter/activator protein can increase
 production 10-fold relative to use of the native promoter. (Updated on 27
 -AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Wood JN, England S, Chen CC, Akopian AN;
PI WPI; 2000-086977/07.
DR Novel ion channel protein for use as an analgesic drug target and for
PT identifying novel analgesic and antiinflammatory agents.
XX Claim 15; Page 54; 55pp; English.
CC PCR primers AA236803-04 were used to amplify nucleic acids encoding H+
CC gated cation channels (designated SPASIC) from dorsal root ganglia and
CC spinal cord of human or other mammalian tissue material. The primers are
CC derived from the rat SPASIC polynucleotide. The SPASIC protein is an acid
CC sensitive cation channel capable of reversibly mediating rapid and
CC sustained cation current. The channel is present in dorsal root ganglion
CC and in central nervous system tissues. The SPASIC polynucleotide and
CC polypeptide are used in influencing electrophysiological and/or
CC pharmacological properties of a cell. Expression of the SPASIC gene or
CC antisense sequences leads to an increase or reduction in ion channel
CC activity. The SPASIC gene is used in gene therapy or in preparation of
CC medications for gene therapy to inhibit pain response and/or alter
CC neurotransmitter release. The protein is are used for identifying a
CC substance which can be a potential analgesic, neuromodulatory agent, anti
CC -inflammatory agent, or agent regulating neurotransmitter release of
CC neuronal excitability
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2344 CAGACCTCTGTCGCCAGCAGCAG 2366
Db 2 CAGACCTCTGTCGCCAGCAGTAG 24
RESULT 420
AAI62145
AAI62145 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC AAI62145;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Soybean 318013 region A3 DNA reverse primer, SEQ ID NO: 776.
XX
KW Soybean; antihelminthic; gene therapy; soybean cyst nematode; SCN;
KW SCN resistance; rhg1; Rhg4; SCN resistant allele; plant breeding;
KW 240017 region G3; 318013 region A3; 515002 region G2; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Glycine max.
XX
PN WO200151627-A2.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 05-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000552.
XX
PR 07-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174880P.
XX
PA (MONS) MONSANTO CO.
XX
PI Hauge BM, Wang ML, Parsons JD, Parnell LD;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-425872/45.
XX
PT New purified nucleic acid for producing a soybean plant having soybean
PT cyst nematode resistance and for use in plant breeding programs.
XX
PS Claim 25; Page 1214; 1353pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules from regions of the
CC soybean genome which are associated with soybean cyst nematode (SCN)
CC resistance. The nucleic acids are used to transform plants, and can
CC produce soybean plants having an rhg1 or an Rhg4 SCN resistant allele.
CC The nucleic acids can be used for investigating rhg1 or Rhg4 haplotypes
CC of soybean plants and for introgressing SCN resistance or partial SCN
CC resistance into soybean plants. They can also be used in plant breeding
CC programmes. The invention also relates to proteins encoded by such
CC nucleic acid molecules, as well as antibodies capable of recognising
CC these proteins. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a region
CC of the soybean genome
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1568 TCTGAATTAAGTTGGTGAATCTTG 1590
Db 1 TTTGAATACGTTGAGAGCCTTG 23
RESULT 421
ABN13567
ABN13567 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABN13567;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13559.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13559; 214pp; English.
XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13561; 214pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the amplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1588 TGGTGGAAACAGAGAGAGAG 1610
DB 1 TGGAGGAGCCAGAGAGAGAG 23
XX
RESULT 424
AB065243/c
ID AB065243 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB065243;
XX
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 1956.
XX
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytosstatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.

XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; Page 414; 418pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytosstatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2193 TTCCTGGCCCTGGGACAGAA 2215
DB 24 TTCCTGGCCCGGGGTGACAGTA 2
XX
RESULT 425
AB065244/c
ID AB065244 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB065244;
XX
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 1957.
XX
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytosstatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX


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PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024253.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0335676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 414; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acid may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acid, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY
DB 2193 TTCTTGCGCCCTGGGCGACACAGAA 2215
23 TTCCCTGCCCGGGGTGACACAGTA 1
ID
RESULT 426
ABQ65242/c
ID ABQ65242 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABQ65242;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1955.
XX
XX Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

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XX 1.4
XX WO200224750-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
PF
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
PA
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WP1; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 414; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2193 TTCTGTGGCCTGGGCGACAGAA 2215
XX ||||||| |||||||
XX 25 TTCCTGGCCCGGGGTGACAACTA 3
XX
XX RESULT 427
XX AB061343/c
XX ID AB061343 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AB061343;
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer 82.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; aquaporin; AQP5; AQP; water channel protein;
XX oligonucleotide chip; OGN chip; cDNA chip; lung cancer;
XX mutation detection; polymorphism detection; gene expression.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200220787-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-KR001528.
XX
PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000KR-00053821.
XX
PA (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
PA (MOON/) MOON W.
PA (MOON/) MOON C.
XX
PI Moon W, Moon C, Moon Y, Kim B, Kim D, Shin C, Um T, Kim H;
PI Song M, Kim H, Song S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-393847/42.
XX
PT Novel aquaporin 5 gene mutant useful for diagnosing lung, stomach, colon,
PT prostate, or head or neck cancer.
XX
PS Claim 9; Fig 20; 154pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a mutant form of the human aquaporin 5 (AQP5)
CC gene. Aquaporin (AQP) is a family of water channel proteins, through
CC which water is transported into and out of cells - ten types of mammalian
CC AQP have been identified so far. The invention also comprises an
CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip having 902 oligonucleotide primer sequences
CC and a cDNA chip comprising one or more sequences from the human AQP5
CC gene. The mutant AQP5 gene is useful for diagnosing cancer (i.e lung
CC cancer). The OGN chip is useful for detecting mutations and polymorphisms
CC in AQP5 and the cDNA chip is useful for analysis of gene expression. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene
CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4867 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTCCT 4889
DB 24 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTCCT 2
XX
RESULT 428
ABV81209/C
ID ABV81209 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV81209;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2455.
XX
DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
XX
PA Zhan J;
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 385; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4041 GGGCCACGAGGCGCTCTAGCAG 4063
DB 24 GGGACGACGAGCGCCCTCTAGCAG 2
XX
RESULT 429
ABV81210/C
ID ABV81210 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV81210;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2456.
XX
DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTRPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 385; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTRPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTRPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTRPL-S (S for short) compared to HTRPL-L (L for long). HTRPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTRPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTRPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTRPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTRPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTRPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4041 GGGCCACGAGGGCTCTAGGCAG 4063
Db 23 GGGACAGCAGCCCTCTAGGCAG 1
RESULT 430
ABV80975/c
ID ABV80975 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV80975;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTRPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2221.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTRPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EPI229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.

XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTRPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTRPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTRPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTRPL-S (S for short) compared to HTRPL-L (L for long). HTRPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTRPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTRPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTRPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTRPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTRPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 466 GGTCTGGGGGTGCTGCGGCGC 488
Db 25 GGTCCCGGGGGTGGCTGCTTGGC 3
RESULT 431
ABV81208/c
ID ABV81208 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV81208;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTRPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2454.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTRPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EPI229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.

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XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 385; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4041 GGGCCACGAGGGCTCTAGGCGAG 4063
XX DB 25 GGGACAGCAGCCCTCTAGGCGAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 432
XX ID ABV80978/c
XX AC ABV80978;
XX AC ABV80978;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2224.
XX DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
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XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PF 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 465 GGGCTCGGGGGTGGCTGCGGCG 487
XX DB 23 GGGTCCGGGGGTGGCTGCTGTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 433
XX ID ABV92427/c
XX AC ABV92427;
XX AC ABV92427;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3140.
XX DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN
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PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon M;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSH,
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSH1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3140; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999) a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCGAC 842
 Db 25 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCGAC 3
 RESULT 434
 AC191601/c
 ID AC191601 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC191601;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 91592.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.

XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 PR
 XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Mltmann MP;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PT
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 91592; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 2411 GGAGGAAGAAATCAGCTTGCC 2433
 Db 23 GGAAGAAGACATCAGCTTTCCC 1
 RESULT 435
 AC128341
 ID AC128341 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC128341;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 26332.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.
PN 05-JUN-2003.
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 28332; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2020 ACATCTGTAAGTCAACGTGAAG 2042
DB 2 ATATCTGAAGTCAACGTGAAG 24
RESULT 436
AC179988/c
ID AC179988 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC179988;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 79979.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; allelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 79979; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2085 GTGTCGTCATGTCATGCAAC 2107
DB 23 GAGTCGTTATGTCATCAAC 1
RESULT 437
AC128216/c
ID AC128216 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC128216;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 28207.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; allelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 28207; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2848 TTGCTGAGACTCTTCCAAAGCTG 2870
DB 25 TTGCTGAGCTCTTCAAAAAGTG 3
RESULT 438
ACI16386/c
ID ACI16386 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI16386;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16377.
XX
KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16377; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2572 AGTCTTATGCGACTTACCAGCGAC 2594
DB 25 AGTCTTATGACAGTAACAGGAC 3
RESULT 439
ACI68997
ID ACI68997 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI68997;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 68988.
XX
KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA Miltmann MP;
 PI MPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 68988; 9pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3189 GAAGTCACTAGCAGGCCCTCC 3211
 Db 1 GAAGTCACTAGTGGGCTCTCC 23
 RESULT 440
 ACIS0545/c
 ID ACIS0545 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACIS0545;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 50536.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 50536; 9pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2930 GTTCCTTGACGACGACATCCT 2952
 Db 25 GTTCCTGACAGTGAAGATCCT 3
 RESULT 441
 ACK00124/c
 ID ACK00124 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACK00124;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100105.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;

XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100105; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2881 TCTCTGACCTGAGTACTGCTA 2903
DB 24 TCTCGACATGAGACCTCTTA 2
RESULT 442
AC147480/c
ID AC147480 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC147480;
AC
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 47471.
DE
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA
XX
XX Miltmann MP;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR

XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 47471; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GGACACGAAAGTGTGCTTC 876
DB 25 GGACACGACGAGTGTGATCTC 3
RESULT 443
AC134657/c
ID AC134657 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC134657;
AC
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34648.
DE
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA
XX
XX Miltmann MP;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in

PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34648; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 789 CTGCTGACCATCTGCATATCCC 811
DB 25 CTGGGAGACGTATCTGCAGAACCC 3
RESULT 444
ACIS0544/C
ID ACIS0544 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACIS0544;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 50535.
XX
KW EST; 88; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS US2003104410-A1.
XX
PN 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PR (AFIPY-) AFIPMETRIX INC.
XX
PA Miltmann MP;
XX
PI MPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
PT

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 50535; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2930 GTTCCTCTGACGAGCAATCCT 2952
DB 25 GTTCCTGACAGAGCAATCCT 3
RESULT 445
AAL56083/C
ID AAL56083 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAL56083;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BAGE family protein DNA PCR primer #1.
XX
KW BAGE; tumour antigen; melanoma; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; PCR;
KW primer; 88.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS WO2003084990-A1.
XX
PN 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PD 05-APR-2002; 2002WO-EP003811.
XX
PF 05-APR-2002; 2002WO-EP003811.
XX
PR (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCT.
XX
PA De Sario A, Ruault M;
XX
PI MPI; 2003-804293/75.
XX
DR New BAGE proteins useful for manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing
PT and treating cancer, particularly melanoma.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 18; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of a

CC	number of members of the BAGE family of proteins from humans. The
CC	proteins or their antibodies are useful for manufacturing a medicament
CC	for the treatment of pathologies (e.g. tumours such as melanomas) linked
CC	to the expression, at the surface of the cells of the organism, of
CC	complexes between the peptide fragments and HLA molecules. The methods
CC	may also be used for treating a subject with a tumour, such as melanoma.
CC	The nucleotide sequences, host cells, cytolytic cells or antibodies are
CC	also useful for in vitro diagnosis of the disorders cited above. The
CC	present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a coding sequence of the
XX	invention
SQ	Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
D8	Beet Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
	1583 GATCTTGTTGCAACAGAGAAGG 1605
D8	24 GATGTGTGGCACAAGAGATTGG 2
RESULT 446	
ID	ADM56115
AD	ADM56115 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC	ADM56115;
XX	
DT	03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human ATP7A related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:52.
XX	
KW	mutant gene; Menkes disease; polymorphism; MNK gene; detection; human;
KM	ATP7A gene; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
PN	KR2002063757-A.
PD	05-AUG-2002.
PF	30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
PA	(HAHN/) HAHN S H.
PI	Hahn SH;
PT	WPI; 2003-101170/09.
PS	Mutant genes associated with classical menkes disease and polymorphism in
XX	MNK gene.
XX	
XX	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 52; 17pp; Korean.
CC	The present invention describes mutant genes associated with classical
CC	Menkes disease and polymorphisms in the MNK gene. Detection of the
CC	polymorphisms can be useful in the diagnosis of the classical Menkes
CC	disease in individuals. The mutant genes associated with classical Menkes
CC	disease are provided, in which 645th arginine in ATP7A gene having the
CC	nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
CC	646th glutamic acid in ATP7A gene is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
CC	706th leucine in ATP7A gene is substituted by arginine, or 1188th glycine
CC	in ATP7A gene is substituted by aspartic acid; 1255th glycine in ATP7A
CC	gene is substituted by arginine. The polymorphisms in MNK gene are
CC	provided, in which 336th valine in ATP7A gene is substituted by glutamic
CC	acid; 464th leucine nucleotide sequence CTG in ATP7A gene is substituted
CC	by TTG; 669th threonine in ATP7A gene is substituted by isoleucine;
CC	1188th histidine in ATP7A gene is substituted by tyrosine, or 2771th base
CC	G in ATP7A gene is substituted by a base T. The present sequence
CC	represents an oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of

CC	the present invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25; Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02; Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	2913 ATCTCATCGACATCAAGTCCTC 2935 2 ATGCTCAGCAGTATMAAGTCCTC 24
RESULT 447	
ID	ADP17635
XX	ADP17635 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX	
AC	ADP17635;
XX	
DT	26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4040.
XX	
KW	ss: diagnosis: non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW	peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW	head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO2004048933-A2.
PD	10-JUN-2004.
XX	
PF	21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
PR	21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
XX	
FR	03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX	
PA	(AMHP) WYTEH.
PA	(TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA	(BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA	(TRER/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA	(DORNI) DORNER A.
PA	(STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA	(SLONI) SLONI D K.
XX	
PI	Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI	Sloni DK;
DR	WP1; 2004-460799/43.
XX	
PT	Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT	differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT	sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4371; 350bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC	such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC	non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC	in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC	genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC	blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC	compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC	non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC	renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC	peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC	sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC	genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC	isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC	RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC	detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC	of the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 GTGCCGCTGGAGAGAGACAC 835
Db 1 GCGCCCTGGAGATGATGAGCCAC 23

RESULT 448
AAV21969

ID AAV21969 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV21969;

DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)

DE Nuclease resistant antisense oligo NBT 142 targeted against (TC)9.

XX Nuclease resistant; bacterial infection; antibiotic; target;

KW veterinary medicine; treatment; human; industrial process;

KW bacterial control; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX MO9803533-A1.

XX 29-JAN-1998.

PF 23-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012961.

PR 24-JUL-1996; 96US-00685575.

XX (OLIG-) OLIGOS ETC & OLIGOS THERAPEUTICS INC.

PI Arrow A, Dale RMK, Thompson TL;

XX WPI; 1998-120687/11.

PT Treating bacterial infections in humans or animals with

XX oligo:nucleotide(s) - resistant to nuclease and targeted to bacterial

PT nucleic acid or proteins, also conjugates of these oligo:nucleotide(s)

PT with antibiotics.

PS Claim 49; Page 87; 163pp; English.

XX This antisense oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant and can be used in

CC the treatment of animals, including humans, having a bacterial infection.

CC The treatment comprises administration of such nuclease resistant

CC oligonucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid or protein of the bacterium,

CC and formulated with a carrier. A compound comprising this nuclease

CC resistant oligonucleotide can be covalently linked to an antibiotic. The

CC method is used to treat infections by a wide variety of Gram-positive and

CC Gram-negative, or acid-fast, bacteria, in human and veterinary medicine.

CC The methods are particularly used in immuno-compromised individuals (e.g.

CC patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or those receiving

CC chemotherapy or radiation therapy), optionally in combination with, or

CC fused to, antiviral or other antimicrobial oligonucleotides. Apart from

CC therapeutic use, the oligonucleotides can be used to control bacteria in

CC laboratory cultures, foods, beverages and industrial processes. The

CC oligonucleotides are specific for bacteria, without affecting metabolism

CC in mammalian cells. They may also activate RNase H and have a general,

CC non-specific immune-stimulating effect. The oligonucleotides can be

CC administered orally, intranasally, rectally, topically or by injection,

CC optionally coupled to an agent (e.g. carbohydrate or polyamine) that

CC enhances cellular uptake

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 288
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 18

RESULT 449
AAX91065

ID AAX91065 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX91065;

DT 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE CAT gene target RNA fragment.

XX Phosphonate internucleosidyl linkage; chirality; hybridization; racemic;

KW binding affinity; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX US5955597-A.

XX 21-SEP-1999.

PF 30-JUN-1997; 97US-00885126.

PR 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154013.

PR 21-NOV-1994; 94US-00343018.

XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.

PI Schwartz DA, Vaghefi MM, Riley TA, Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;

XX WPI; 1999-539600/45.

PT Oligomers made using chirally pure nucleoside dimers, trimers, or

PT tetramers with enhanced binding affinities.

PS Example 19; Col 41-42; 30pp; English.

XX The invention provides methods for preparing oligomers having phosphonate

CC internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality which hybridize to a

CC target RNA sequence. The method of making comprises: (a) synthesizing a

CC nucleoside dimer, trimer, or tetramer with racemic internucleosidyl

CC phosphonate linkages; (b) purifying the racemic nucleoside to a chirally

CC pure nucleoside; and (c) sequentially linking at least 2 of the chirally

CC pure nucleosides to form a synthetic oligomer that is enriched for

CC phosphonate internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality and is

CC complementary to an RNA target sequence. The methods are useful for

CC providing chirally enriched synthetic oligomers. Rp chirally enriched

CC synthetic oligomers have enhanced binding affinities for RNA compared to

CC oligomers with racemic all methylphosphonate internucleosidyl linkages.

CC Sequences AAX91054-75 represent oligomers chemically synthesised using

XX the method of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 44.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

XX Matches 8; Conservative 9; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCT 287

Db 1 CCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCU 18

RESULT 450

ADH70341/C

ID ADH70341 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

```

AC ADH70341;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #131.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
XX breast cancer; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2002150891-A1.
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 535; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4416 AATATAATATTATAAT 4433
|||||

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DB 18 AATATAATATAAT 1
RESULT 451
ADH70321/c
ID ADH70321 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADH70321;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #11.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2002150891-A1.
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 515; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
 |||||
 DB 18 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 452
 ADH70371/c
 ID ADH70371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADH70371;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #161.

KM human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KM breast cancer; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2002150891-A1.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.

PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.

XX Hood LE, Rowen L;

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 565; 164bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
 CC I hypersensitivity diseases such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, type II hypersensitivity diseases such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivity diseases such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4416 AATATATATATATATAT 4433
 |||||
 DB 18 AATATATATATATATAT 1

RESULT 453
 ADH70679/c
 ID ADH70679 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADH70679;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #469.

KM human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KM breast cancer; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2002150891-A1.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.

PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.

XX Hood LE, Rowen L;

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 873; 164bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

atrophy gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by the yeast genus *Candida*, parasitic infections such as those caused by schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by *Mycobacterium*. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain, breast. The present sequence represents a *Vbeta* gene repeat sequence.

Seq Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
DB 18 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 454
ADO26718/c
ID ADO26718 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADO26718;
ADT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DB Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:111.
XX phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2004042059-A1.
XX 21-MAY-2004.
XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX Frazer IH;
XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX P-PSDB; ADO26719.

Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.

Example 1; SEQ ID NO 111; 86pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test organisms are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest; and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of

interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present invention.

Seq Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4414 ATATATATATATATATTA 4431
DB 18 ATATATATATATATATA 1

RESULT 455
ADO26632
ID ADO26632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADO26632;
ADT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DB Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:25.
XX phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2004042059-A1.
XX 21-MAY-2004.
XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX Frazer IH;
XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX P-PSDB; ADO26633.

Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.

Example 1; SEQ ID NO 25; 86pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic

KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2004042059-A1.
 XX 21-MAY-2004.
 XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
 XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
 XX (UYOU) UNIV QUEBENSLAND.
 XX Frazer IH;
 PI WPI; 2004-411519/38.
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26665.
 XX
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
 PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 57; 86bp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 CC the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 CC organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
 CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
 CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

bp 18 AATATATATATATATAT 1
 RESULT 458
 ADO26666
 ID ADO26666 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO26666;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:59.
 XX
 KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO2004042059-A1.
 XX 21-MAY-2004.
 XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
 XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
 XX (UYOU) UNIV QUEBENSLAND.
 XX Frazer IH;
 PI WPI; 2004-411519/38.
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26667.
 XX
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
 PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 59; 86bp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 CC the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 CC organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the

XX Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 408.
DE
XX
XX genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
KM copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
KM DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Canis familiaris.
OS
XX
XX WO9731011-A1.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997.
PD
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
PF
XX
XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
PR
XX
XX (UNMI) UNIT MICHIGAN.
PA (UNMS) UNIT MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX
XX Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1997-435082/40.
DR
XX
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
PT carriers.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 15; 40pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4097 CACTGAGTCGGAGGCCA 4114
DB 20 CACTGAGTAGGAGGCCA 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 464
AA204362
XX ID AA204362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AA204362;
AC
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
DE
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrophic;
KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KM bartolinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX
XX WO928475-A2.
PN

XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
PF
XX
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97PR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97PR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Griffiths R;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
DR
XX
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1682; 1755pp; English.
PS
XX
XX PCR primers AA201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, peritrophic, bartolinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3808 ACAGAGCCCAAGGAGGC 3825
DB 1 ACAGAGCCCAATGAGAGC 18
XX
XX
XX RESULT 465
AA276504/C
XX ID AA276504 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AA276504;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10860.
DE
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KM diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO954500-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
PF 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI

XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
PS Claim 9; Page 2546; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 1786 TTCTCTCCAGGCGCAGC 1803
19 TTCTCTCCAGGCGCAGC 2
XX
RESULT 466
ID AAA95898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAA95898;
XX
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KLK-L1 PCR primer RAS.
XX
KW Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6;
KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytosolic; cancer;
XX prostrate cancer; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200053776-A2.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA0000258.
XX
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.
PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.
XX
PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-587440/55.
XX
PT New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L
PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 73; 184pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used for RT-PCR analysis of the

CC human KLK-L1 gene, which encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins
CC and kallikrein-like proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme
CC family. They catalyse the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide
CC precursors to release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic
CC acids encoding kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4,
CC KLK-L5 and KLK-L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the
CC treatment, monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate
CC cancer. They can also be used to identify a substance that can associate
CC with or mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can
CC be used to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 1609 AGATCCTGCGAGAGAAAT 1626
20 ACATCTCTGCGAGAGAAAT 3
XX
Db 20 ACATCTCTGCGAGAGAAAT 3
XX
RESULT 467
ID ADF31950/c
AC ADF31950; standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
ADP31950;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Root nodule bacteria associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5.
XX
KW infection; plant; transforming root nodule bacterium; transgenic;
KW environmental purification; soil; contamination; heavy metal; ss; primer.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2003325180-A.
XX
PD 18-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 09-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00134606.
XX
PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00134606.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-860729/80.
XX
PT Foreign gene expression method for plant, involves infecting transforming
PT root nodule bacterial with plant after transforming root nodule bacterial
XX by expression vector.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method involving infecting a plant with
CC a transforming root nodule bacteria containing an expression vector. The
CC expression vector is built with an expression cassette for expression
CC control arrangement of the root nodule bacteria gene and foreign gene
CC arrangement. The method can be used to produce transgenic plants and
CC allows the plant express a foreign gene, without regeneration of the
CC plant. The transgenic plants of the invention can be used for
CC environmental purification of soil contaminated by heavy metals.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 2099 CAGTGAACCTCCTTAGG 2116
20 CCATGAACCTCCTTAGG 3
XX
Db 20 CCATGAACCTCCTTAGG 3

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RESULT 468
AAT57889
ID AAT57889 strand; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT57889;
XX
XX 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX L-selectin family III SELEX 2'-NH2 RNA ligand consensus sequence.
XX
XX Identification; ligand; lectin; SELEX; wheat germ agglutinin; template;
XX Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential enrichment; amplification;
XX primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; peritoneal inflammation; ss;
XX diabetes; lymphocyte trafficking disorder; glomerulonephritis; arthritis.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..21
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= all C bases are 2' NH2-cytosine
XX FT /mod_base= all U bases are 2' NH2-uracil
XX
XX WO640703-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009455.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472255.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472256.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477829.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00479724.
XX
XX (NEXS-) NEXSTAR PHARM INC.
XX
XX Parma DH, Hicke B, Bridonneau P, Gold L;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-077252/07.
XX
XX Identifying nucleic acid ligands that bind lectin(s) esp. selectin(s) -
XX by partitioning the ligands from a mixture of nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 36; Page 157; 255pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid ligands to a
XX lectin using the Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential
XX enrichment (SELEX) method. The sequences AAT57740-T57790 represent RNA
XX ligands isolated by the method which bind to L-selectin. The ligands were
XX isolated from a DNA template containing 40 random nucleotides flanked by
XX fixed 5' and 3' sequences (AAT58043), which was amplified using the
XX primers AAT58044-5. The ligands fall into 13 families along with a group
XX of unrelated orphan ligands. This sequence represents the consensus
XX sequence for the family III SELEX ligands (AAT57755-62). The ligands are
XX especially useful in the treatment of peritoneal inflammation, diabetes,
XX lymphocyte trafficking disorders, glomerulonephritis, arthritis etc
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 361 AACAGAAAGTCATCTACTGTTA 380
XX ||||| ||||| : ||||| : ||||| :
XX 1 AACACUAGAAGUAAUCARUUA 20
XX
XX RESULT 469
XX ADA21850
XX ID ADA21850 strand; RNA; 21 BP.

```

```

XX AC ADA21850;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX HGF 30N8 series aptamer 10-49.
XX
XX ss; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; antirheumatic;
XX antiarthritic; gene therapy; cytostatic; RNA aptamer;
XX hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor; HGF; HGF receptor; c-met;
XX ligand; tumour; angiogenesis; vascular endothelial factor; VEGF;
XX basic fibroblast growth factor; hypertension; arteriosclerosis;
XX myocardial infarction; rheumatoid arthritis; motogenesis; SELEX;
XX systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003049644-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0006960.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1991; 91US-00714131.
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00469609.
XX 29-SEP-1995; 95US-00536428.
XX 29-JUL-1999; 99US-00364539.
XX 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-00502344.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Rabin R, Lochrie W, Janjic N, Gold L;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567063/53.
XX
XX New nucleic acid ligands to hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor or c-
XX met, diagnostic and therapeutic agents for hypertension,
XX arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 17; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a purified and isolated non-naturally occurring
XX nucleic acid ligand (an RNA aptamer) to hepatocyte growth factor/scatter
XX factor (HGF) or the HGF receptor, c-met. The ligand comprises a sequence
XX selected from 148 fully defined sequences of 17-101 bp given in the
XX specification. Also included are a method of treating a tumour by
XX administering the aptamer, a method for determining the HGF level in an
XX individual, a method for inhibiting angiogenesis by administering the
XX aptamer, a pharmaceutical composition for treating tumour comprising the
XX aptamer (and a pharmaceutical excipient), a method for treating a disease
XX in which elevated HGF is a causative factor (by administering a nucleic
XX acid ligand to HGF) and a method for inhibiting tumour development
XX (comprising administering a nucleic acid ligand to HGF in combination
XX with a nucleic acid ligand to vascular endothelial factor (VEGF) and/or
XX basic fibroblast growth factor, nucleic acid ligands to at least 2 growth
XX factors, nucleic acid ligands to at least 2 receptors of growth factors
XX or nucleic acid ligands to one or more receptors of growth factors in
XX combination with nucleic acid ligands to one or more growth factors). The
XX aptamers comprise 2'-F (2'-fluoro) modified ribonucleic acids. The
XX nucleic acid ligands are useful as diagnostic and therapeutic agents for
XX hypertension, arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction and rheumatoid
XX arthritis. Nucleic acid ligands to HGF and c-met are used to measure the
XX levels of these proteins in an individual to obtain prognostic and
XX diagnostic information. Nucleic acid ligands that inhibit HGF/c-met
XX interaction are useful for inhibiting tumourigenesis by inhibiting
XX angiogenesis and motogenesis. The high-affinity nucleic acid ligands
XX containing modified nucleotides confer improved characteristics on the
XX ligand, such as improved in vivo stability or improved delivery
XX characteristics. The aptamers were identified using the technique of
XX SELEX (systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment) using
XX libraries of aptamers with either 30 or 40 randomised nucleotides (30N or
XX 40N) surrounded by a constant region. The present sequence is an HGF
XX aptamer of the invention.

```


CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC 5' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4416 AATTAATATATTAAT 4433

DB 5 AATTAATATATTAAT 22

RESULT 472

ADG09482/C

ID ADG09482 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADG09482;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE TNF-alpha-related gene NF-Bp50 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:50.

XX tumour necrosis factor; TNF; tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha;
KW TNF-related gene; TNF-alpha-related gene; cancer; human; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1361433-A2.

XX 12-NOV-2003.

PF 08-APR-2003; 2003EP-00252225.

XX 09-APR-2002; 2002JP-00107126.

PA (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.

PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Ikegami H;

DR WPI; 2004-055141/06.

PT Estimating therapeutic efficacy of tumor necrosis factor involves
PT evaluating expression level of tumor necrosis factor-related gene in
PT cancer cell.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 50; 56pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for estimating therapeutic
CC efficacy of tumour necrosis factor (TNF). M1 involves evaluating the
CC expression level of a TNF-related gene in a cancer cell. Also described
CC is a kit for estimating the therapeutic efficacy of TNF, which is used in
CC the treatment of cancers. The kit comprises a thermostable DNA polymerase
CC and an oligonucleotide primer comprising a DNA sequence encoding a gene
CC chosen from a protein kinase B (Akt-1) gene, death receptor (DR3) gene,
CC multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene, and multidrug
CC resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 736 TCTTCAACAGCTGAGC 753

DB 18 TCTTCAACAGCTGAGC 1

RESULT 473

ADH75261/C

ID ADH75261 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADH75261;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE IFN-associated gene NF-kappa-Bp50 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:50.

XX Interferon therapy; cancer; viral disease; viral infection;
KW interferon-alpha; IFN-alpha; cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor; Cox-2 inhibitor;
KW apoptosis induction; colon cancer; lung cancer; pancreas cancer;
KW breast cancer; stomach cancer; liver cancer; kidney cancer;
KW nerve cell cancer; skin cancer; muscle cancer; uterus cancer;
KW throat cancer; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; cytostatic; virucide;
KW cancer cell; interferon-associated gene; NF-kappa-Bp50; real-time PCR;
KW primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2004005549-A1.

PN 15-JAN-2004.

XX 30-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008296.

PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00195147.

PA (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.

PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Yamauchi H;

DR WPI; 2004-108824/11.

PT Measurement of Cox-2 gene expression in cancer or virus-infected cells
PT for estimating the therapeutic effect of an interferon in cancer and
PT viral disease.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 50; 90pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a method for estimating the therapeutic effect
CC of interferon in the treatment of cancer or viral disease. The method
CC involves determining the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells or virus-infected cells. The invention also relates
CC to drug compositions for the treatment of cancer and viral diseases
CC containing interferon-alpha together with a cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2)
CC inhibitor such as indomethacin which potentiates the apoptosis induction
CC effect of the interferon. The method and compositions of the invention
CC are useful in the treatment and prevention of cancers (e.g., cancer of
CC the colon, lung, pancreas, breast, stomach, liver, kidney, nerve cell,
CC skin, muscle, uterus and throat) and viral infections (e.g., hepatitis B
CC and C). The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in real-time
CC PCR to determine the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells cultured in the presence of interferon-alpha.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 736 TCTTCAACAGCTGAGC 753

DB 18 TCTTCAACAGCTGAGC 1

RESULT 474

AD080251

ID AD080251 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AD080251;

XX	29-JUL-2004	(first entry)
DT		
XX	Arabidopsis thaliana plant-leaf formation-related protein PCR primer #6.	
XX		
DE		
XX	thale cress; plant-leaf formation-related protein;	
KW	leaf formation control agent; ss; AS2; PCR; primer.	
XX		
OS	Arabidopsis thaliana.	
XX		
PN	JP2004121122-A.	
PD	22-APR-2004.	
XX		
PF	03-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00291321.	
XX		
PR	03-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00291321.	
XX		
PA	(DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN KAGAKU GIJUTSU SH.	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-322798/30.	
XX		
XX	Novel plant-leaf formation-related protein, AS2, controls transcription	
PT	of specific gene in the nucleus of a plant cell, formation of symmetric	
PT	flat leaf lamina, and establishment of veins of a leaf.	
XX		
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 35pp; Japanese.	
XX		
CC	The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of a plant-	
CC	leaf formation-related protein (AS2) from Arabidopsis thaliana. The DNA	
CC	and protein sequences of the invention are useful for controlling the	
CC	formation of leaves and can be used in the preparation of a leaf	
CC	formation control agent. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer	
CC	that was used in an example of the invention.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity	94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	272 CTCCTCTTCTCTCTCT 289	
Db	1 CTCCTCTTCTCCTCT 18	
	RESULT 475	
	AAV61939	
ID	AAV61939 standard; DNA; 23 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAV61939;	
XX		
DT	12-JUL-1999 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	PCR primer JT404.	
XX		
KW	Death effector domain; human; murine; anti-apoptotic; treatment;	
KW	HIV infection; autoimmune disease; PCR primer; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PN	DE19713393-A1.	
PD	08-OCT-1998.	
XX		
PF	01-APR-1997; 97DE-01013393.	
XX		
PR	01-APR-1997; 97DE-01013393.	
XX		
PA	(TSCH/) TSCHOPP J.	
XX		
TE	Tschopp J, Thome M, Burns K, Imler M, Hahne M, Schroeder M;	
TE	Schneider P, Bodmer J, Steiner V, Rimoldi D, Hoffmann K, French EL;	

[illegible]

CC respect to exon 24; and 2337. The invention also discloses primer
CC sequences that may be used for determining the SORBS1 gene sequence by
CC amplification and sequencing of the gene. The method is useful for
CC associating one or more SORBS1 SNPs with an insulin disorder e.g. type 2
CC diabetes, obesity, hypertension, atherosclerosis or metabolic syndrome.
CC The presence or absence of the SNP may be useful in determining whether
CC an individual is at increased or decreased risk for an insulin disorder.
CC The SNPs were identified by screening all of the exons, and 50-150 base
CC pairs of the flanking regions of the introns of the SNP in the human
CC SORBS1 gene. The present sequence represents a sequencing primer used to
CC screen the human SORBS1 gene.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2794 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGAAA 2811
DB 4 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGAAA 21

RESULT 477
AAL44783/C
ID AAL44783 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAL44783;
AC
XX 03-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GABAB receptor Gb1a coding sequence PCR primer gb1FF.
DE
XX
XX Human: GABAB receptor; Gb1a; gamma hydroxybutyrate; GHB; epilepsy;
KW schizophrenia; sleep disorder; muscle wasting; growth retardation;
KW anticonvulsant; neuroleptic; anorectic; anabolic; sedative; obesity;
KW drug addiction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200190163-A2.
PN
XX 29-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CA000770.
PF
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207032P.
PR
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO.
PA
XX
XX Ng GYK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-062528/08.
DR
XX
XX Identifying gamma-hydroxybutyrate modulator by contacting polypeptide
PT having extracellular region of gamma-aminobutyric acid type B receptor
PT with a compound and determining binding in presence of gamma-
PT hydroxybutyrate.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 18; 65pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of identifying a gamma-
CC hydroxybutyrate (GHB) modulator, involving contacting a receptor
CC polypeptide, having an extracellular region of gamma-aminobutyric acid
CC type B (GABAB) receptor, with a candidate compound and determining if
CC binding occurs in presence of GHB, or determining if a candidate compound
CC upon contact with the receptor results in a signal generated by
CC activation/inhibition of the receptor. The modulators of GHB identified
CC using this method are useful in the treatment and prevention of various
CC afflictions currently treated with GHB including, for example epilepsy,
CC schizophrenia, sleep disorders, muscle wasting, growth retardation,
CC obesity, and drug addiction. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate the human GABAB receptor Gb1a coding sequence

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1230 CAGCTCTCCCGGCGCTC 1247
DB 19 CCGTCTCTCCCGGCGCTC 2

RESULT 478
AAS17749
ID AAS17749 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAS17749;
AC
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Adapter/primer Hindia.
DE
XX
XX Hindia; adapter/primer; ds; differential subtraction; PCR;
KW double exponential elimination; tumour.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US6316192-B1.
PN
XX 13-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-00268505.
PF
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-00268505.
PR
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-00268505.
PA
XX (LUOJ/) LUO J.
PI
XX
XX Luo J;
DR
XX WPI; 2002-074371/10.
PT
XX
XX Selective elimination of non-targeted DNA sequences for rapid isolation
PT and enrichment of the differences of DNA fragments between two pools of
PT DNA, comprises converting testers to drivers.
PS
XX
XX Claim 5; Col 5; 23pp; English.

CC The invention comprises rapid isolation and enrichment of the differences
CC of DNA fragments between two pools of DNA, comprises converting
CC undesirable testers (DNA being subtracted) to drivers (DNA used to
CC subtract) and re-utilising converted drivers in repeats of subtraction to
CC achieve double exponential elimination of undesirable tester sequences.
CC The method comprises (a) attaching a nucleic acid fragment to 1 or more
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) adapters to form an adapter-attached
CC nucleic acid fragment, followed by amplifying the adapter-attached
CC nucleic acid fragment through PCR with primers containing nucleic acid
CC sequences complementary to nucleic acid sequences of the adapter to form
CC an adapter-attached nucleic acid tester, (b) mixing the adapter-attached
CC nucleic acid tester with a nucleic acid driver that contains no attached
CC adapter or contains an attached adapter whose sequence differs from the
CC adapter, to form a nucleic acid mixture, (c) denaturing and re-annealing
CC the tester/driver nucleic acid mixture, (d) adding to the nucleic acid
CC mixture an effective amount of reagents necessary for removing the
CC adapter sequence from the tester/driver hetero-duplex and (e) repeating
CC step (c) to (d) at least once (no amplification takes place and no
CC additional driver is added). The method is used for rapid isolation and
CC enrichment of the differences of DNA fragments between two pools of DNA
CC e.g. in the search for tumour specific sequences. The method has 2
CC improvements over the methods disclosed by Yang et al. (1996), Listeyn
CC et al. (1993), Straus et al. (1990) by (i) bypassing the need of a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification or physical separation of
CC desirable testers from undesirable ones in each repeat of subtraction, it
CC eliminates the necessity of tester dilution in each repeat of

CC subtraction, and (ii) by utilising the convened driver from each repeat
 CC of subtraction, it eliminates the need for re-introducing additional
 CC driver into hybridisation in each repeat of subtraction. The present
 CC sequence is an adapter/primer used in the method of the invention for
 CC HindIII digested fragments

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5001 CTTCTCAGCTGCTGCTGCC 5018
 DB 5 CTTCTCAGCTGCTGCTGAC 22

RESULT 479

ADH93675
 ID ADH93675 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADH93675;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human gene PCR primer #520.

XX human gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KM disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2003174883-A.

XX 24-JUN-2003.

XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.

XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.

XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.

PT Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
 PT human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1512; 529bp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
 CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
 CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 278 CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 DB 6 CATTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 23

RESULT 480

AAQ87381
 ID AAQ87381 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAQ87381;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 19-SEP-1995 (first entry)

DE PCR primer 3a (MOG nt595-618).

XX MOG; myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; autoimmune disease;
 KM multiple sclerosis; anti-idiotypic; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KM primer; amplification; probe; RNase-H mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9507096-A1.

XX 16-MAR-1995.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94WO-AU000522.

XX 06-SEP-1993; 93AU-00001030.

XX (UYLT-) UNIV LA TROBE.

XX Bernard CCA, Kerlero De Rosbo NCM;

XX WPI; 1995-123238/16.

PT Treating a T-cell and/or B-cell mediated auto-immune disease - by
 PT administering an active agent selected from myelin oligo:dendrocyte
 PT protein (MOG), immunodominant epitope(s) of MOG or anti-idiotypic
 PT antibodies directed against these.

XX Disclosure; Page 83; 123pp; English.

XX RNA was purified from the brains of healthy and multiple sclerosis
 CC affected individuals. RNase-H digested poly-A RNA was probed with
 CC fragments 5' and 3' of the digestion site to determine the size and
 CC number of alternative transcripts. The 5' probe was amplified from a
 CC lambda gt10 myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) clone using the
 CC primers 1g (given in AAQ87378) and 6f (AAQ87377). The primers 9f
 CC (AAQ87379) and 9(3') (AAQ87380) were used to amplify a 3' probe that
 CC excluded a truncated form of MOG, while a probe specific for truncated
 CC MOG was amplified using primers 3a (AAQ87381) and 3g (AAQ87382). (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4743 GTTCCGCGATGCTAGGC 4760
 DB 3 GTTCCGCGATGCTAGGC 20

RESULT 481

AB222024/C
 ID AB222024 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AB222024;

XX 10-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human NIP2 associated protein PCR primer #2.

XX Human; nuclear cap binding protein interacting protein 2; NCBP; NIP2;

KM NCBP interacting protein; NIP2 associated protein; NIP2 AP; cancer;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1343688-A.

XX 10-APR-2002.

PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 118575; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1924 TCACCAAGTGTGACTTTTA 1941
Db 7 TCACCAAGTGTGACTTTTA 24
XX
RESULT 484
AC192579/c
ID AC192579 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC192579;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 92570.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mitmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 38373; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 106 CTCCTACGCTCTCCAGG 123
Db 2 CTCCTACGCTCTCCAGG 19
XX
RESULT 485
AC192579/c
ID AC192579 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC192579;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 92570.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mitmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 92570; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch. CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms, CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid CC probes is useful in *in situ* hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot- CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html CC

Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 16.4	DB 1	Length 25
Best Local Similarity	94.4%	Pred: 7.8e+02		
Matches 17; Conservative	0	Mismatches 1	Indels 0	Gaps 0

Oy	1667	GCTCCTGCAGCAGATGAA	1684
Db	18	GCTCCTGCAGCAGACGAA	1

RESULT	486
ACH58868	
ID	ACH58868 standard; DNA; 25 BP..
XX	
AC	ACH58868;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
BE	DNA target sequence #8004 useful in array for genetic analyses.

KM Gene expression analysis; array; hybridisation; genetic variation.
 KM tag-labelled compound; gene family; in situ hybridisation;
 KM library screening; Southern hybridisation; northern hybridisation;
 KM dot-blot hybridisation; gene sequence; mutation detection;
 KM target sequence; probe; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN US2003082596-A1.

PD 01-MAY-2003.

PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215112

PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311040P.

PA (MITT/) MITTMANN M.

PI Miltmann M;

DR WPI; 2003-576608/54.

PT New probe array useful e.g. for monitoring gene expression levels, for
PT analyzing genetic variations, or for hybridizing tag-labeled compounds
PT comprises multiple nucleic acid probes.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 8004; 9pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences that are
CC complementary to particular genes, and can be used as probes for a
CC variety of analyses such as gene expression analysis. Each probe
CC comprises 9 or more consecutive nucleotides from at least one of 14936
CC nucleotide sequences defined in the patent, or their perfect sense match
CC sense mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch oligonucleotides.
CC The probes may be used in an array comprising at least 10 distinct
CC nucleic acid probes. The array is useful in monitoring gene expression
CC levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysing genetic
CC variations, and in hybridising tag-labelled compounds. The probes are
CC useful for identifying family members of a gene. The probes are also
CC useful in situ hybridisations, in screening cDNA or genomic libraries
CC (or derived subclones) for additional clones containing segments of DNA
CC that have been previously isolated and sequenced, in Southern, northern,
CC or dot-blot hybridisation of genomic DNA to identify or detect the
CC sequence of any gene or detect specific mutations in any gene, and in
CC mapping the 5' terminal of mRNA molecules by primer extensions. The
CC nucleic acid sequences of the invention are also useful as PCR primers.
CC The invention provides a large collection of nucleic acid sequences
CC complementary to particular genes with a wide range of analytical uses.
CC ACHS0865-ACH65260 represent the target sequences of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent was obtained in electronic format
CC directly from the USPTO web site at: seqdata.uspto.gov/patpub/identrty.html
XQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 16.4	DB 1	Length 25
Best Local Similarly	94.4%	Pred. No. 7.8e+02		
Matches 17; Conservative	0	Mismatches 1	Indels 0	Gaps 0

OY	1202	GGAGTCTCTGCAGAGGTT	1219
Dδ	8	GGCGTCTCTGCAGAGGTT	25

RESULT 487
AAT76098
ID AAT76098 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAT76098;

DT 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)

DE Human histidine decarboxylase antisense oligonucleotide HUMHDCA52.

KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

XX

XX

X

XX

XX

XX

•

XX

PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
PT subject.

PS Claim 5; Page 26; 71pp; English.

CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine

CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HUMWDCA52
 CC specific for the human histidine decarboxylase. The method can be used to
 CC treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases
 CC characterised by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from
 CC the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,
 CC thereby preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients
 CC with hyper-reactive airways
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
 XX
 RESULT 488
 ADG77231
 ID ADG77231 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG77231;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 75.
 XX
 KM Genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
 KM copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
 KM DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Canis familiaris.
 XX
 PN WO9731011-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
 XX
 PA (UNMT) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
 PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-435082/40.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
 PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
 PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
 PT carriers.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 12; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
 CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
 CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
 CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
 CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
 CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
 CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
 CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
 CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
 CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1713 GACATGATCACCATTCTTCATC 1733
 DB 1 GACATGATTCACACATTTCATC 21
 XX
 RESULT 489
 AAZ31677
 ID AAZ31677 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ31677;
 XX
 DT 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FKHL7 gene PCR primer Fkh2-Fr.
 XX
 KM FKHL7; human; forkhead transcription factor gene; diagnosis; therapy;
 KM congenital heart disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO952415-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 14-APR-1999; 99WO-US008159.
 XX
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081870P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00083351.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Sheffield VC, Alward WLM, Stone EM, Nishimura D, Patel S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-620257/53.
 XX
 PT New isolated human forkhead transcription factor gene, FKHL7, used to
 PT develop products for the diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring, prevention or
 PT treatment of congenital heart disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 31; Page 85; 98pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human forkhead
 CC transcription factor gene, designated FKHL7, of the invention. FKHL7 can
 CC be used in a novel method for treating or preventing the development of a
 CC congenital heart disease (CHD) in a subject. The FKHL7 sequences can be
 CC used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring, prevention and treatment of
 CC CHD. They can also be used for the production of transgenic animals and
 CC drug screening
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3247 CCAACTACATGGAGGAGGGGC 3267
 DB 1 CCAACTCCTCGGAGTGTGTC 21
 XX
 RESULT 490
 AAX99726/C
 ID AAX99726 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX99726;
 XX
 DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human AUR2 inhibitor.
 XX
 XX AUR1; AUR2; human; AUR modulator; cancer; glioma; medulloblastoma;
 KM chondrosarcoma; pancreatic tumour; proliferative disease; diagnosis;
 KM therapy; inhibitor; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9937788-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-JUL-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001283.
 XX
 PR 22-JAN-1998; 98US-00012135.
 XX
 PA (SUGEN-) SUGEN INC.
 PI Plowman GD, Mossie K,
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-458699/38.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human AUR1 and 2 polypeptides, used to identify
 PT specific modulators for treating cancer or for diagnosis.
 XX
 PS Claim 24; Page 120; 153pp; English.
 CC This sequence is an inhibitor of the human AUR2 protein of the invention.
 CC The AUR1 and AUR2 proteins can be used to identify specific modulators
 CC of, and to generate specific antibodies recognising AUR1 and AUR2. The
 CC modulators can be used for treating conditions involving abnormal AUR
 CC signal transduction, specifically cancer (of colon, breast, kidney,
 CC ovary, bladder, head or neck, also glioma, medulloblastoma,
 CC chondrosarcoma and pancreatic tumours, particularly of colon
 CC (specifically), breast or kidney). The modulators can also be used for
 CC studying their effects in animal models of proliferative disease. Probes,
 CC based on the coding sequences are used, diagnostically, to detect or
 CC quantify AUR mRNA, by hybridisation or polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
 CC The DNA, optionally mutated, are useful in gene therapy. Ab are used as
 CC diagnostic immunoassay reagents for detecting the proteins
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1139 GAAACTGACCACTGCTCTG 1159
 Db 21 GAAAGTGACCACTGCTGCTG 1
 RESULT 491
 AAX53903
 ID AAX53903 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53903;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Histidine decarboxylase receptor antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KM Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KM impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KM pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KM colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KM prostate cancer; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PI Myce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 45; 120pp; English.
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-XS5271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX5572-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTTTTCTCTCTCT 291
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCCCTCTCTCTCT 21
 RESULT 492
 AAZ38089
 ID AAZ38089 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ38089;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FKHL7 gene specific forward primer FKHL2-Pr.
 XX
 KM Forkhead transcription factor gene; FKHL7; treatment; glaucoma; human;
 KM transgenic animal; drug screening; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9953060-A2.
 XX

[illegible]

PT	bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
XX	cancers.
PS	Claim 18; Page 394; 1343pp; English.
CC	The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC	oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC	nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC	inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC	antitachyarrhythmic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC	useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC	impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC	effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC	e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC	impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC	fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC	pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC	breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC	ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC	release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC	bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC	nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC	invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC	sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC	from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1660 (AAA32323 to
CC	AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC	sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC	up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC	listing
XX	
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
DB	1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGT 21
RESULT 494	
AAZ44349/C	
ID	AAZ44349 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ44349;
XX	
DT	04-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Protein kinase inhibiting primer #11.
XX	
KW	Antimicrobial; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; protein kinase;
KW	prophylactic; therapy; treatment; cancer; autoimmune disease;
KW	pathogenic microorganism; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Unidentified.
XX	
PN	US5996596-A.
XX	
PD	07-DEC-1999.
XX	
PF	04-APR-1995; 95US-00416214.
XX	
PR	04-APR-1995; 95US-00416214.
XX	
FA	(USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX	
PI	Bergan R, Neckers L;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-1046623/09.
XX	
TX	Oligonucleotides inhibiting protein kinase, useful for treating diseases

XX	AA65654 to AA69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AA69579 to AA677440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies CC CC Compositions and methods in determining the genetic basis for disease states. CC Identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC	N.B. The SEQ. ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and CC 3357, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention
CC	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	2806 GAGAAAATGAGAAGAGGTG 2826 Db 21 GAGATTATGAAGAAGTACTG 1
RESULT 497	
AAF19468	
ID	AAF19468 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	AAF19468;
AC	
XX	
DT	14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human histidine decarboxylase polynucleotide fragment #1035.
KW	Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KM	human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KM	surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KM	immunosuppressive; antihistaminic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KM	respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KM	surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KM	respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KM	pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KM	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW	cancer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200062736-A2.
PD	
XX	26-OCT-2000.
PF	
XX	24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
PR	
XX	06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
PA	(UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX	(NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PI	
XX	Nyce JW;
DR	
XX	WI: 2000-679539/66.
XX	
FT	Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT	adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PS	and respiratory obstructions.
XX	
PS	Claim 14, Page 141; 1592pp; English.
CC	The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense

CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
CC -(I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/o
CC surfactant hypo-production which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AA#18434 to AA#21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 1

D5 271 TCCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
1 TCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGT 21

RESULT 498
AAC70229
ID AAC70229 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAC70229;
AC XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DS Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #40.
XX
KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KV neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
PD 05-OCT-2000.
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFET-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.

Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide

PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2821 GAAGTGGGGGAGCTGTGG 2841
DB 1 GAAGTAAAGTGGAGCTGTGG 21
XX
RESULT 499
AAC70286
ID AAC70286 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC70286;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #78.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,

CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2821 GAAGTGGGGGAGCTGTGG 2841
DB 1 GAAGTAAAGTGGAGCTGTGG 21
XX
RESULT 500
AAC70232
ID AAC70232 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC70232;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #42.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2821 GAAGTGGGGGAGCTGTGG 2841
DB 1 GAAGTAAAGTGGAGCTGTGG 21

```

RESULT 501
AAFI6569/c
ID AAFI6569 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAFI6569;
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 55.
XX
XX Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;
XX stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;
XX DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200071164-A1.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000WO-AU000498.
XX
XX 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-00000510.
XX
XX (TACH/) TACHAS G.
XX
XX Tachae G;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-025093/03.
XX
PT Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide
PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid
PT production or secretion.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 138; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their
XX use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in
XX gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine
XX H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton
XX pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the
XX treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,
XX duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are
XX caused by Helicobacter pylori
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2806 GAGAAATGAAGAAGAGATG 2826
XX |||||
XX 21 GAGAACATGAAGAAGAGATG 1
XX
RESULT 502
ABK9279
ID ABK9279 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABK9279;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B replicase RNA synthesis template #9.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV, NS5B replicase; ss; RNA polymerase.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2002064771-A1.
XX

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PS 30-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00828034.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195852P.
XX
XX (ZHON/) ZHONG W.
XX (HONG/) HONG Z.
XX (FERR/) FERRARI E.
XX
XX Zhong W, Hong Z, Ferrari E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-582330/62.
XX
PT Novel replicase complex comprising hepatitis C virus NS5B replicase, a 3
PT nucleotide-long template to which a 2 nucleotide-long primer is annealed,
PT and template and primer which do not form a stable duplex in the absence
PT of HCV NS5B.
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a replicase complex comprising a hepatitis C
XX virus (HCV) NS5B replicase protein, a linear nucleic acid template and a
XX complementary nucleic acid primer which is annealed to the 3' terminus of
XX the template, where the template is at least three nucleotides and the
XX primer is two or three nucleotides, and the template and primer do not
XX form a stable duplex in solution in the absence of the HCV NS5B protein.
XX The complex is useful for detecting HCV replicase activity and permits
XX establishment of sensitive RNA-dependent RNA polymerase assays to screen
XX and evaluate antiviral inhibitors and to improve the specificity and
XX efficacy of the inhibitors. The complex is also useful in the development
XX of a reliable system for determining kinetic and thermodynamic constants
XX of HCV NS5B-catalysed nucleotide incorporation and investigation of
XX mechanistic inhibitors for mis-incorporation or chain termination.
XX Specifically, the short RNA template and primer pairs are useful in
XX screening assays which are used for determining kinetic, thermodynamic
XX and mechanistic properties of NS5B replication and ultimately in the
XX development of inhibitors of NS5B. Newly identified inhibitors of
XX replicase activity may be used for developing anti-HCV pharmaceuticals.
XX Sequences ABK9271-ABK9296 represent HCV NS5B replicase RNA synthesis
XX templates
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 14 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3920 GAGCGCGCGCGCGCGTGC 3940
XX |||||
XX 1 GCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 21
XX
RESULT 503
ABZ76445
ID ABZ76445 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABZ76445;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DEBS module 4 AT region 2 DNA sequence.
XX
XX DEBS; AT; PKS; acyltransferase; polyketide synthase; polyketide;
XX 6-deemethyl-6-deoxyerythronolide B; 6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase;
XX methylmalonyl CoA; ds.
XX
XX Escherichia coli.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX CDS 1..21
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /partial
XX

```


PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 10404; 763bp; English.
 XX
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGT 21
 |||||
 RESULT 506
 ADJ87006
 ID ADJ87006 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ADJ87006;
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer PDX-1-Forward used to amplify a murine PDX-1 cDNA fragment.
 KW PDX-1; beta cell differentiation; transcription factor; pancreas;
 KW islet cell; islet regeneration; regeneration-initiating cell;
 KW surface marker c-Kit; KDR; AC133; CD34; Tle-1; Tle-2; Tek-1; Tek-2;

VEGF-receptor; CD31; angiotensin receptor; hyperglycaemia;
pancreatic damage; insulin secreting cell;
insulin dependent type II diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
Mus sp.
WO2004011012-A2.
05-FEB-2004.
29-JUL-2003; 2003WO-CA001098.
29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398791P.
23-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435294P.
(ASAH) ASAH KASEI KK.
(ROBAH) ROBARTS RES INST.
Bhatia M;
WPI; 2004-143731/14.
Use of regeneration-initiating cells for the manufacture of a medicament
for treating or preventing hyperglycaemia or pancreatic damage or for
stimulating the regeneration or repair of damaged islet cells or insulin
secreting cells.
Example 1; Page 17; 45pp; English.
PCR primers ADJ87006-ADJ87007 were used to amplify a PDX-1 cDNA fragment.
The primers were used to determine whether insulin positive cells derived
from bone marrow have undergone normal differentiation associated with
beta cell differentiation. To this end, donor GFP+ and GFP- recipient
cells were isolated from the pancreas of rescued diabetic mice and
analysed for the expression of the transcription factor PDX-1. PDX-1
expression has been shown to be essential for the induction of beta cell
fate during embryonic and adult islet cell differentiation. Recipient GFP
pancreatic cells showed expression of PDX-1 (indicative of active islet
regeneration), whereas donor GFP+ cells were devoid of PDX-1 expressing.
The recipient GFP-pancreatic cells comprise cells of the invention. The
specification describes regeneration-initiating cells. The regeneration-
initiating cells are derived from bone marrow, peripheral blood,
umbilical cord blood or placenta, and have the surface marker C-kit and
at least one marker consisting of KDR, AC133, CD34, Tie-1/2, Tek-1/2,
VEGF-receptor families, CD31 or angiotensin receptors. The cells of the
invention are useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating or
preventing hyperglycaemia, pancreatic damage or for stimulating the
regeneration or repair of damaged islet cells or insulin secreting cells.
The cells of the invention are useful for treating insulin dependent type
II diabetes.
Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1147 CCACACGTGCTGCAAGAGC 1167
||||| ||||| |||||
1 CCACACGCTTACAGAGACC 21
RESULT 507
ADM94657
ID ADM94657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADM94657;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human heat shock protein 27 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
KW heat shock protein 27; hsp27; cytosstatic; gene therapy;

KW heat shock protein 27 inhibitor; hep27 inhibitor; cancer; human;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004030660-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001588.
 XX
 PR 02-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415859P.
 PR 18-APR-2003; 2003US-0463952P.
 XX
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 XX
 PI Gleave ME, Rocchi P, Signaevsky M,
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-316331/29.
 XX
 PT New composition comprising a therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of
 PT active hep27 in hep27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent,
 PT useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate cancer or a central nervous
 PT system malignancy.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 7; 38pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a composition which comprises a
 CC therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of active heat shock protein 27
 CC (hep27) in hep27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent. The
 CC composition has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The
 CC composition is useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate, bladder, lung,
 CC breast, pancreatic, colon, skin (for example melanoma), renal or ovarian
 CC cancer or a central nervous system malignancy. The present sequence
 CC represents a human hep27 antisense oligonucleotide which is used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 3354 AAGGACTCCCGCTGGGCCC 3374
 |||||
 1 AAGGCTCCGAGCTGGGCCC 21
 DB
 RESULT 508
 ADO11133
 ID ADO11133 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO11133;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single multiplex PCR primer #505.
 XX
 KW ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
 KW single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
 KW genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
 KW gene expression profiling.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004033649-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
 XX

XX
 PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
 XX
 PI Li H, Li J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-340914/31.
 XX
 PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
 PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
 PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 35; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
 CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
 CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
 CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
 CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
 CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
 CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
 CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
 CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
 CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
 CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
 CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
 CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
 CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
 CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
 CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
 CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
 CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 3076 CTCAGGGCAAGCAGGAGCA 3096
 |||||
 1 CTCAGGGCAGCAGGAGCA 21
 DB
 RESULT 509
 ADQ30709/C
 ID ADQ30709 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ30709;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Device with substance to aid adhesion of biological material aptamer #3.
 XX
 KW aptamer; ss; implant; biological material adhesion; bioreactor.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004055153-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013989.
 XX
 PR 17-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01058924.
 XX
 PA (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
 XX
 PI Schluesener H, Wendel H;
 XX

DR WPI; 2004-517421/49.
XX
XX Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials.
PT useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
PT also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3; 31pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
CC that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
CC least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
CC materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
CC device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prosthesis,
CC heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
CC circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
CC surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a
CC bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
CC production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
CC sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3916 CCGGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3936
DB 21 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
XX
RESULT 510
ADQ30710/C
ID ADQ30710 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADQ30710;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Device with substance to aid adhesion of biological material aptamer #4.
XX
XX aptamer; ss; implant; biological material adhesion; bioreactor.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004055153-A2.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013989.
XX
XX 17-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01058924.
XX
XX (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
XX
XX Schluessener H, Wendel H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-517421/49.
XX
XX Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials,
XX useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
XX also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4; 31pp; German.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
XX that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
XX least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
XX materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
XX device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prosthesis,
XX heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
XX circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
XX surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a
XX surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a

CC bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
CC production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
CC sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTG 3938
DB 21 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
XX
RESULT 511
ADQ30708
ID ADQ30708 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADQ30708;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Device with substance to aid adhesion of biological material aptamer #2.
XX
XX aptamer; ss; implant; biological material adhesion; bioreactor.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004055153-A2.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013989.
XX
XX 17-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01058924.
XX
XX (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
XX
XX Schluessener H, Wendel H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-517421/49.
XX
XX Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials,
XX useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
XX also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2; 31pp; German.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
XX that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
XX least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
XX materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
XX device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prosthesis,
XX heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
XX circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
XX surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a
XX bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
XX production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
XX sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 14 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTG 3938
DB 1 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 21
XX
RESULT 512

AA75373
 ID AAT75373 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT75373;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cDNA synthesis primer EGRI-6.
 XX
 KM ss; human; RAD50; DNA repair; tumour suppression; cancer; Septin-2;
 XX central nervous system; PCR; primer; amplification.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9727284-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-JUL-1997.
 XX
 PF 24-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001299.
 XX
 PR 26-JAN-1996; 96US-00592126.
 XX
 PR 17-JUL-1996; 96US-00687080.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENELABS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Dolganov G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-393672/36.
 XX
 PT Human tumour suppressor gene RAD50 - useful to detect predisposition to,
 XX decrease risk of and treat cancer, also Septin-2 homologues.
 PS Example 1; Page 36; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC The primers AAT75354-T75378 were used to for cDNA synthesis in the method
 CC of the invention. Disclosed in the invention is human RAD50 (HRAD50)
 CC which is involved in DNA repair and has tumour suppression activity, and
 CC can be used to detect predisposition to, decrease the risk of or treat
 CC cancers, e.g. acute myeloid leukaemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, therapy
 CC related myelodysplastic syndrome, therapy related acute myeloid
 CC leukemia, refractory anaemia or refractory anaemia with excess blasts.
 CC Also disclosed in this invention are human Septin-2 homologues which may
 CC be used as targets for cancer therapies and central nervous system
 CC directed treatment methods, and to measure the proliferative potential of
 CC selected cell types
 CC
 SO Sequence: 22 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCT 283
 DB 1 CCACCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
 RESULT 513
 AAT61736/C
 ID AAT61736 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT61736;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TNF-alpha mRNA fragment extension analysis primer T8836.
 XX
 KM Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; therapeutic agent;
 KM chimeric oligonucleotide library; antisense binding site;
 KM antisense compound; drug target validation; primer extension analysis;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9710332-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002275.
 XX
 PR 14-SEP-1995; 95GB-00018864.
 XX
 PA (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.
 XX
 PI Schmidt G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-202228/18.
 XX
 PT Chimeric oligo:nucleotide library - for use in identifying anti-sense
 XX binding sites in target messenger RNA.
 PS Example 2; Page 16; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC The above primer, which is FAM-labelled, was used to amplify tumour
 CC necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha mRNA fragments for primer extension analysis.
 CC A new chimeric oligonucleotide library has been designed, that can be
 CC used to identify an antisense binding site in a target mRNA. The library
 CC comprises a set of distinct chimeric oligonucleotides capable of
 CC hybridising to mRNA to form a duplex, the nucleotide sequences of which
 CC each have a common length of 7-20 bases. All of the nucleotides of the
 CC common length which are present as subsequences in the target mRNA are
 CC present in the library. Each nucleotide sequence comprises a recognition
 CC region recognisable by a duplex-cutting RNase, and a flanking region of
 CC chemically modified nucleotides which binds to the mRNA sufficiently
 CC tightly to stabilise the duplex for the RNase. In this example, the
 CC library was used to identify sequences flanking RNase H cut TNF-alpha
 CC mRNA fragments. Flanking sequence identification was performed by
 CC amplification of the mRNA fragments using primers (e.g. present sequence)
 CC targeted to various regions of the RNA, ensuring that no combinations of
 CC cut fragments are missed. The libraries can be used to identify optimal
 CC effective antisense compounds against specific mRNA targets. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful as potential therapeutic agents, and as
 CC tools for drug target validation
 CC
 SO Sequence: 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1601 GAAGGAGGAAGATCTGCGGAA 1621
 DB 22 GAAGGAGGAAGAGCTGAGGAA 2
 RESULT 514
 AAV59955
 ID AAV59955 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV59955;
 XX
 DT 25-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer EGRI-6 used to amplify EGRI-1 cDNA.
 XX
 KM Human analogue; yeast RAD50; Drosophila Septin-2; Acyl-CoA synthetase;
 KM immunomodulatory activity; identification; activated T-cell; cytokine;
 KM EGRI-1; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9638306-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-SEP-1998.
 XX

PF 27-FEB-1997; 97MO-US003159.
XX
PR 27-FEB-1997; 97MO-US003159.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENELABS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dolganov G;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-481207/41.
XX
PT Novel human immunomodulatory poly:peptide(s) - have homology to the yeast
PT RAD50 or Drosophila Septin-2 proteins.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 27; 155pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAVS9955-56 were used to identify cDNA encoding human
CC cytokine EGRI-1 from different cDNA pools, to provide an estimate of the
CC degree to which the cytokine transcript is present. mRNA was isolated
CC from activated T-cells, and converted to cDNA prior to amplification. The
CC specification describes sequences encoding human analogues of the yeast
CC RAD50, the Drosophila Septin-2 and Acyl-CoA synthetase. The proteins have
CC immunomodulatory activity. The nucleic acids and proteins can be used to
CC identify activated T-cells in a sample population. They can also be used
CC to isolate and identify sequences encoding other proteins or other
CC compounds having immunomodulatory activity
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTTCT 283
DB 1 CCACCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 21
XX
RESULT 515
AAK89363/C
ID AAK89363 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAK89363;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosomal binding site for p53 protein (Seq ID No: 9 of US5936079).
XX
XX Cell growth inhibition; chromosomal binding site; p53 protein;
KM cellular replication; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5936079-A.
XX
PD 10-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291011.
XX
PR 06-APR-1992; 92US-00863661.
PR 01-MAY-1992; 92US-00879618.
XX
PA (ALTO-) ALTON OCHSNER MEDICAL FOUND.
XX
PI Cook J, Re R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-457628/38.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide useful for treating and preventing cancer.
PS Claim 1; Col 12; 12pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides methods for inhibiting cell growth by providing a
CC growing cell with an oligonucleotide capable of binding to a chromosomal

CC binding site for p53 protein. Sequences AAK89362, AAK89363 and AAK89366
CC represent oligonucleotides that are derived from the sequence AAK89355.
CC The oligonucleotides are used for inhibiting mammalian cellular
CC replication and the treatment and prevention of cancer in a human. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in vitro to inhibit the growth of cultured
CC mammalian cells e.g. human, monkey, mouse, rat and hamster cells which
CC have chromosomal DNA encoding a binding site for p53 protein. Sequences
CC AAK89356-366 represent oligonucleotides that are based on chromosomal
CC binding sites for p53 protein
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2802 GAAGAGAAATGAGAGAGA 2822
DB 22 GAAGAGAAATGAGAGAGA 2
XX
RESULT 516
ABS54658/C
ID ABS54658 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABS54658;
XX
DT 03-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p53 protein chromosomal binding region oligonucleotide Hoog2.
XX
XX Human; ss; p53; chromosomal binding region; cancer; carcinoma; sarcoma;
KM breast cancer; adrenal cortex cancer; colon cancer; bladder cancer;
XX prostate cancer; lung cancer; leukemia cancer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002103153-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935247.
XX
PR 06-APR-1992; 92US-00863661.
PR 01-MAY-1992; 92US-00879618.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291011.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00266065.
XX
PA (RERR/) RE R.
PA (COOK/) COOK J.
XX
PI Re R, Cook J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-674027/72.
XX
PT Composition for treating cancer comprises an oligonucleotide that binds a
PT chromosomal binding site for p53.
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 3; 13pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to composition comprising an oligonucleotide that
CC can bind a chromosomal binding site for p53 protein, and a
CC pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The composition is useful for
CC inhibiting mammalian (e.g. human, ape, monkey, cow, mouse, rat, hamster,
CC rabbit, cat, sheep or bull, dog, horse) cell growth and replication,
CC especially cancer (e.g. carcinoma, sarcoma, breast cancer, adrenal cortex
CC cancer, colon cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer or
CC leukemia cancer). The present sequence is human p53 protein chromosomal
CC binding region oligonucleotide Hoog2 which binds at position 100-121 of
CC the sequence appearing as ABS54650
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

KM receptor; solid epithelial tumour; cell proliferation; cell invasion;
KM urological tumour; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer;
KM cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; PCR; ss; primer.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FR849382-A1.
XX
XX PD 02-JUL-2004.
XX
XX PF 26-DEC-2002; 2002FR-00016699.
XX
XX PR 26-DEC-2002; 2002FR-00016699.
XX
XX PA (UROC-) UROGENE SA.
XX
XX PI Lact1 A;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-509353/49.
XX
XX PT Using specific inhibitor of the 5HT2B receptor for treating solid
PT epithelial tumors, particularly of the prostate, also in vitro detection
PT of cancerous cells from overexpression of this receptor.
XX
XX PS Claim 12; SEQ ID NO 4; 35pp; French.
XX
XX CC PCR primers ADQ76472-ADQ76473 and ADQ76474-ADQ76475 were used to quantify
CC human 5HT2B receptor mRNA by reverse-transcription PCR. The human 5HT2B
CC receptor protein is designated 5HT2B. 5HT2B is a G protein coupled
CC receptor (GPCR) which comprises 7 transmembrane regions. The
CC specification describes a method for using a specific inhibitor of the
CC 5HT2B receptor to prepare a composition for treating a solid epithelial
CC tumour in which the 5HT2B gene is overexpressed. Inhibition of the 5HT2B
CC receptor blocks cell proliferation and invasion. Inhibitors of the
CC invention are used to treat or prevent urological tumours (particularly
CC of prostate, bladder and kidney), but also cancers of the breast, lung
CC and colon. The detection of overexpression of 5HT2B, or the related
CC mRNA, is used for in vitro detection of tumorous cells.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3133 CCAGTGGGCCAAGACCTGA 3153
XX |||||
XX 2 CCAGTGGGCCAAGACGATGA 22
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 520
XX AAT86187/c
XX ID AAT86187 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT86187;
XX
XX DT 19-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer D for cloning 5' region of hPMS2 gene.
XX
XX KM JTV1; hPMS2; probe; detection; chromosome 7; deletion; primer; PCR;
KM mismatch repair gene; hereditary non-polypoidis colorectal cancer;
KM homologous recombination; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS MO9708312-A1.
XX
XX PN
XX PD 06-MAR-1997.
XX
XX PF 26-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013598.
XX
XX PR 24-AUG-1995; 95US-00518862.
XX

XX
XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KM, Nicolaides NC;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-179269/16.
XX
XX PT Novel chromosome 7 gene, JTV1 - used for detecting chromosome 7
XX deletions, and PMS2 promoter activity.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 7; 31pp; English.
XX
XX CC The sequences given in AAT86184-94 are primers which were used in the
CC amplification and cloning of the 5' region of hPMS2 (a mismatch repair
CC gene). The amplified sequence was used in the isolation of the JTV1
CC sequence isolated from human chromosome 7. JTV1 cDNA can be used as
CC probes to detect chromosome 7 deletions involving JTV1. Due to the
CC overlapping promoter regions, deletions of JTV1 would also affect PMS2
CC expression, leading to hereditary non-polypoidis colorectal cancer. JTV1
CC can also be used to assay activity or competence of the PMS2 promoter
CC region, the presence of JTV1 suggesting that the PMS2 promoter is intact.
CC JTV1 sequences can also be used to guide homologous recombination at the
CC PMS2 locus
XX
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2279 CCGTGTGAGTCTGCTACCTG 2299
XX |||||
XX 23 CCGTGTGAGTCTGCCACTG 3
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 521
XX AAA99756/c
XX ID AAA99756 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA99756;
XX
XX DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE GUS gene oligonucleotide primer Ps-DFPNYA (R).
XX
XX KM Microbial; beta-glucuronidase; GUS; Enterobacter; Salmonella;
KM Pseudomonas; Staphylococcus; Thermotoga; transgenic plant; bioindicator;
KM transgenic insect; marker; glucuronide detoxification; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200055333-A1.
XX
XX PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX
XX PF 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007107.
XX
XX PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270957.
XX
XX PA (CAMP-) CAMBIA BIOSYSTEMS LLC.
XX
XX PI Jefferson RA, Mayer JB;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-647075/62.
XX
XX PT Novel microbial beta-glucuronidase genes and gene products used as
PT reporter/effector molecule, as diagnostic tool, in positive selection, to
PT target molecules to specific cells and to detect and track linked genes.
XX
XX PS Example 3; Page 44; 116pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a primer which was used to obtain beta-
CC glucuronidase (GUS) genes from six different genera:
XX

CC	target DNA of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23; Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 7,4e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	2381 GAGGAGCAGAAGCTTCTTCT 2401 : Db 2 GAGGAGAGGAGAGAGUCCU 22
RESULT 524	
ID	ACC48780/C
AC	ACC48780 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AC	ACC48780;
XX	
DT	11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DE	PCR primer EF2L used in method for quantifying nucleic acid.
XX	
KW	Nucleic acid quantification; cell counting; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	EP1277842-A2.
PD	22-JAN-2003.
PF	17-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00015665.
PR	17-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00216568.
PA	(FUJIFILM PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
PI	Sudo Y, Some M;
DR	WPI; 2003-373753/36.
PT	Quantifying nucleic acid e.g. mRNA amount in specimen, by quantitatively measuring nucleic acid amount in specimen, measuring cell type distribution in specimen, and correcting measured value of nucleic acid amount.
PS	
XX	Example 1; Page 10; 21pp; English.
CC	The present sequence is that of primer EF2L, which was used in an example from the invention describing the correction of mRNA expression data by assay of cell distribution. 3 Samples were analysed, containing either HEK293 human liver-derived cells, Caco-2 human small intestine-derived cells, or a mixture of both cell types. Total RNAs from the 3 samples were converted to single-stranded cDNAs by mixing with a set of gene-specific primers, including EF2L. Serum albumin, alpha-2-HS glycoprotein, HFE2P-1, E-cadherin, tetraepan NET-1, beta-actin and an EF-1alpha gene fragments were prepared by PCR, mixed, and spotted onto a membrane. Hybridisation and detection of gene expression were performed, and corrected values of mRNA expression in the mixed sample were determined. Thus, the invention provides a method for quantifying the amount of nucleic acid in a specimen by: (1) quantitatively measuring the amount of nucleic acid in the specimen; (2) measuring the distribution of cell types existing in the specimen; and (3) correcting the measured value of the amount of nucleic acid based on the measured value of cell distribution. The nucleic acid is preferably mRNA, and the specimen is e.g. a tissue slice containing more than one type of cell. The method can be used to diagnose disease states, and improves data reliability for analysing nucleic acids such as DNA microarrays or DNA chips
CC	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity	85.7%; Pred. No. 7,4e+02;

Matches	18;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	1300	AGCTGACGCAACTGACAAGCC	1320						
Db	23	AACTGCTCAACTGACAAGCC	3						
RESULT 525									
ID	ADM08185	standard; DNA; 23 BP.							
XX	ADM08185;								
AC	ADM08185;								
XX	20-MAY-2004	(first entry)							
DE	PCR primer 5 used to amplify canine IgGh variable domain cDNA.								
XX	canine; dog; heavy; immunoglobulin; antibody light chain variable domain;								
KW	antiallergic; allergy; IgE; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss; IgGh.								
XX	Canis familiaris.								
OS	WO2003060080-A2.								
PN	24-JUL-2003.								
PD	20-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US041362.								
XX	21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344874P.								
PR	(IDEX-) IDEXX LAB INC.								
XX	Krah ER, Guo H, Aiyappa A, Lawton R;								
XX	WPI; 2003-598521/56.								
DR	New canine heavy and light chain variable domain polypeptides, useful for								
PT	treating canine allergy.								
FT	Example 1; Page 41; 130pp; English.								
XX	The invention relates to a novel canine heavy or light chain variable								
CC	domain polypeptide. The protein of the invention demonstrates								
CC	antiallergic activity and may be useful for treating canine allergy,								
CC	possibly via gene therapy. The current sequence is that of an PCR primer								
CC	which was used in the exemplification of the invention.								
XX	Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;								
SO									
Query Match		0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;							
Best Local Similarity		85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;							
Matches	18; Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps	0;				
Qy	4142	TCTCCCGGACCTCTCTGCG	4162						
Db	2	TCTGCTGACCACTCTGCG	22						
RESULT 526									
ID	ADN36965	standard; DNA; 23 BP.							
XX	ADN36965								
AC	ADN36965;								
XX	12-AUG-2004	(first entry)							
DT	RT-PCR primer #2 for DNA encoding human hepcidin.								
DE	Non-physiological level; hepcidin; iron metabolism; iron overload;								
XX	iron deficiency anemia; haemochromatosis; aceruloplasminemia;								
KW	hypotransferrinemia; biliary system; alcoholic liver disease;								
KW	non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; chronic hepatitis B infection;								
KW	chronic hepatitis C infection; sideroblastic anaemia; thalassemia;								

AC AAQ28039;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-FEB-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer E1 #2.
 XX
 KM Immature; spikelet; microsporocyte; meiosis; anther; probe; leaf;
 KM expression cassette; root; stamen; fertile pollen; barstar; PT42; 35S3;
 KM nos; Agrobacterium; pV108; PT72; E1; pVRI-T42; pVRI-E1;
 KM pV108del; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9213956-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-AUG-1992.
 XX
 PF 06-FEB-1992; 92MO-EP000274.
 XX
 PR 08-FEB-1991; 91EP-00400318.
 PR 27-SEP-1991; 91EP-00402590.
 PR 10-DEC-1991; 91EP-00403352.
 XX
 PA (PLBZ) PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS NV.
 XX
 PI Michiels F, Morioka S, Scheirlinck T, Komari T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-300042/36.
 XX
 PT Stamen-specific plant promoters - for producing male-sterile or male-
 PT fertility-restored monocytodons, e.g. rice.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 58pp; English.
 XX
 CC The plasmid pVE108 (see AAQ27489) was used in the construction of the
 CC plant transformation vectors, pEV108-E1, pEV108-T72 and pEV108-T42 which
 CC contain both the barnase-encoding male-sterility DNA and the barstar-
 CC encoding fertility restorer DNA. pVE108 contains a chimeric gene
 CC comprising the herbicide resistance gene, bar, under the control of the
 CC 35S3 promoter with the 3' regulatory region of the nopaline synthase
 CC gene, and the barnase encoding DNA under the control of the tapetum-
 CC specific TA29 promoter with the 3' regulatory region of the nopaline
 CC synthase gene. The 35S3 promoter was amplified using the primers given in
 CC AAQ28032-3. The reaction product was ligated to the large fragment of
 CC pVE108 to yield plasmid pVE108del. The promoter region of pVE108del can
 CC be changed by cleaving pVE108del with NcoI and ligating one of the
 CC following fragments; (1) A fragment containing the promoter PT72 and the
 CC barnase gene amplified from plasmid pGT72 using the primers given in
 CC AAQ28034-5; (2) A fragment containing the promoter PT42 and the barnase
 CC gene amplified from plasmid pGT42 using the primers given in AAQ28036-7;
 CC (3) A fragment containing the promoter E1 and the barnase gene amplified
 CC from plasmid pGSI using the primers given in AAQ28038-9. These vectors
 CC can be used for the transformation of rice and corn. These plasmids can
 CC be used to provide gene expression predominantly in the stamen cells of a
 CC plant, and do not provide gene expression in the other parts of the plant
 CC that are not involved in the production of fertile pollen. (Updated on 25
 CC -MAR-2003 to correct PW field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 3863 CAAGAGGCCCATCAAGCCTTC 3883
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 23 CAAGAGATCCATCAAGCGTC 3
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 529
 AAV06289
 ID AAV06289 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX
 AC AAV06289;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Type-III N-propeptide synthesizing 3' primer.
 XX
 DE
 XX
 KM Collagen; propeptide; recombinant; post-translational enzyme; human;
 KM procollagen; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO938710-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-OCT-1997.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-1997; 97MO-US007300.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631336.
 XX
 PA (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
 PA (FIFI-) ACAD FINLAND.
 XX
 PI Kivirikki KI, Pihlajaniemi T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-526203/48.
 XX
 PT Recombinant production of (pro)collagen having correct folding - using
 PT vectors encoding collagen subunit and collagen post-translational enzyme
 PT respectively.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 47; 90pp; English.
 XX
 CC This primer is used for synthesizing type-III N-propeptide from type III
 CC collagen by PCR. This is used in a novel method for producing a
 CC (pro)collagen polypeptide. The (pro)collagen polypeptide is selected from
 CC collagen types IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI,
 CC XVII, XVIII, and XIX. The method comprises culturing a host cell, where
 CC the host cell has been infected, transfected or transformed with a first
 CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule having a nucleic
 CC acid sequence which encodes a (pro)collagen subunit and a second
 CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule having a nucleic
 CC acid sequence which encodes at least one (pro)collagen post-translational
 CC enzyme or enzyme subunit. The (pro)collagen polypeptide is then purified
 CC from the cultured cell. The methods can be used for the production of
 CC collagens such as human collagens which can be used in therapeutic
 CC applications. The method provides for the synthesis of correctly folded
 CC proteins so that they exhibit the normal triple-helical conformation
 CC characteristic of procollagens and collagens. Purification of the
 CC collagens is greatly facilitated
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1501 AGGATGTTCTGAGACAACT 1521
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 4 AGAATGTTCTGAGACCACT 24
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 530
 AAH44298
 ID AAH44298 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH44298;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human RC01 protein 10 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX

KW Human; RCC1 protein 10; cytosolic; haemostatic; virucide;
 KW immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; malignancy; haemopathy;
 KW HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200148195-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 05-JUL-2001.
 XX PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000MO-CN000594.
 XX PR 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125720.
 XX
 XX (UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN.
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO DOOR GENE TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-418277/44.
 XX
 PT RCC1 protein 10 and encoded polynucleotide, applicable in diagnosis and
 PT treatment of malignancy, hemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases
 PT and various inflammations.
 PS Example 3; Page 16; 33pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the human RCC1 protein 10 (I). (I) has
 CC cytosolic, haemostatic, virucide, immunomodulatory and antiinflammatory.
 CC (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it are applicable in the diagnosis
 CC and treatment of malignancy, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological
 CC diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer for human RCC1 protein 10, which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4136 GGACCTCTCCCGGACCTCC 4156
 |||||
 4 GGACCCCGCCGCGACCTCC 24
 RESULT 531
 AAF32408
 ID AAF32408 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF32408;
 XX
 DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nicotianamine aminotransferase related primer CAR.
 XX
 KW Hordeum vulgare L. var. Igri; nicotianamine aminotransferase; NAAT;
 KW NAAT-A; NAAT-B; iron deficiency; gramineous plant; barley; rice;
 KW mugineic acid biosynthetic pathway; calcareous alkaline soil; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Hordeum vulgare.
 XX
 PN WO200101762-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-JUL-2000; 2000MO-JP004425.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-1999; 99JP-00190318.
 XX
 PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 XX
 PI Mori S, Nakanishi H, Takahashi M, Nishizawa N;

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-138030/14.
 XX
 PT Gramineous plant, e.g. rice, with tolerance to iron deficiency for growth
 PT in calcareous alkaline soil is constructed by transformation with a gene
 PT of encoding an enzyme of the mugineic acids biosynthetic pathway.
 XX
 XX Example 6; Page 20; 61pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a rice plant
 CC with improved iron absorbability and a tolerance to iron deficiency which
 CC comprises transferring a gene encoding an enzyme in the mugineic acid
 CC biosynthetic pathway into a rice plant. The method is for constructing
 CC gramineous plant e.g. rice with tolerance to iron deficiency, which is
 CC useful in agriculture in producing new breeds of rice plants capable of
 CC vigorous growth in calcareous alkaline soil for improving crop
 CC production. The constructed plant has tolerance to iron deficiency, and
 CC is therefore capable of vigorous growth in calcareous alkaline soil. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4465 TGGCCAACTGCTGCTAG 4485
 |||||
 4 TGTGACNAGTCTGCTACG 24
 RESULT 532
 ABK15693/C
 ID ABK15693 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK15693;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human activating GTPase negative regulator 11.66 RT-PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; activating GTPase negative regulator 11.66; PCR; primer;
 KW malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus infection;
 KW HIV; immunological disease; inflammation; cytosolic; haemostatic;
 KW virucide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200211511-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-JUN-2001; 2001MO-CN001008.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116684.
 XX
 PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-172120/22.
 XX
 PT GTPase negative regulator 11.66 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide,
 PT used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
 PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
 PT inflammation.
 PS Example 2; Page 12; 36pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide of activating GTPase
 CC negative regulator 11.66, its fragment, analogue or derivative and the
 CC nucleic acid encoding it. Also included are vectors expressing the

CC protein, a host cell comprising the vector, the isolation of modulators
CC of the protein and an antibody which recognises the protein. The protein
CC and nucleic acid are used in diagnosis and treatment of a malignant
CC tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection,
CC immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence is
CC an RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase PCR) primer used to isolate the cDNA
CC encoding activating GTPase negative regulator 11.66
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4410 ATGATATATATATATATAT 4430
DB 24 ATAAATATATATATATATAT 4

RESULT 533

AB222334/C
ID AB222334 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AB222334;

DT 20-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Ras GTP enzyme activator protein 11.33 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Ras GTP enzyme activator protein 11.33; human; malignant tumour;

KM inflammation; immunological disease; haemopathy; HIV infection;

KM PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1352027-A.

PN 05-JUN-2002.

PD 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127353.

PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127353.

PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127353.

PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

PI WPI; 2002-714415/78.

XX New polypeptide-Ras GTP enzyme activator protein 11.33 and polynucleotide
PT for encoding such polypeptide, used to treat e.g. inflammation and
PT tumours.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 3pp; Chinese.

CC The present invention describes human Ras GTP enzyme activator protein
CC 11.33 (I). Also described is a DNA recombination process used to produce
CC (I). (I) can be used for treating various diseases, such as malignant
CC tumours, inflammations, immunological diseases, haemopathy and HIV
CC infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I), which is
CC used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4410 ATGATATATATATATATAT 4430
DB 24 ACATATATATATATATATAT 4

RESULT 534

AA141649
ID AA141649 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AA141649;

AC 19-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human colon cancer related antisense oligo SEQ ID NO: 67.

XX Human; colon cancer; cytostatic; drug design; adenomatous polyp;

KM colorectal carcinoma; high metastatic potential colon tumour;

KM metastatic colon cancer; antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200196523-A2.

PD 20-DEC-2001.

PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019313.

PR 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211835P.

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX Kennedy GC, Kang S, Reinhard C, Jefferson AB;

PI WPI; 2002-164362/21.

XX Detecting a cancerous colon cell, useful for diagnosing colon cancer and
PT for rational drug and therapy design, comprises detecting at least one
PT differentially expressed gene product.

XX Example 7; Page 63; 135pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods for detecting a cancerous colon
XX cell involving detecting at least one differentially expressed gene such
XX as those given in AA141595-AA14611. This is useful for diagnosing colon
XX cancer, in rational drug and therapy design, and for identifying
XX additional genes linked to the development or inhibition of development
XX of colon cancer. Examples of colon cancer which can be detected include
XX CC adenomatous polyp, colorectal carcinoma, high metastatic potential colon
XX CC tumours and metastatic colon cancer. The present sequence is an antisense
XX CC sequence directed at a colon cancer associated protein coding sequence

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2366 GCTGCTCAGAGAGAGAGA 2386
DB 3 GCCGCTCAGAGAGTGAGAGA 23

AC ACC44840;

XX ACC44840/C

ID ACC44840 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACC44840;

AC 04-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse LTRP-4 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.

DE Mouse; latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 4; LTRP-4;

KM cancer; pulmonary emphysema; cardiomyopathy; cytostatic; cardiant;

KM PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

OS Synthetic.

```

XX  WO2003015505-A2.
XX
XX  27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX  12-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP009011.
XX
XX  14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312164P.
XX
XX  (FRAN-) FRANKGEN BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX  Von Melchner H, Thorey IS, Wempe F, Sterner-Kock A, Keeki-Oja J;
XX
XX  WPI; 2003-268224/26.
XX
XX  New non-human animal model, useful for preparing a composition for
XX  treating cancer, pulmonary emphysema or cardiomyopathy.
XX
XX  Example 2; Page 20; 43pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention describes a non-human animal model that does not
XX  produce functional latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein
XX  4 (LTBP-4) or produces suboptimal levels of LTBP-4. Also described: (1) a
XX  cell isolated from the non-human animal model; (2) selecting an agent for
XX  treating a symptom occurring in the animal model; (3) analysing whether
XX  cancer, pulmonary emphysema or cardiomyopathy is caused by differential
XX  LTBP-4 gene or protein expression or expression level or by a defect in
XX  the LTBP-4 gene; (4) diagnosing cancer, pulmonary emphysema or
XX  cardiomyopathy; and (5) a kit for diagnosing cancer, pulmonary emphysema
XX  or cardiomyopathy. LTBP-4 has cytostatic and cardiant activities. The non
XX  -human animal model is useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX  cancer, pulmonary emphysema or cardiomyopathy. The present sequence
XX  represents a PCR primer for the mouse LTBP-4 gene, which is used in an
XX  example from the present invention
XX
XX  Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match      0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  327 CAGCTCAGTTCTCTTCCCTC 347
XX  23 CAGCCGAGTTCTTCTCCCTC 3
XX
XX  RESULT 536
XX  ADP86443/C
XX  ID ADP86443 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX  ADP86443;
XX
XX  23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human GST mu 5 DNA specific Taqman primer.
XX
XX  Glutathione S-transferase; GST; neurotoxicity; Parkinson's disease;
XX  environmental toxin; human; primer; ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  WO2004055165-A2.
XX
XX  01-JUL-2004.
XX
XX  12-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039705.
XX
XX  13-DEC-2002; 2002US-0433437P.
XX
XX  (SUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
XX  (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.
XX
XX  Smeyne RJ, Williams RW, Smeyne M, Tharpe RC;
XX

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XX  WPI; 2004-488060/46.
XX
XX  Determining the sensitivity of an individual to environmental toxins and
XX  to Parkinson's disease comprises determining the amount of glutathione S-
XX  transferases present in a biological sample in response to an
XX  environmental toxin.
XX
XX  Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 67; 73pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention relates to the identification of a gene encoding
XX  the protein glutathione S-transferase (GST) p12 as being correlated with
XX  the susceptibility to neurotoxicity and concomitantly the risk to develop
XX  Parkinson's disease. The invention is useful for determining the
XX  sensitivity of an individual to environmental toxins and Parkinson's
XX  disease. The present sequence is human GST mu 5 DNA specific primer. This
XX  sequence is used in the invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match      0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  4160 TGGCTCTCTCTCCGCGCAGCTTC 4180
XX  24 TGGCTCTCTCTCCGCGCATCTTC 4
XX
XX  RESULT 537
XX  ADH70387/C
XX  ID ADH70387 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX  ADH70387;
XX
XX  25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #177.
XX
XX  human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
XX  degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
XX  hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
XX  Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX  degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX  Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
XX  allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
XX  type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
XX  HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
XX  filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
XX  lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
XX  breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  US2002150891-A1.
XX
XX  17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX  05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX  19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX  19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX  (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
XX  (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
XX  Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
XX  WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX  Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
XX  autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
XX  nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
XX

```

```
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 581; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaDNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 274 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 289
DB 16 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 538
AAA08931/c
ID AAA08931 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA08931;
XX
DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human survivin DNA antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 23673.
XX
KW Survivin; inhibitor of apoptosis; IAP; caspase inhibitor; caspase-3;
KW cell cycle regulation; cancer; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX WO200018781-A1.
XX
XX 06-APR-2000.
XX
XX PD 23-SEP-1999; 99MO-US022076.
XX
XX PF 29-SEP-1998; 98US-00163162.
XX PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-00286407.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2000-293103/25.
XX
PT Antisense molecules targeted to Survivin, useful for inducing apoptosis
```

```
PT in cancer cells.
XX
XX PS Example 15; Page 68; 73pp; English.
XX
CC This is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the coding sequence,
CC nucleotide 700, of human survivin DNA (see AAA08930). AAA08910-49 were
CC analyzed for effect on survivin mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
CC PCR. The data obtained were averages from three experiments. This
CC antisense oligonucleotide provided 18% inhibition of survivin mRNA. It was
CC found that ISIS 2367 (AAA08925) provided 70% inhibition and ISIS 23672
CC (AAA08930) provided 64% inhibition. Survivin, an IAP (inhibitor of
CC apoptosis) Caspase inhibitor, has been found to be involved in cell cycle
CC regulation and is expressed in the G2/M phase of the cell-cycle in a cell
CC cycle regulated manner and associates with microtubules of the mitotic
CC spindle. Disruption of this interaction results in loss of survivin's
CC anti-apoptotic function and increased caspase-3 activity during mitosis.
CC Caspase-3 is associated with apoptotic cell death. It is therefore
CC believed that survivin may counteract a default induction of apoptosis in
CC the G2/M phase. It is also believed that the over expression of survivin
CC in cancer may overcome this apoptotic check point, allowing undesired
CC survival and division of cancer cells. Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO's)
CC may be used to down regulate endogenous survivin and to increase caspase-
CC 3-dependent apoptosis in cells in the G2/M phase
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
DB 17 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 2
RESULT 539
AAS21649/c
ID AAS21649 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS21649;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #114.
XX
KW Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinests; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200157059-A1.
XX
XX PN 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX PD 30-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US002939.
XX
XX PF 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
XX
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.
XX
XX DR Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX PS Example 17; Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
XX oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
```

CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP, 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
|||||
18 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 3

Db 18 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 3

RESULT 540
AAS21598/c
ID AAS21598 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX
XX AAS21598;
AC
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #64.
DE
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX MO200157059-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US002939.
PF
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowse LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-48863/53.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
PT treatment of cancer.
PT
XX
XX Example 16; Page 54; 120pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.

CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP, 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
|||||
17 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 2

Db 17 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 2

RESULT 541
AAS21558/c
ID AAS21558 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX
XX AAS21558;
AC
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #24.
DE
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX MO200157059-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US002939.
PF
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowse LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-48863/53.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
PT treatment of cancer.
PT
XX
XX Example 15; Page 53; 120pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP, 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellan LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Luis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 DR WPI; 2002-339808/37.
 XX
 PT Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
 PT with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of lipid disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 74; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
 CC proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
 CC that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
 CC Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence, are useful for
 CC analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
 CC transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
 CC invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
 CC useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
 CC expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
 CC artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
 CC hyperparabetaipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
 CC dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
 CC hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
 CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancer, and also to
 CC identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1
 CC activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
 CC specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1
 CC locus is situated on chromosome 3
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGAG 5205
 Db 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGAG 4
 XX
 RESULT 545
 ABL43586
 ID ABL43586 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL43586;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:630.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX

PA (RIKA) RIRAKAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 PS Claim 4; Page 17; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 274 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 289
 Db 2 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 17
 XX
 RESULT 546
 ABK71102/C
 ID ABK71102 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK71102;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #175.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
 KW lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN MO200220848-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellan LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Luis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 DR WPI; 2002-329882/36.
 XX
 PT New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidaemia)

PT genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
PT preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
PS Claim 11, Page 74, 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
CC hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
CC antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
CC or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
CC treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
CC also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
CC disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
CC FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 5205
Dd 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 4
RESULT 547
ADA15241/c
ID ADA15241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA15241;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #181.
XX
XX Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
XX allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
XX familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
XX atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
XX hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
XX familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
XX obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytosstatic; antilipaeamic;
XX hypotensive; anorectic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX US2003064372-A1.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
XX
XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
XX (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
XX (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
XX (JONG/) JONG P D.
XX (LUSI/) LUISIS A J.
XX (OHME/) OHMEN J.
XX (ROSS/) ROSS D.
XX (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
XX (WUCC/) WU C.
XX
XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Luisis AJ;
XX Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI; 2003-540780/51.
XX
XX Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
XX combined hyperlipidaemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid

PT disorder.
XX
PS Claim 11, Page 39, 63pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidaemic hypertension,
CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance, and
CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
XX part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 5205
Dd 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 4
RESULT 548
ADB95803/c
ID ADB95803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB95803;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #181.
XX
XX cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIP1; FCHL1;
XX cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
XX familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX US2003054418-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
XX (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
XX

PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LM, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 XX WPI; 2003-695901/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel human FCHL1 or mouse HYPL1P1 polypeptide, useful for drug
 PT screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 37; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
 CC form of a mouse HYPL1P1 polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHL1
 CC polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
 CC variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
 CC at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
 CC DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
 CC with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPL1P1 gene and its product are
 CC useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
 CC identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
 CC lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
 CC therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
 CC the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
 CC variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPL1P1 gene is also useful in the diagnosis
 CC and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
 CC polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
 CC expression of HYPL1P1 or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
 CC used in the analysis of the mouse HYPL1P1 gene.
 XX
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 5205
 DB 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 4
 RESULT 549
 AB289026
 ID AB289026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB289026;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4268; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense, to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1825 CGGACTACATCCCA 1840
 DB 4 CGGACTACATCCCA 19
 RESULT 550
 ABD25256
 ID ABD25256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD25256;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE A1092429-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4268.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4268; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC polynucleotide, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1825 CGGACTACATCCCCCA 1840
 DB 4 CGGACTACATCCCCCA 19
 XX
 RESULT 551
 ADH13283
 ID ADH13283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH13283;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human malignant neoplasia-related oligonucleotide probe SeqID132.
 XX
 KM malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
 KM gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;
 KM bladder cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; human; probe; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1365034-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.
 PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.
 XX
 PA (FARB) BAYER AG.
 XX
 PI Wirtz R, Munnee M, Kallabis H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-073279/08.
 XX
 PT Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
 PT least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
 PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 132; 267bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
 CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
 CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
 CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
 CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
 CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
 CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
 CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
 CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
 CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
 CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
 CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
 CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
 CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide probe which was used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 4113 CAGAGGACGGCGCTGA 4128
 DB 3 CAGAGGACGGCGCTGA 18
 XX
 RESULT 552
 ADO78171/c
 ID ADO78171 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO78171;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FLJ21458 RT-PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KM ss; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; tumour-associated antigen;
 KM TAG; cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer; prostate cancer; colon cancer;
 KM stomach cancer; pancreatic cancer; ear cancer; nose cancer;
 KM throat cancer; kidney cancer; cervical cancer; melanoma; tumour; human;
 KM FLJ21458.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX DE10254601-A1.
 PN
 XX 03-JUN-2004.
 XX

```
PF 22-NOV-2002; 2002DE-01054601.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002DE-01054601.
XX
XX (GANY-) GANYMED PHARM AG.
XX
XX Thureci O, Sahin U, Koslowski M;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-421820/40.
XX
XX Composition containing inhibitor of expression or activity of specific
PT tumor-associated antigen, useful for treating cancers, also related
PT compositions for diagnosis and monitoring.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 86; 124bp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions that comprise an
CC agent that inhibits the expression or activity of a tumour-associated
CC antigen (Tag) that is encoded by a nucleic acid. The pharmaceutical
CC compositions and related compositions, are used for treatment of diseases
CC associated with (abnormal) expression of Tag, specifically cancer e.g. of
CC lung, breast, prostate, colon, stomach, pancreas, ear/nose/throat, kidney
CC or cervix, also melanoma. Compositions containing Tag, or related nucleic
CC acid, antibodies or host cells, are also useful for diagnosis and
CC monitoring of tumours. The present sequence represents a human FLJ21458
CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 519 CCCTGCTGGAACCATG 534
DB 19 CCTGCTGGAACCATG 4
RESULT 553
ADD69513/c
ID ADD69513 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADD69513;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to generate FISSR markers.
XX
XX Inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;
XX animal; Basmati rice; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003085133-A2.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000041.
XX
XX 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.
XX
XX (DNMF-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.
XX
XX NagaraJu JG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-804317/75.
XX
XX New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
PT genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
PT animal systems.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 17; 60pp; English.
XX
```

```
CC The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
CC (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
CC invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
CC animal systems, in particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC PCR primer of the invention which was used to generate FISSR markers.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 72.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTGTT 304
DB 22 TCTCTCTCTCTCGATATYTY 1
RESULT 554
AAQ44994
ID AAQ44994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAQ44994;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 21-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer comprising Ikaros isoform IK-1 binding site (IK1-11).
XX
XX Ikaros; zinc finger; protein; immune disorder; therapy; treatment;
XX corpus striatum; regulatory gene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9406814-A1.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1994.
XX
XX 14-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008743.
XX
XX 14-SEP-1992; 92US-00946233.
XX
XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Georgopoulos K;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-118387/14.
XX
XX I-cell pathway regulatory gene, Ikaros - encodes family of unique zinc
PT finger proteins, useful for treating immune system disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 24; 112pp; English.
XX
XX The Ikaros gene encodes a zinc finger protein which can be used in a
CC therapeutic composition to treat animals with an immune system disorder.
CC It may also be used for assessing whether a subject is at risk for an
CC immune disorder. It is of particular use in treating a disorder of the
CC corpus striatum. This sequence is an oligomer bound by the Ikaros IK-1
CC isoform and contains at least part of the shared motif TGGGAT, a
CC sequence involved in binding (See also AAQ44984-Q45010). (Updated on 25-
XX MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 456 GGTGTGTGGTCTCTGGGGTGCCT 481
DB 1 GGTGTGTGGGAACATGGGATGCCT 24
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```

RESULT 555
AAT00039/c
ID AAT00039 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
AC AAT00039;
XX
DT 02-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE HGBV CDNA PCR 3'-primer.
XX
KW Hepatitis GB virus; HGBV; diagnosis; treatment; vaccine; reagents;
KM PCR 3'-primer; non-A; non-B; non-C; non-D; non-E; tamatin;
XX Infected plasma; lambda phage; cDNA library; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9521922-A2.
XX
PD 17-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 14-FEB-1995; 95MO-US002118.
XX
PR 14-FEB-1994; 94US-00196030.
PR 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242654.
PR 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00283314.
PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344185.
PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344190.
PR 27-JAN-1995; 95US-00344557.
XX
PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Simons JN, Pilot-Matias TJ, Dawson GJ, Schlauder GG, Deesi SM;
PI Leary TP, Muernhoff AS, Erker JC, Buljk SL, Mushahwar IK;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-29123/38.
XX
PT Non-A, non-B, non-C, non-D, non-E Hepatitis virus reagents - useful for
PT diagnosis and therapy of hepatitis GB virus.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 178; 661pp; English.
XX
CC Double stranded hepatitis GB virus (HGBV) DNA obtd. from HGBV infected
CC tamatin plasma, using standard procedures, was used to prepare a lambda
CC phage HGBV CDNA library. Each cDNA was rescued from the lambda phage
CC using the PCR primers AAT00038/39. Reagents which comprise the HGBV DNA,
CC or its protein prods. can be used for the diagnosis, therapy or in a
CC vaccine to prevent HGBV infection
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1111 CAGGCTCAGAGCTCTCTCACC 1134
Db 24 CGGCGTCAGAGCTCTCCTCACC 1
XX
RESULT 556
AAT96979
ID AAT96979 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
AC AAT96979;
XX
DT 22-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE P53 biotinylated PCR primer 1 for detection of sequence deviations.
XX Biotinylated; detection; mutation; probe; binding; hybridisation;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX

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OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "labelled with biotin"
XX
PN WO9738132-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-1997.
XX
PF 27-MAR-1997; 97MO-SR000549.
XX
PR 04-APR-1996; 96SE-00001318.
XX
PA (BIAC-) BIACORE AB.
XX
PI Larsson A, Persson B;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-512738/47.
XX
PT Determining oligo-nucleotide probe binding to test nucleic acid sequence
PT - used to detect sequence variations and quantification or products
PT obtained in amplification reactions.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 10; 22pp; English.
XX
CC A novel method has been developed of determining the binding of an
CC oligonucleotide (ON) probe to a test nucleic acid sequence. The method
CC comprises: (a) providing a test nucleic acid in single-stranded form; (b)
CC contacting the test nucleic acid under hybridising conditions with a
CC solution containing an ON probe which is complementary to a defined
CC portion of a standard nucleic acid sequence; (c) immobilising to a first
CC solid support (S1) a nucleic acid fragment at least part of which is
CC complementary to the ON probe; (d) contacting the solution from (b) with
CC the S1; and (e) determining the amount of binding of ON probe present in
CC the solution to its complementary nucleic acid fragment on S1, the amount
CC being inversely related to the amount of binding of the ON probe to a
CC test nucleic acid. The present sequence represents a biotinylated PCR
CC primer used in an example of the present invention. The method is used
CC for nucleic acid analysis, particularly to the determination of the binding
CC of an ON probe to a test sequence, especially for the detection of
CC sequence variations and quantification of products obtained in
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4160 TGGCTCTCTCTGCGCAGCTTCTTA 4183
Db 1 TGGCCCTCTCTCTCAGCATCTTA 24
XX
RESULT 557
AAV42124
ID AAV42124 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
AC AAV42124;
XX
DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse Ikaros isoform mIk-1 recognition sequence IK1-11.
XX
KW Ikaros; mIk-1; transcription factor; mouse; lymphocyte;
KW cell differentiation; T cell; cancer; immunodeficiency;
KW Alzheimer's disease; therapy; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN CA2194256-A.
XX

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XX PD 05-MAR-1998.
 XX PI
 XX PF 02-JAN-1997; 97CA-02194256.
 XX PR 05-SEP-1996; 96US-00711417.
 XX PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX PI Georgopoulos K;
 XX DR WPI, 1998-378292/33.
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding Ikaros protein involved in early
 PT differentiation of lymphocytes - existing in several isoforms, and
 PT related products, used to treat e.g. immune diseases or cancer and to
 PT control cell differentiation.
 XX PS
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 34; 158pp; English.
 XX CC Synthetic oligonucleotide IK1-11 was identified as a recognition sequence
 CC of murine Ikaros isoform mik-1 (see AAW70966). 24 oligonucleotides (see
 CC AAW4114-37) were selected from a pool of random oligonucleotides using a
 CC GST fusion protein derived from mik-1. A consensus recognition sequence
 CC for mik-1 was deduced (see AAW42830). All Ikaros isoforms have
 CC distinctive patterns of DNA binding and can bind to sequences present
 CC e.g. in T cell receptor enhancers, CD3 genes, HIV long terminal repeats,
 CC etc. (see also AAW45358-402). The invention provides Ikaros nucleic acids
 CC (see AAW42805-11 and AAW42840) and polypeptides (see AAW70963-71),
 CC vectors and host cells. These are used to treat T and B cell diseases, to
 CC control expression of heterologous genes placed under control of an
 CC Ikaros-responsive element, to treat nervous system diseases and to
 CC modulate cell division, amplification or differentiation, especially in
 CC haematopoietic cells
 XX SQ
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 GGTCGTGGCTCTCTGGGGGTCCT 481
 DB 1 GGTCGTGGCAACATGGATGCT 24
 RESULT 558
 ID AAV66985 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC AAV66985;
 XX DT 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse Ikaros oligonucleotide IK1-11.
 XX KM CD3-delta gene; Ikaros gene; T cell; progenitor stem cell; leukaemia;
 KM differentiation marker; immune system; corpus striatum; AIDS;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US5824770-A.
 XX PD 20-OCT-1998.
 XX PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00465590.
 XX PR 14-SEP-1992; 92US-00946233.
 PR 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121438.
 PR 02-MAY-1994; 94US-00238212.
 XX

PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX PI Georgopoulos K;
 XX DR WPI, 1998-582621/49.
 XX PT Ikaros poly:peptide(s) - useful for creating disorders of immune system
 PT or corpus striatum.
 XX PS
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 24; 111pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a purified peptide having at least one of
 CC the following properties: (a) it stimulates transcription of a DNA
 CC sequence under the control of a delta A element; an NFKB element or an
 CC Ikaros binding oligonucleotide consensus sequence; (b) it binds to any of
 CC a delta A element; an NFKB element or an Ikaros binding oligonucleotide
 CC consensus sequence; (c) it competitively inhibits the binding of a
 CC naturally occurring Ikaros isoform to any of a delta A element, an NFKB
 CC element or an Ikaros binding oligonucleotide consensus sequence; (d) it
 CC competitively inhibits Ikaros binding to Ikaros responsive elements; or
 CC (e) it inhibits protein-protein interactions of transcriptional complexes
 CC formed with naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms. The proteins, provided
 CC that they stimulate gene transcription under the control of delta A
 CC elements, NFKB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides, bind to
 CC delta A elements, NFKB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides,
 CC competitively inhibit binding of naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms to
 CC delta A elements, NFKB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides,
 CC competitively inhibit Ikaros binding to Ikaros-responsive elements and/or
 CC inhibit protein-protein interactions of transcriptional complexes with
 CC naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms, can be used to treat immune system
 CC disorders, e.g. leukaemia or AIDS, or corpus striatum disorders, e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease. AAW66975 to AAW67118 represent oligonucleotides
 CC given in the present invention
 XX SQ
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 GGTCGTGGCTCTCTGGGGGTCCT 481
 DB 1 GGTCGTGGCAACATGGATGCT 24
 RESULT 559
 ID AAV09530/C
 XX AC AAV09530;
 XX DT 08-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE MSP amplification using unmethylated VHL specific sense primer VHL-U.
 XX KM Methylation specific PCR; MSP; CpG; methylation; target; p16; p15; VHL;
 KM bisulphite modification; diagnosis; cell proliferative disorder; cancer;
 KM tumour suppressor gene; E-cadherin; leukaemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9746705-A1.
 XX PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX PF 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009533.
 XX PR 03-JUN-1996; 96US-00656716.
 PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-00835728.
 XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX

PI Herman JG, Baylin SB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-042211/04.
 XX
 PT Detection of methylated CpG-containing nucleic acids - useful to diagnose
 PT cell proliferative disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This unmethylated VHL specific primer is used in a novel methylation
 CC specific PCR (MSP) method of detecting a methylated CpG-containing
 CC nucleic acid. The method comprises contacting a nucleic acid-containing
 CC specimen with an agent that modifies unmethylated cytosine, amplifying
 CC the CpG-containing nucleic acid in the sample by means of CpG-specific
 CC oligonucleotide primers, where the primers distinguish between modified
 CC methylated and non-methylated nucleic acid and detecting the methylated
 CC nucleic acid. The CpG-containing nucleic acid is in a promoter region,
 CC especially from a tumour suppressor gene chosen from p16, p15, E-cadherin
 CC and VHL. The CpG-containing nucleic acid encodes a protein chosen from
 CC androgen and oestrogen receptors, TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2, NF1, NF2,
 CC TSG101, MDG1, GST-pi, calcitonin, HIC-1, endothelin B receptor, TIMP-1,
 CC 06-MGMT, MLH1, MSH2 and GPR. The modifying agent is bisulphite and the
 CC cytosine is modified to uracil. The method can be used to detect the
 CC presence of a methylated CpG-containing nucleic acid in a specimen, which
 CC is indicative of a cell proliferative disorder, e.g. low grade
 CC astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma,
 CC colon, lung, renal, breast, prostate and endometrial cancer, leukaemia
 CC and neuroblastoma
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 ACAGCCACAAGAAATCTCTGACG 1548
 Db 24 ACATACACAAAAAATCTCTCAAC 1
 RESULT 560
 AAV09426
 ID AAV09426 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV09426;
 XX
 DT 08-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CpG-containing unmethylated VHL target sequence 1 for MSP amplification.
 XX
 KM Methylation specific PCR; MSP; CpG; methylation; target; p16; p15; VHL;
 KM bisulphite modification; diagnosis; cell proliferative disorder; cancer;
 KM tumour suppressor gene; E-cadherin; leukaemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9746705-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 03-JUN-1997; 97MO-US009533.
 XX
 PR 03-JUN-1996; 96US-00656716.
 PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-00835728.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Herman JG, Baylin SB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-042211/04.
 XX
 PT Detection of methylated CpG-containing nucleic acids - useful to diagnose
 PT cell proliferative disorders.

Claim 14; Page 28; 72pp; English.
 CC This is a CpG-containing unmethylated VHL target sequence used in a novel
 CC methylation specific PCR (MSP) method for detection of a methylated CpG-
 CC containing nucleic acid. The method comprises contacting a nucleic acid-
 CC containing specimen with an agent that modifies unmethylated cytosine,
 CC amplifying the CpG-containing nucleic acid in the sample by means of CpG-
 CC specific oligonucleotide primers, where the primers distinguish between
 CC modified methylated and non-methylated nucleic acid and detecting the
 CC methylated nucleic acid. The CpG-containing nucleic acid is in a promoter
 CC region, especially from a tumour suppressor gene chosen from p16, p15, E-
 CC cadherin and VHL. The CpG-containing nucleic acid encodes a protein
 CC chosen from androgen and oestrogen receptors, TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2,
 CC BRCA2, NF1, NF2, TSG101, MDG1, GST-pi, calcitonin, HIC-1, endothelin B
 CC receptor, TIMP-1, 06-MGMT, MLH1, MSH2 and GPR. The modifying agent is
 CC bisulphite and the cytosine is modified to uracil. The method can be used
 CC to detect the presence of a methylated CpG-containing nucleic acid in a
 CC specimen, which is indicative of a cell proliferative disorder, e.g. low
 CC grade astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma,
 CC colon, lung, renal, breast, prostate and endometrial cancer, leukaemia
 CC and neuroblastoma
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 13 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 ACAGCCACAAGAAATCTCTGACG 1548
 Db 1 ACATACACAAAAAATCTCTCAAC 24
 RESULT 561
 AAZ92197
 ID AAZ92197 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ92197;
 XX
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer 734-16 used in the amplification of human GlcNAc T-V.
 XX
 KM N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V; GlcNAc T-V; metatasis; human;
 KM alpha-6-mannoside betal_6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V;
 KM oligosaccharide synthesis; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6015701-A.
 XX
 PD 18-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00276968.
 XX
 PR 29-JUN-1992; 92US-00905795.
 PR 10-FEB-1993; 93US-00016863.
 XX
 PA (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Fregien NL, Adler B, Pierce JM, Shoreibah MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-181148/16.
 XX
 PT Non-natural DNA encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase V, useful e.g.
 PT for expressing recombinant enzyme and as source of probes, primers and
 PT antimetastatic agents.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Col 32; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification and

CC amplification of the human GlcNAc T-V (an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
CC V protein) nucleotide sequence. UDP-N-acetylglucosamine: alpha-6-
CC mannoside beta1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V (known as GlcNAc T-V)
CC is the Golgi enzyme involved in the synthesis of tri and tetraantennary
CC oligosaccharides. GlcNAc T-V nucleotide sequences are used for the
CC recombinant production of GlcNAc T-V proteins, optionally as a soluble
CC protein (used e.g. for in vitro enzymatic reactions or for raising
CC specific antibodies). The nucleotide sequences can also be used as a
CC source of primers and probes for identifying or amplifying sequences that
CC encode GlcNAc T-V. Alternatively the sequences may be used for studying
CC the regulation of GlcNAc T-V expression in normal, transformed or
CC metastatic cells; or as sources of antimetastatic antisense DNA or RNA

XX Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2682 GTTGACAGCCACGACGATTGAG 2705
1 GTTAAGAGCCACGACGATTGAG 24

RESULT 562
AAZ46113
XX AAZ46113 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAZ46113;
AC
DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the human NIT1 gene.
XX
XX NIT1 gene; nitric oxide synthase suppressor gene; FHT; chromosome 3p14.2;
KM FRA3B; cancer; genome allele inactivation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200003685-A2.
XX
XX 27-JAN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016366.
PF
XX
XX 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093350P.
PR
XX
XX (UYDE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
PA
XX
XX Croce CM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-171195/15.
DR
XX
XX
PT Novel nitric oxide synthase used as diagnostic and therapeutic reagents for
PT the detection and treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 25pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ46112-13 were used to amplify NIT1 gene sequences. The
CC human and mouse NIT1 genes are members of an uncharacterized mammalian
CC gene family with homology to bacterial and plant nitric oxide synthases. The tumour
CC suppressor gene FHT in D. melanogaster and C. elegans code for fusion
CC proteins in which the Fht domain is fused with a Mit domain. In mouse
CC and humans, FHT and NIT are encoded by two different genes, localized on
CC chromosomes 3p14.2 and 1 in human and 14 and 1 in mouse. The human FHT gene
CC at chromosome 3p14.2, spanning the constitutive chromosomal fragile site
CC FRA3B, is often altered in most common forms of human cancer. The NIT1
CC protein overcomes the mutated inactivation of the genome alleles. The NIT1
CC NIT1 genes, encoded polypeptides, derivatives and analogues of them, and
CC antibodies are used as diagnostic and therapeutic reagents for the
CC detection and treatment of cancers

XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2865 AACGTGAGCCATATCTCTGAC 2888
1 AACGTGAGCCATATCTCTGAC 24

RESULT 563
AAC82556/C
XX AAC82556 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAC82556;
AC
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE S. aureus 16S rRNA DNA fragment #6.
XX
XX
XX Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
KM fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.
XX
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
OS
XX
XX DE19915141-A1.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
PR
XX
XX (ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.
PA
XX
XX Krupp G;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-603196/58.
DR
XX
XX
PT Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
PT detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
PT to form a ribozyme.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 39pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
CC quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
CC attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
CC Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
CC of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
CC quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
CC contains the motif 5'-CUGAAGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
CC nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
CC pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
CC quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) nucleic acid
CC use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
CC for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
CC hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
CC signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
CC resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
CC very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
CC for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
CC cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
CC allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1976
DB 24 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCAGC 1

RESULT 564
AAC82557/c
ID AAC82557 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AAC82557;

13-MAR-2001 (first entry)

S. epidermidis 16S rRNA DNA fragment #6.

Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.

Staphylococcus epidermidis.

DE19915141-A1.

28-SEP-2000.

26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

(ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.

Krupp G;

WPI; 2000-603196/58.

Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
to form a ribozyme.

Disclosure; Page 11; 39pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
contains the motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1976
DB 24 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCAGC 1

RESULT 565
AAC82448/c
ID AAC82448 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AAC82448;

13-MAR-2001 (first entry)

Staphylococcus sp 16S rRNA DNA fragment #10.

Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.

Staphylococcus sp.

DE19915141-A1.

28-SEP-2000.

26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

(ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.

Krupp G;

WPI; 2000-603196/58.

Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
to form a ribozyme.

Disclosure; Page 8; 39pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
contains the motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1976
DB 24 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCAGC 1

RESULT 566
AA164601
ID AA164601 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AA164601;

XX 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX Human tumour related nucleoprotein 12 PCR primer 2.
DE Human tumour related nucleoprotein 12; cytostatic; virucidal;
XX immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; malignant tumour;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; immunological disease;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200173069-A1.
PN 04-OCT-2001.
PD 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000497.
PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115145.
PR (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
PA Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI WPI; 2001-597127/67.
DR Human tumor-related nucleoprotein 12 and encoded polynucleotide, used in
XX diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
PT inflammation.
XX Example 2; Page 17; 37pp; Chinese.
XX The invention relates to the human tumour-related nucleoprotein 12 with
CC cytostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory, antiinflammatory and haemostatic
CC activity. The protein and encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis
CC and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency
CC virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
CC The polynucleotide is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is
CC that of a human tumour-related nucleoprotein 12 PCR primer, useful to the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2037 GTGAGACAGGCGATTCGAAACACA 2060
DB 1 GTTAAGACAGAGTGTGAAACTCA 24
RESULT 567
ABQ83897/C
ID ABQ83897 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ83897;
AC
XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human DnaJ protein 46.53 PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO.3.
DE
XX Human; DnaJ protein 46.53; cancer; HIV infection; PCR primer; ss.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX CN1342696-A.
PN
XX 03-APR-2002.
PD
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125165.
PF
XX

PR 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125165.
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI WPI; 2002-509482/55.
DR
XX Polypeptide-human DnaJ protein 46.53 and polynucleotide encoding it.
PT
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX The present invention describes human DnaJ protein 46.53 (I). Also
CC described is a process for preparing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) can be used for treating several diseases such as cancer
CC and HIV infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I),
CC which is described in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3659 CCCGAAACCCGCGATTCGTGCGC 3682
DB 24 CCTGGACCCCGCGCATGTGCGCC 1
RESULT 568
ABK66936/C
ID ABK66936 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABK66936;
AC
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human gene specific PCR primer #1024.
DE
XX
KW Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6352829-B1.
PN
XX 05-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
PF
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
PR
XX (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
PA
XX Chenchik A, Jekhadze G, Bibilashvili R;
PI WPI; 2002-314699/35.
DR
XX Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1024; 11pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,

CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilized in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or subtype types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docid=6352829b1>
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1189 CCCTCCCATCCCTGAGCTCTGCG 1212
DB 24 CCACCCGAGCCGTGAGTATCTGC 1
RESULT 569
ABT06304/C
ID ABT06304 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABT06304;
XX
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 128.
XX
XX Human; NOVX; autoimmune disease; cancer; infection; inflammatory disease;
XX storage disorder; muscle disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; neuropathic;
XX developmental defect; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; hypotensive;
XX hypertensive; haemostatic; cardiant; antineoplastic; dermatological;
XX immunosuppressive; antineoplastic; virucide; antibacterial; anti-HIV;
XX antiparasitic; antiallergic; antiaesthetic; antineumatic; antiarthritic;
XX vulnary; anorectic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; antiporiatic;
XX nephrotoxic; kerolytic; antilcer; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
XX antiferility; antineumatic; antidepressant; metabolic; cytostatic;
XX tranquilizer; analgesic; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200257450-A2.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048922.
XX
XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253834P.
XX 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250926P.
XX 25-JUN-2001; 2001US-0264180P.
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313656P.
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327456P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00327456.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Binger S, MacDougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ,
XX Gerlach V, Grose WM, Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieger D, Burgess CB,
XX Casman SJ, Spytek KA, Boldog FL, Li L, Padigaru M, Mishra V,
XX Patturajan M, Shenoy S, Rastelli L, Tchernov VT, Vernet CM,
XX zerhusen BD, Malyanar UM, Guo X, Miller CB, Gangoli EA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-550741/63.
XX
XX Novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOVX, useful for treating or
XX preventing in NOVX-associated disorders e.g. cardiomyopathy,
PT

PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, allergy, asthma, Crohn's disease.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; Page 211; 353pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
XX several novel human proteins, designated NOVX. These can be used in the
XX treatment of, amongst others, cancers, autoimmune diseases, infections,
XX inflammatory diseases, storage disorders, muscle disorders,
XX neurodegenerative diseases and developmental defects. The present
XX sequence is a PCR primer or probe used to isolate the sequences of the
XX invention. All of the probes are modified at the 5' end by TET and at the
XX 3' end by TAMRA
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1584 ATCTTGTTGGAACAGAGAGAG 1607
DB 24 ATGAGGGGGAACAGAGAGAG 1
RESULT 570
ABQ1453/C
ID ABQ1453 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABQ1453;
XX
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 11444.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX PT different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 230; 261pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1584 ATCTTGTTGGAACAGAGAGAG 1607
DB 24 ATGAGGGGGAACAGAGAGAG 1

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1464 GACGTTGAGCTCGGAAACTGATC 1487
DB 24 GACGCTGTGCTCGGAAACTGTTTC 1

RESULT 571
ABQ05125/c
ID ABQ05125 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ05125;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 5116.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gundersen K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 152; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1464 GACGTTGAGCTCGGAAACTGATC 1487
DB 24 GACGCTGTGCTCGGAAACTGTTTC 1

RESULT 572
ABQ05084
ID ABQ05084 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ05084;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 5075.
XX
XX

KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gundersen K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 152; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1464 GACGTTGAGCTCGGAAACTGATC 1487
DB 1 GACGCTGTGCTCGGAAACTGTTTC 24

RESULT 573
ABQ00571
ID ABQ00571 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ00571;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 562.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gundersen K;
XX
XX

DR WPI; 2002-292068/33.
 XX
 XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
 PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
 PT different specific capture probes.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 57; 261pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
 CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
 CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
 CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target
 CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
 CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
 CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
 CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
 CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1464 GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAACTGATC 1487
 Db 1 GACGCTGTGCTCGGAACTGTTTC 24
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 574
 ID ABQ11412 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ11412;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 11403.
 XX
 KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200216649-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
 XX
 PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
 PA
 PI Gunderson K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-292068/33.
 XX
 PT Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
 PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
 PT different specific capture probes.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 230; 261pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
 CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
 CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
 CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target
 CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
 CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
 CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
 CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
 CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1464 GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAACTGATC 1487
 Db 1 GACGCTGTGCTCGGAACTGTTTC 24
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 575
 ID AB186565/C
 ID AB186565 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC AB186565;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2084 oligo #2.
 XX
 KW Human; K-rae; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kilman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenzae, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleic acid sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4203 AGGAAAGGCGCTAGCTTGTGTG 4226
DB 24 AGGACACGACCTAGCTTGTGCG 1
RESULT 576
ID ABA05464 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABA05464;
AC ABA05464;
DT 15-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2084 oligo #1.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favls R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic defects
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABA05464 to
CC ABA05464 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4203 AGGAAAGGCGCTAGCTTGTGTG 4226
DB 1 AGGACACGACCTAGCTTGTGCG 24
RESULT 577
ID ABA05464 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABA05464;
AC ABA05464;
DT 01-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human visicentric cycloctubulin protein 63 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 3.
XX
KW Human; visicentric cycloctubulin protein 63; malignant tumour; hemopathy;
KW development confusion disease; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
KW infection; immune disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1311211-A.
XX
PD 05-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-0011811.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-0011811.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-049907/07.
XX
PT New human cycloctubulin 63 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide useful
XX for treating tumor, hemopathy and human immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 17 (Disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to human visicentric cycloctubulin protein 63, its
CC recombinant production, antagonist, encoding polynucleotide and
CC application. The polypeptide is useful for treating malignant tumour,
CC haemopathy, development confusion disease, human immunodeficiency virus
CC infection, immune disease and various inflammations. The present sequence
CC is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 816 CCGTGGAGGAGAGGACACAGC 839
DB 1 CAGGTGAAGAGTGTGACACAGC 24
RESULT 578
ID ACF35685 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ACF35685;
AC ACF35685;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Human TGNP promoter amplifying forward primer.
XX
XX Trans-Golgi network integral membrane protein; TGNP; chromosome 2p11.2;
KW cytosolic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; neuroprotective; human;
KW neurotrophic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W02003050302-A2.
PN
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005670.
XX
PR 13-DEC-2001; 2001GB-00029846.
XX
PA (EIRX-) EIRX THERAPEUTICS LTD.
PI Hayes I, Cotter T, Murphy F, Seery L,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-532920/50.
DR
XX
XX Detecting apoptosis in a cell, useful for treating cancer, an
PT inflammatory disease, an autoimmune disease or a neurodegenerative
PT disease, comprises detecting a decrease in TGNP activity or expression.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 80; 110pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to detecting apoptosis in a cell. The method
CC involves detecting a decrease in trans-Golgi network integral membrane
CC protein (TGNP) activity or expression by detecting the decrease in TGNP
CC polypeptide or its homologue, a nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide, a
CC nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the
CC aforementioned nucleic acid, or their complements. The method,
CC polypeptides, nucleic acids and modulators are useful for treating
CC cancer, an inflammatory disease, an autoimmune disease or a
CC neurodegenerative disease. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC for amplifying the human TGNP promoter
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4999 TGCTTCGAGCTGGCTGCCAGG 5022
DB 1 TGCACCTCAAGCTGGTGACAGAG 24
RESULT 579
ADP41642/c
ID ADF41642 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADF41642:
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human macroprotein-49.61 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
DE
XX
XX Human; macroprotein-49.61; recombinant production; gene therapy;
KW cleft lip; cleft palate; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX CN1381500-A.
PN
XX
PD 27-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112653.
XX
PR 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112653.
XX

PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2003-258244/26.
XX
XX Polypeptide-human macroprotein -49.61 and polynucleotide for coding it.
PT
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 3; 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to human macroprotein-49.61 (ADP41641) and nucleic
CC acids encoding it (ADP41640). The protein has a molecular weight of 49.61
CC kD. The invention also relates to a method for the recombinant production
CC of the protein, an antagonist of the protein, and the use of the protein,
CC gene and antagonist in therapeutic applications. Macroprotein-49.61 can
CC be used in the treatment of a variety of conditions such as cleft lip and
CC cleft palate. Sequences ADF41642-ADP41643 represent reverse transcription
CC -PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an example of the invention to isolate
CC human macroprotein-49.61 cDNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2312 CATCATCAAAAATCATGACGACA 2335
DB 24 CATCATCAAAAATCATGACGACA 1
RESULT 580
ADL02151/c
ID ADL02151 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADL02151:
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PCR primer P2 #1.
DE
XX
XX STR; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX CN1401783-A.
PN
XX
PD 12-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 26-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00133812.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00133812.
PR
XX
XX (UYSI-) UNIV SICHUAN.
PA
XX
XX Hou Y, Li Y, Ying B;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-469319/45.
DR
XX
XX Design method for compound amplification of STR primer.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 13pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a process for designing the primer for the
CC complex amplification of STR includes respectively adding a non-human
CC genome sequence to the terminal 5' of the oligonucleotide primer P1 and
CC P2 able to specifically bind with human genome sequence to obtain long
CC primers YPA-P1 and YPB-P2, using them as the primer pair for the first
CC stage of polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and directly using the non-
CC human genome sequence as the primer pair for the second stage of PCR. The
CC present sequence represents a human PCR primer.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTCTCTCTTCTTCTCTCTCTC 292
 |||||
 DB 24 CCTTCTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTC 1

RESULT 581

AD014720
 ID ADJ14720 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADJ14720;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Debrisogaine 4-hydroxylase (CYP2D6)-related probe - SEQ ID 284.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; cytochrome p450; CYP allele;
 KM debrisogaine 4-hydroxylase; 2D6; CYP2D6; human; ss; probe.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN US2003235848-A1.

XX PD 25-DEC-2003.

XX PF 11-APR-2003; 2003US-00411954.

XX PR 11-APR-2002; 2002US-0371819P.

XX PA (NEVI/) NEVILLE M.

XX PA (INDI/) INDIG M D A.

XX PI Neville M, Indig MDA;

XX PI WPI; 2004-070577/07.

XX PT Characterizing a cytochrome p450 allele by amplifying Y target sequences
 PT with the primer set and detecting at least one of the footprint regions
 PT with the assay probe.

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 284; 55pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for characterizing a cytochrome
 CC p450 (CYP) allele (or single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP]) which
 CC comprises providing a sample with at least Y target sequences, a primer
 CC set comprising a forward and a reverse primer sequence for each of the Y
 CC target sequences and at least one assay probe configured to detect a
 CC footprint region, amplifying the Y target sequences with the primer set
 CC and detecting at least one of the footprint regions with the assay probe.
 CC The method of the invention may be useful for characterizing a cytochrome
 CC p450 allele. The current sequence is that of a debrisogaine 4-hydroxylase
 CC (cytochrome p450 2D6; CYP2D6)-related probe of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 987 CTCTCCGAGACATTGTTCCAGCGA 1010
 |||||
 DB 1 CGCGCCGAGGACTGCTCCAGCGA 24

RESULT 582

AD060823
 ID ADO60823 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADO60823;

XX DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Human debrisogaine 4-hydroxylase, CYP2D6 probe #170.

XX KM oligonucleotide detection assay; debrisogaine 4-hydroxylase; CYP2D6;
 KM cytochrome p450; human; ss; probe.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2004096874-A1.

XX PD 20-MAY-2004.

XX PF 10-JUL-2003; 2003US-00617070.

XX PR 11-APR-2002; 2002US-0371819P.

XX PR 11-APR-2003; 2003US-00411954.

XX PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX PI Neville M, Indig MDA, Cao F, Oldenburg MC, Koelbl JA;

XX PI Aizenstein BD, Davey K;

XX PI WPI; 2004-447680/42.

XX PT New kit comprising an oligonucleotide detection assay for detecting the
 PT number of CYP2D6 gene copies in a sample and for identifying CYP2D6
 PT associated polymorphisms.

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 284; 172pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a kit which comprises an oligonucleotide
 CC detection assay configured for detecting the number of debrisogaine 4-
 CC hydroxylase, CYP2D6, gene copies present in a sample and configured to
 CC identify the presence or absence of at least two CYP2D6 associated
 CC polymorphisms. The kit and methods are useful for characterizing
 CC cytochrome p450 genes and alleles or for developing and optimizing
 CC nucleic acid detection assays for use in basic research, clinical
 CC research and for the development of clinical detection assays. The
 CC present sequence represents a human debrisogaine 4-hydroxylase, CYP2D6
 CC probe.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 987 CTCTCCGAGACATTGTTCCAGCGA 1010
 |||||
 DB 1 CGCGCCGAGGACTGCTCCAGCGA 24

RESULT 583

AD057994/C
 ID ADO57994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADO57994;

XX DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human EDG3 receptor probe.

XX KM endothelial differentiation sphingolipid; G-protein-coupled receptor 3;
 KM EDG3; haematological disease; cardiovascular; peripheral;
 KM central nervous system; urology; cancer; antihaemic; antiarrhythmic;
 KM antiarteriosclerotic; antiparkinsonian; cardiac; cerebroprotective;
 KM cytosolic; haemostatic; immunostimulant; immunosuppressive;
 KM nephrotropic; neuroprotective; nootropic; uropathic; vasotropic; human;
 KM ss; probe.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN W02004044589-A2.
XX PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX PF 31-OCT-2003; 2003WO-EP012120.
XX PR 13-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00025501.
XX PA (FARB) BAYER HEALTHCARE AG.
XX PI Golz S, Brueggemeier U, Summer H;
XX WPI; 2004-449582/42.
XX DR
XX PT Screening for therapeutic agents, useful for treating e.g., cancer,
XX PT comprising contacting a test compound with endothelial differentiation
XX PT sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 3 (EDG3) polypeptide and
XX PT detecting their binding.
XX PS
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 4; 120bp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for screening for therapeutic
XX CC agents. The method comprises contacting a test compound with an
XX CC endothelial differentiation sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 3
XX CC (EDG3) polypeptide or polynucleotide and detecting binding of the test
XX CC compound to EDG3 polypeptide or polynucleotide, or determining EDG3
XX CC polypeptide activity at a certain test compound concentration or in the
XX CC absence of the test compound and at a different concentration of the test
XX CC compound. The invention further relates to: diagnosing diseases such as
XX CC haematological diseases, cardiovascular disease, disorders of the
XX CC peripheral and central nervous system, urology diseases, and cancers in a
XX CC mammal; a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of the disease
XX CC above comprising an EDG3 polypeptide, an EDG3 polynucleotide, or a
XX CC therapeutic agent which binds to an EDG3 polypeptide or which regulates
XX CC the EDG3 polypeptide activity such as a small molecule, or a ribozyme;
XX CC an antisense oligonucleotide, a polypeptide, an antibody, or a ribozyme;
XX CC and preparation of a pharmaceutical composition useful for treating the
XX CC above-defined diseases. The novel compositions have the following
XX CC activities: antinaemic, antiarrhythmic, antiarteriosclerotic,
XX CC antiparkinsonian, cardiant, cerebroprotective, cytostatic, haemostatic,
XX CC immunostimulant, immunosuppressive, nephroprotective, neuroprotective,
XX CC neurotropic, uroprotective, and vasotrophic. The regulators of EDG3 are useful
XX CC for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treating disease such as
XX CC haematological diseases, cardiovascular disease, disorders of the
XX CC peripheral and central nervous system, urology diseases, and cancer
XX CC diseases in a mammal. They are also useful for the regulation of EDG3
XX CC activity in a mammal having the disease. Haematological diseases include
XX CC anaemia, myeloproliferative disorders, haemorrhagic disorders,
XX CC leukopenia, leukaemia, and lymphomas. The cardiovascular disease includes
XX CC heart failure, myocardial infarction, ischaemia, arrhythmias,
XX CC atherosclerosis, etc. Disorders of the peripheral and central nervous
XX CC system include Parkinson's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis, stroke,
XX CC and Alzheimer's disease. Urological disorders include renal transplant
XX CC rejection, lupus nephritis, glomerulopathies, nephritis, and erectile
XX CC dysfunction. The nucleotide sequences encoding EDG3 are useful as
XX CC hybridization probes, in constructing oligomers for PCR, for chromosome
XX CC and gene mapping, in the recombinant production of EDG3, in generating
XX CC antisense DNA or RNA and in molecular biology techniques that have not
XX CC yet been developed. EDG3 polypeptides are useful for immunising a mammal
XX CC to produce polyclonal antibodies and for diagnostic purposes. This
XX CC polynucleotide sequence represents the probe of the DNA encoding the
XX CC human EDG3 receptor protein of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2323 AATCAAGCAGACGCA 2338
DB 19 AATCAAGCAGACGCA 4

RESULT 584
ADQ78157/c
ID ADQ78157 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADQ78157;
XX AC
XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX XX PCR primer for methylation specific PCR of cancer related genes Seq 839.
XX DE mini-sequencing; Cpg island; methylation specific PCR; MSP;
XX KM multiplex MSP PCR; cancer; PCR; primer; ss; microarray chip.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX PN KR2003069752-A.
XX XX
XX PD 27-AUG-2003.
XX PD
XX PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025108.
XX PF
XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00009132.
XX PR
XX PA (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
XX PI Choi HI, Eom TH, Jun BI, Kim OH, Mun UC, Oh MY, Song MG;
XX WPI; 2004-095256/10.
XX DR
XX PT Mini-sequencing type oligonucleotide chip for detecting methylation of
XX PT promoter Cpg islands of multiple genes, useful for detecting cancer.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 839; 248bp; Korean.
XX XX This invention relates to a novel mini-sequencing type DNA
XX CC oligonucleotide chip. Specifically, it refers to a chip that is useful
XX CC for detecting methylation of promoter Cpg islands occurring in multiple
XX CC genes. The present invention describes using oligonucleotide primers to
XX CC determine the position of a target gene and promoter Cpg islands, this
XX CC constitutes treating DNA of the target gene with sodium bisulfite in
XX CC order to carry out methylation specific (MSP) PCR or multiplex MSP PCR to
XX CC amplify the sodium bisulfite treated DNA and sequencing the PCR product
XX CC to confirm the hypomethylation site of the promoter Cpg islands of
XX CC multiple genes. Accordingly, the chip comprises primer sequences designed
XX CC from these PCR products that have amine linkers of 12 carbons attached to
XX CC the 5'-terminal, which are spotted onto the glass slide coated with 3-
XX CC aminopropyltrimethoxysilane and 1,4-diisothiocyanate using an array robot.
XX CC The resulting mini-sequencing chip is useful for detecting cancer, thereby
XX CC accurately and rapidly detecting methylation of Cpg islands of multiple
XX CC genes. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given in an
XX CC exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1525 ACAGCCAAAGAAATCTGCAGC 1548
DB 24 ACATACACAAAAAATCTCTCAAC 1

RESULT 585
ACT83212
ID ACT83212 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ACT83212;
XX AC
XX DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83203.
 XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFHY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83203; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5025 GGCGGCGCTTGTGTTCCAGGCTC 5048
 Db 2 GGTCGCGTGTCTTCCAGGCTC 25
 XX
 RESULT 586
 AC183213
 ID AC183213 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC183213;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83204.
 XX

KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFHY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83204; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5025 GGCGGCGCTTGTGTTCCAGGCTC 5048
 Db 2 GGTCGCGTGTCTTCCAGGCTC 25
 XX
 RESULT 587
 AAX61174/C
 ID AAX61174 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX61174;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome alpha-satellite region.
 XX
 KW Probe; human; chromosome 17 triple-helix forming oligonucleotide;
 KW genetic disorder; missing chromosome; aneuploidy; chromosome 21;
 KW

KM infectious disease; diagnosis; alpha-satellite region; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO924622-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1998; 98MO-US023765.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1997; 97US-0064997P.
XX
PA (UYPR-) UNIV PRINCETON.
XX
PI Johnson MD, Fresco JR;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-327425/27.
XX
PT Novel use of triple helix forming oligonucleotides, useful for in situ
PT detection of double stranded target sequence.
XX
PS Claim 19; Page 12; 45pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a human chromosome alpha-satellite region. The
CC invention relates to the use of a triple-helix forming oligonucleotide
CC for in situ detection of a double-stranded target nucleic acid sequence.
CC The method can be used to detect a genetic disorder e.g. to detect an
CC extra or missing chromosome or fragment or aneuploidy, especially for
CC detecting an extra or missing chromosome 17 or 21. The method can be also
CC be used to screen for individuals at risk of developing a disease or for
CC diagnosing an infectious disease. The use of triple helix forming
CC oligonucleotides allows in situ detection of double stranded target
CC sequence as opposed to prior art uses of developing potential anti-gene
CC therapeutic agents or artificial restriction endonucleases
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2413 AGGAGAAATCAGCTTGC 2431
DB 19 AGGAGAAATCCGTTTC 1
XX
RESULT 588
AAZ71491
ID AAZ71491 standard; DNA; 19-BP.
XX
AC AAZ71491;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5847.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX

CA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1477; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGC 298
DB 1 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTTC 19
XX
RESULT 589
ABK86416/c
ID ABK86416 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABK86416;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HHV4/4b latent membrane protein-1 forward real time PCR primer.
XX
KW human herpes virus infection; ss; real time PCR; primer; HHV1; HHV2;
KW HHV3; HHV4; HHV5; HHV6; HHV7; HHV8; latent membrane protein-1; LMP-1;
KW nuclear protein EBNA2; intermediate early protein; IE; glycoprotein B;
KW KI glycoprotein.
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
OS Human herpesvirus 4b.
XX
PN WO200234953-A2.
XX
PD 02-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031892.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242903P.
XX
PA (HARR/) HARRIS R B.
XX
PI Harris RB, Reynolds TR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-463369/49.
XX
PT Detecting infection of human herpes virus type or strain by informatic
PT analysis of gene sequence using probe and primers capable of directing

PT amplification of target sequence and interpolating the virus.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 36; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to detecting (M1) infection by human herpes virus
CC (HHV) by performing informatics analysis of gene sequences from different
CC HHV types or strains (e.g. HHV1-HHV8) to identify target segment (TS),
CC selecting probe and primers capable of directing amplification,
CC amplifying TS, interpolating HHV number by comparing number of
CC amplification cycles (NAC) for detecting TS to NAC to detect known
CC quantity of TS. Also included are cloning a segment of genomic viral DNA
CC from the identified TS (M2), a polynucleotide (1) molecule having any one
CC of 61 nucleotide sequences appearing as ABK86401-ABK86461, a vector
CC comprising a fragment of a gene that encodes an HHV1 thymidine kinase
CC protein, HHV2 thymidine kinase protein, a thymidine kinase protein from a
CC drug-resistant HHV2, thymidine kinase protein from a drug-resistant HHV1
CC or a drug resistant HHV2, HHV3 thymidine kinase protein, HHV4 latent
CC membrane protein-1 or an HHV4b latent membrane protein-1, an HHV4a
CC nuclear protein EBNA2, HHV4b nuclear protein EBNA2, an HHV5 intermediate
CC early protein, HHV6a glycoprotein B or an HHV6b glycoprotein B, an HHV6a
CC intermediate early protein, HHV6b intermediate early protein, an HHV7
CC glycoprotein B, and an HHV8 K1 glycoprotein (i.e. the target sequences),
CC and a fluorogenic probe with a fluorescent reporter group covalently
CC attached to the probe, and a fluorescence quencher group covalently
CC attached to the probe. (M1) is useful for detecting infection by a
CC particular type or a strain of HHV in a sample from an individual
CC suspected of having HHV. (M2) is useful for cloning (M2) a segment of
CC genomic HHV viral DNA. (M1) is useful for creating a screening platform
CC to analyse the effectiveness of pharmaceuticals by measuring the ability
CC of anti-viral agents to mediate HHV propagation. (M1) allows accurate and
CC sensitive diagnosis of HHV infection in patients. Unlike conventional
CC procedures, infection by one strain of a specific type of HHV can be
CC distinguished from infection by another strain of the same HHV type. The
CC method allows detection of infection by HHV that cannot be detected by
CC conventional PCR approaches. In addition to determining specific activity
CC of anti-viral agents, purification of promising anti-viral agents can
CC also be tracked, thus circumvents problems endemic to ex vivo testing,
CC such as drug toxicity and side effects. (M1) is also applied to HHV
CC strains for which complete sequence data is unavailable. The present
CC sequence is the HHV4a/b latent membrane protein-1 forward real time PCR
CC primer. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4666 GGTAGCTTGTGGGTAC 4684
DB 19 GGTAGCTTGTGGGTGC 1
RESULT 590
ID ADB69469 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX ADB69469;
AC
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer - SEQ ID 27.
XX
KM Inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;
KM animal; Basmati rice; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003085133-A2.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PA 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000041.

XX
PR 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.
XX
PA (DNMF-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.
XX
PI Nagaraaju UG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-804317/75.
XX
PT New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
PT genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
PT animal systems.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 27; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
CC (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
CC invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
CC animal systems, in particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC 3' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 268 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
DB 19 CCGTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 591
ID ADF31430 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX ADF31430;
AC
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGF-1R transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:95.
XX
KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KM proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KM inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;
KM transplant rejection; cytotoxic; vasotrophic; nephrotropic;
KM anti-inflammatory; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; human;
KM insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; target sequence; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070911-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-035880P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-721691/68.
DR
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth
PT factor-1 receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 95; 147bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA, which is identical to the IGF-1R transcript target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 497 GAGGCCACGCCACCATG 515
DB 19 GAGGTCCACGTCACCATG 1
RESULT 592
ADP31707 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP31707;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IGF-1R siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:372.
DE
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KW proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KW inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;
KW transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; human;
KW insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX W02003070911-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-721691/68.
DR
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth
PT factor-1 receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 372; 147bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the lower strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 497 GAGGCCACGCCACCATG 515
DB 1 GAGGUCACGUCACCATG 19
RESULT 593
ADL79034 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
ID ADL79034;
XX
XX ADL79034;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HER2 (EGFR2) transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ.199.
DE
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KW

KW	Cyclostatic; human; oncogene; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR;
KM	HER2; EGFR2; neu; erbB2; c-erb-B-2; target sequence; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PM	MO2003070912-A2.
XX	
PD	28-AUG-2003.
XX	
PF	20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005045.
XX	
PR	20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR	11-MAR-2002; 2002US-036124P.
PR	29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0016355Z.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.
PR	03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393924P.
PR	29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR	05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR	09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR	19-SEP-2002; 2002US-00251117.
PR	21-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277494.
PR	15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440123P.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.38; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
-------------	------------------------------------

QY 3313 CTGACCAGCAGCCCCACAGC 3331
 |:|:|:|:|:|:|:|:|:|
Db 1 CUGACCUGCAGCCCCCAGC 19

RESULT 594
ADL79283/C

ID ADL79283 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADL79283;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HER2 (EGFR2) siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:448.

KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KM cytotoxic; human; oncogene; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR
KM HER2; EGFR2; neu; erbB2; C-erb-B-2; ss.

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3313 CTGACGAGCAGCCGACAGC 3331
 |||||
 DB 19 CTGACCTGACAGCCCCGACG 1

RESULT 595

AAQ44027
 ID AAQ44027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ44027;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 05-NOV-1993 (first entry)

XX GPIb-alpha oligonucleotide B.

XX Polymerase chain reaction; primer; glycoprotein Ib-alpha; PCR; gene;

XX large polypeptide domain; GPIb-alpha; genomic lambda phage library;

XX amplify; human; amplify; bifunctional antithrombotic molecule; ds.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9311778-A1.

XX 24-JUN-1993.

PF 11-DEC-1992; 92MO-US010947.

XX 12-DEC-1991; 91US-00806709.

XX (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

PI Ruggeri ZM, Ware JL, De Marco L, Mazzucato M;

DR WPI; 1993-213811/26.

XX Bifunctional antithrombotic molecule and antithrombotic polypeptide - are

PT used to inhibit thrombosis, cell activation and tumour metastasis.

XX Example 2; Page 42; 107pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ44026-27 are oligonucleotides which were used

CC as primers and were based on the glycoprotein Ib-alpha (GPIb- alpha)

CC sequence. These primers were used to amplify a region of the GPIb-alpha

CC gene which would be useful to screen a human genomic lambda phage

CC library. Oligonucleotide A is equivalent to non- transcribed strand DNA

CC (coding strand) for nucleotides 644-674 of the GPIb-alpha gene.

CC Oligonucleotide B is equivalent to the transcribed strand (non-coding

CC DNA). The amplified product was a 30bp fragment. This corresponds to the

CC large polypeptide domain of GPIb-alpha which can be used as a component

CC of a bifunctional antithrombotic molecule. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to

CC correct FN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 399 AGGCCACCAAGAGGCAAG 417
 |||||
 DB 2 AGGGCACCAAGAGGCAAG 20

RESULT 596

AAV15106

XX ID AAV15106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV15106;
 XX 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX Human VEGF antisense oligonucleotide U0413T-S.

XX Human; vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; diagnosis;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN JP10052285-A.

XX 24-FEB-1998.

XX 20-MAY-1997; 97JP-00129767.

XX 23-MAY-1996; 96JP-00128192.

XX (TOAG) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.

DR WPI; 1998-200633/18.

XX Preparation of anti-sense nucleic acid - by assigning numerical value to

PT target mRNA region and preparing new molecule with nucleic acid

PT complementary to sequence with low value.

XX Example 3; Page 9; 19pp; Japanese.

XX The present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for human

CC derived vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF), used in an

CC example of the present invention. The present invention describes the

CC preparation of an antisense nucleic acid (ANA). The method comprises: (a)

CC using an mRNA sequence of varying regions in which a numerical value (NV)

CC is assigned to a target region, where the size of NV depends on the

CC possibility of forming a truly complementary double strand (DS) between

CC two regions, and (b) preparing ANA with a nucleic acid containing a base

CC sequence which is truly complementary to a sequence which has a low NV,

CC where NV assigned to the ability to form DS is based on the difference of

CC the complementary base sequence to the target. ANA can be used for the

CC preparation of diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The method can easily

CC predict ANA target site, therefore enabling easy and rapid preparation of

CC ANA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 266 CCCCTCTCTCTCTTCTC 284
 |||||
 DB 2 CCCGCTCTCTCTCTCCTC 20

RESULT 597

AAV47686/c

XX AAV47686;

XX 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide 2001.

XX Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide; immune response; bacterial meningitis;

XX natural killer cell activation; NK cell; Th2 response; neonatal sepsis;

XX pulmonary disorder; asthma; environmentally induced airway disease;

XX bacterial infection; endotoxaemia; therapy; cystic fibrosis;

XX inflammatory bowel disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.

[illegible]

```

PA      (TOAG ) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
XX
DR      WPI; 1999-197823/17.
XX
XX      An antisense nucleic acid compound against vascular endothelial cell
PT      growth factor (VEGF) - useful as an anticancer agent, and for treatment
PT      of rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis.
XX
XX      Example 1, Page 7, 16pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      AA15764-81 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the upstream
CC      sequence of the coding region for vascular endothelial cell growth factor
CC      (VEGF). Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to this region inhibit at
CC      least 50 % of VEGF expression by the cell. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC      can inhibit the growth of solid tumor and are useful as anticancer agents
CC      and for treating rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis
XX
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY      266 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
        ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db      2 CCGCGTCTCTCTTCTCTC 20

RESULT 599
AA15605/c
ID      AA15605 standard; CDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AA15605;
AC
XX
XX      07-MAY-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Fragment of upstream sequence of coding region for VEGF.
DE
XX
XX      Vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW      solid tumor growth; anticancer agent; rheumatic arthritis;
KW      diabetic retinitis; ss.
XX
XX      Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX      JP11042091-A.
PN
XX
XX      16-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX      25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
PF
XX
XX      25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
PR
XX
XX      25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
PS
XX
XX      (TOAG ) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
PA
XX
XX      WPI; 1999-197823/17.
DR
XX
XX      An antisense nucleic acid compound against vascular endothelial cell
PT      growth factor (VEGF) - useful as an anticancer agent, and for treatment
PT      of rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis.
XX
XX      Example 2, Page 12, 16pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      The present sequence represents the a fragment of the upstream sequence
CC      of the coding region for vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF).
CC      Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to this region inhibit at least 50 %
CC      of VEGF expression by the cell. The antisense oligonucleotides can
CC      inhibit the growth of solid tumor and are useful as anticancer agents and
CC      for treating rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis
XX
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 266 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
 Db 19 .CCCGCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 600
 AAZ07844/C
 ID AAZ07844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ07844;
 XX
 DT 03-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE M. cerebralis 18S rRNA gene amplifying primer Tr3-7.
 XX
 KM 18S rRNA; ribosomal nucleic acid; Myxobolus; myxozoan parasite; aquatic;
 KM salmonid fish; oligochaete; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Myxobolus cerebralis.
 XX
 PN US5962227-A.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-1997; 97US-00899371.
 XX
 PR 26-JUL-1996; 96US-0022734P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Antonio DB, Hedrick RP, Andree KB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-579610/49.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid useful for detecting the presence of the myxozoan
 PT parasite Myxobolus spp. in aquatic samples.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Col 33; 19pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a method for detecting Myxobolus spp. nucleic
 CC acids in an aquatic sample using an isolated nucleic acid of at least 15
 CC nucleotides which selectively hybridizes to an 18S ribosomal nucleic acid
 CC of Myxobolus cerebralis, M. insidiosus or M. squamalis as a probe. The
 CC method is useful for detecting the presence of the myxozoan parasite
 CC Myxobolus spp. in aquatic samples. The method is rapid, specific and
 CC sensitive in both salmonid fish and oligochaete hosts. Sequences AAZ07839
 CC -47 represent PCR primers used for amplifying the 18S rRNA gene of M.
 CC cerebralis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 383 CTGCTGCGACGACCGGAGG 401
 20 CTGCTGCCACGACCGCGCG 2

XX Cpg-N motif; immunostimulation; antigen; Cpg-S motif; immunisation; ODN;
 KM viral antigen; bacterial antigen; parasite; therapeutic; growth factor;
 KM toxin; tumour suppressor; cytokine; apoptotic protein; interferon;
 KM hormone; clotting factor; ligand; receptor; oligodeoxynucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9855581-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010408.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047209P.
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047233P.
 XX
 PA (OTTA-) OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL LOEB RES INST.
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA (QIAG-) QIAGEN GMBH.
 XX
 PI Davis HL, Krieg AM, Schorr J, Wu T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059712/05.
 XX
 PT Use of neutralising Cpg and stimulating Cpg motifs in DNA vectors - for
 PT enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen or enhancing the
 PT expression of a therapeutic polypeptide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 64; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV74237-V74253 are oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) primers used to describe a
 CC method for enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen encoded
 CC by nucleic acid contained in a nucleic acid construct. The method
 CC involves determining the Cpg-N and Cpg-S motifs present in the construct,
 CC removing neutralising Cpg (Cpg-N) motifs and optionally inserting a
 CC stimulatory Cpg (Cpg-S) motifs in the construct, thereby producing a
 CC nucleic acid construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The
 CC method can be used for immunisation against viral antigens, e.g. from a
 CC hepatitis B virus (HBV), bacterial antigens or an antigen derived from a
 CC parasite. They can also be used for expression of a therapeutic
 CC polypeptide, e.g. growth factors, toxins, tumour suppressors, cytokines,
 CC apoptotic proteins, interferons, hormones, clotting factors, ligands and
 CC receptors. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 3918 CCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2

RESULT 602
 AAX34804
 ID AAX34804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX34804;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ZSIG-11 DNA amplifying primer ZC11873.
 XX
 KM Secretory protein; ZSIG-11; ligand polypeptide; testis; endoprotease;
 KM prohormone convertase; fertility; therapeutic; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9916870-A1.

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XX 08-APR-1999.
PD 29-SEP-1998; 98MO-US020449.
XX
PF 29-SEP-1997; 97US-0060327P.
XX PR 29-SEP-1997; 97US-00939897.
PR 19-MAY-1998; 98US-00081310.
XX PR 19-MAY-1998; 98US-0085966P.
XX
PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX Shepard PO;
PI WPI; 1999-263692/22.
XX
PT Polynucleotide encoding a human secretory protein, ZSIG-11.
PS Example 1; Page 106; 113pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a human secretory protein, ZSIG-11. Host cells
CC containing a vector comprising the ZSIG-11 nucleic acid are used for the
CC recombinant expression of the protein. ZSIG-11 is a novel ligand
CC polypeptide and specific antibodies can be used to detect its presence in
CC a biological sample. Probes derived from ZSIG-11 nucleotide sequences can
CC also be used in detection of ZSIG-11 RNA. ZSIG-11 is expressed at high
CC levels in testis, and could be used to identify/study prohormone
CC convertases or endoproteases that exhibit testis specificity.
CC Antagonists, including antibodies, are useful for inhibiting or
CC eliminating the function of ZSIG-11. It is possible that ZSIG-11 and its
CC antagonists will be useful as fertility inducing therapeutics. Sequences
CC AAX34800-21 represent PCR primers for amplifying the ZSIG-11 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 138 CAGGGGAGCTTCAGCTGCC 156
DB 2 CCGGAGACTTCAGCTGCC 20
XX
RESULT 603
AAX96688
ID AAX96688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX96688;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PN WO927105-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-IB001890.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;

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XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
DR Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PT Page 1845; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
PS AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 146 CTTGAGCTGCCACTGACCA 164
DB 1 CTTGAGCTGCCACTGACA 19
XX
RESULT 604
AAF76296
ID AAF76296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF76296;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphorothioate oligo, SEQ ID NO:2, purified using improved method.
XX
KW Nucleic acid purification; liquid chromatography;
KW protected hydroxyl group hydrophobic protecting group; deprotection;
KW fractionation; phosphorothioate oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS JP2000344791-A.
XX
PN 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PD 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154976.
XX
PF 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154976.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154976.
XX
PA (TOAG ) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2001-260312/27.
XX
PT A new two step method for the purification of oligonucleotides using
XX PT liquid chromatography.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 4; 9pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to an improved method for the purification of
XX CC oligonucleotides using liquid chromatography. The method involves
XX CC purifying oligonucleotides in which hydroxyl groups are protected by
XX CC hydrophobic groups via liquid chromatography; subsequent removal of the
XX CC hydrophobic protecting groups; and purification of the deprotected
XX CC oligonucleotides via liquid chromatography. In the liquid chromatography
XX CC steps of the method, fractionation of the oligonucleotides is carried out
XX CC in response to a detector indicating a predetermined value of the
XX CC absorbance of the eluate. The method of the invention is useful in the
XX CC purification of oligonucleotides, particularly phosphorothioate

```

CC oligodeoxynucleotides. The method provides improved, simple and optimised
CC purification of oligonucleotides. Sequences AAF76295- AAF76297 represent
CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides purified according to the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
DB 2 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 605
AAF9116/c
ID AAF9116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
XX AAF9116;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.

XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW Immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200122972-A2.

XX 05-APR-2001.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US026383.

XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.

XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.

XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES. FOUND.

XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX Krieger AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;

XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX Claim 101; Page 43; 338bp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-toxic subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, baccharichia coli and/or
CC streptococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3918 CCGAGCCCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2

RESULT 606
ABK9787/c
ID ABK9787 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
XX ABK9787;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX

DE Mouse RAID antisense oligonucleotide #41.

XX Antisense gene therapy; RAID; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
KW CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
KW metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
KW receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO200248314-A2.

XX 20-JUN-2002.

XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US050914.

XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-00705267.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Wact AT;

XX WPI; 2002-583496/62.

XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT encoding RAID which is an adaptor molecule containing both death domain
PT and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
PT disorder.

XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144bp; English.

CC The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAID which is an
CC adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase
CC recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits expression of RAID, or specifically hybridizes with at least an
CC 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of RAID (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)
CC associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
CC tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with RAID, where the disease or condition is a
CC hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
CC disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,
CC as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
CC members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
CC also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAID
CC antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAID protein
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4045 CACGAGGCTCTAGGAG 4063
|||||

Db 19 CACAAGGCGCTCCAGCAG 1

RESULT 607
AB877759/c
ID AB877759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB877759;
XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #243.

KM Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KM tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; Rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KM diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KM corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KM rubecosis; Osler-Weber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KM plaque neovasculisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KM angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KM scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

OS Synthetic.
PN WO200253141-A2.
PD 11-JUL-2002.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
PP 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
PS (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PT Bratzler RL;
PI WPI; 2002-566690/60.
DR Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.

XX Claim 2; Page 23; 276pp; English.

PS The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth, CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, Rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration, CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia, CC rubecosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque CC neovasculatisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma, CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic CC acid of the invention XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 3918 CCGACGCCGGCGCGCGGC 3936
DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2
||| |||||||
||| |||||||

RESULT 608
ABL33008/C
ID ABL33008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC		ABLJ9008;
XX		
DT		16-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE		Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 410.
KW		Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20; angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PN	WO200197843-AZ.	
XX		
PD	27-DEC-2001.	
XX		
PF	22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.	
XX		
PR	22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.	
XX		
PA	(IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.	
PI	Weiner G, Hartmann G;	
DR	WIPO; 2002-154611/20.	
PS	Disclosure; Page 199; 312pp; English.	
CC	The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective tissue cancer, esophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx cancer, leukemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Gy	3918 CGGAGCGGGCGGCCGC 3936	
Db	20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 2	
RESULT 609		
AALJ8241		
ID	AALJ8241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	AALJ8241;	
XX		
DT	29-AUG-2003 (revised)	
DT	15-AUG-2002 (first entry)	
DE	Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 84.	
XX		
Hepatocytic; immunomodulatory; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;		
haemorestatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;		
haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;		
hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;		

KM 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Chimeric.
XX WO200220547-A1.
XX 14-MAR-2002.
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC hematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4686 AGAAGCCTGTTCTGTCAG 4704
DB 2 AGAAGCCTGTTCTGTCAG 20
RESULT 610
ABS68928
ID ABS68928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS68928;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #71.
XX
KW Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; cancer; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
KW antimicrobial; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6436706-B1.
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-689941/74.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RecQ protein-
PT like 4, useful for modulating expression of the nucleic acid and treating
PT diseases associated with expression of the nucleic acid in humans.
XX
XX
PS Claim 14; Col 45; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to specific nucleobases of
CC RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) and which hybridises and inhibits the
CC expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of RECQL4 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful
CC for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.
CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in
CC inhibition of human RECQL4 expression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1190 CTTCCCATCTCTGAGTCT 1208
DB 1 CTTCCCATCTCTGAGTCT 19
RESULT 611
AB197268/c
ID AB197268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB197268;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide 21p ID#4355 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES POUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Kilman R;
PI

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XX DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300bp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
XX CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX CC of the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
563 GCTGCTTTCACGACAGGC 581
20 GCTGCTTTCGTCGACAGGC 2
DB
RESULT 612
ACCA4062/c
ID ACCA4062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ACCA4062;
XX
XX DT 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligo ISIS 124653 for CD40 ligand gene expression inhibition.
XX
XX KW ss; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; antisense;
XX KW gene therapy; human; CD40 ligand; phosphorothioate; 2'WOE wings; cancer;
XX KW autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder; apoptosis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH misc_difference 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide bonds
XX FT in the backbone replacing phosphodiester internucleotide
XX FT bonds"
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= d
XX FT /note= "all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides
XX FT modified_base 16..20

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FT PT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides
XX
XX PN WO2003008433-A1.
XX
XX PD 30-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022635.
XX
XX PR 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-0090595.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Baker BF, Wyatt JR, Davis SE;
XX WPI; 2003-239305/23.
XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding a CD40
XX PT ligand, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for treating
XX PT diseases associated with expression of CD40 ligand, e.g. cancer or
XX PT autoimmune disorder.
XX
XX PS Example 15; Page 79; 108bp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the
XX CC human CD40 ligand gene. The oligonucleotides contain either
XX CC phosphorothioate internucleotide bonds replacing the usual phosphodiester
XX CC internucleotide bonds or have a peptide amide backbone replacing the
XX CC sugar phosphate backbone. The nucleotides flanking the central 10
XX CC nucleotides have 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides (2'WOE wings) and the
XX CC cytidine nucleotides are all 5-methylcytidines. The antisense compounds
XX CC are useful for modulating the expression of CD40 ligand and for treating
XX CC diseases or conditions associated with expression of CD40 ligand, e.g.
XX CC cancer, autoimmune disorder, inflammatory disorder, or a disease or
XX CC condition arising from aberrant apoptosis. The antisense compounds are
XX CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent
XX CC or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation, as research reagents
XX CC and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX CC biological pathway. Oligonucleotides ACCA4014-ACCA4091 represent the
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention to inhibit expression of the
XX CC human CD40 ligand gene
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 288
19 CTCTCTCTCATCTCTCTC 1
DB
RESULT 613
ABZ74910/c
ID ABZ74910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74910;
XX
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #30.
XX
XX KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism;
XX KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

```

```
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1. .5
FT /cag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT 16. .20
FT /cag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN NO2003012144-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022696.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920394.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AB274897-AB274942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2533 TCCTCTGGAAGTCTATCC 2551
Db |||||
19 TCCTGTGGAAGTCTATCC 1
XX
RESULT 614
ACD99549/c
ID ACD99549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

```
XX
XX ACD99549;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #235.
XX
XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antilucer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003050268-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
XX (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
XX (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 15; 229pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
Db |||||
20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2
XX
RESULT 615
ADB36618/c
ID ADB36618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB36618;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.
XX
XX de; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003087848-A1.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
```


PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 878; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
DB 2 CCTCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
RESULT 618
ABZ97878/c
ID ABZ97878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97878;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human eotaxin oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13120; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 3171 GACCCATGAGAGAGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCAGAGAGAGTGG 2
RESULT 619
ABZ87225
ID ABZ87225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87225;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 872bp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovine, reducing levels of adenovine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTGTC 298
Db 2 TTGCTCTCTCTCTCTTTC 20
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RESULT 620
ABZ87569/c
ID ABZ87569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87569;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenovine sensitivity;
KW adenovine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US01135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2811; 872bp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovine, reducing levels of adenovine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

QY 2905 ACCAGCACATCCTCATCAG 2923
Db 19 ACCAGGATCCTCATCAG 1
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RESULT 621
ADJ80004/c
ID ADJ80004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ80004;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glioma-associated oncogene-3 antisense oligo, SEQ ID No 53.
XX

KW glioma-associated oncogene-3; GAO3; cytostatic; developmental disorder;
KW Greig's cephalopolysyndactyly; Pallister-Hall syndrome;
KW post-axial polydactyly; holoprosencephaly; Rubenstein-Teybi syndrome;
KW basal cell nevroid syndrome; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; human;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003008549-A2.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022630.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910185.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett FC, Freiler SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-239322/23.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glioma
PT -associated oncogene-3, useful for treating developmental disorders (e.g.
PT holoprosencephaly) and hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer).
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 53; 175bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glioma-associated oncogene-3 (GAO3)
CC or a splice variant of GAO3. The novel compound specifically hybridizes
CC with and inhibits the expression of GAO3 or its splice variant, or
CC specifically hybridizes with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on
CC a nucleic acid encoding GAO3. The antisense compound has cytoskeletal
CC activity. The antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with glioma-associated oncogene-3 (GAO3), such as a
CC developmental disorder including Greig's cephalopolysyndactyly, Pallister
CC-Hall syndrome, post-axial polydactyly, holoprosencephaly, Rubinstein-
CC-Taybi syndrome or basal cell nevoid syndrome, and a hyperproliferative
CC disorder, such as cancer. This polynucleotide represents a glioma-
CC associated oncogene-3 (GAO3) control antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2608 ACCACAGCCCTGCTTTGC 2626
|||||
19 ACCACAGCCCTGCTTTGC 1

RESULT 622
ABD23455 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23455;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2467.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cycostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGC 298
|||||
2 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGC 20

RESULT 623
ABD21866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
ID ABD21866
XX
AC ABD21866;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 878.
XX
DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX

DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 878; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 G; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
 DB 2 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
 RESULT 624
 ABD25979
 ID ABD25979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD25979;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE AA906703-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4991.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.

XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4991; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 G; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 376 AGTTAACTGATGGCAGCA 394
 DB 2 AGTTAACTGATGGCAGCA 20
 RESULT 625
 ABD23799/c
 ID ABD23799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD23799;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2811.
 XX
 PN

KM Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM anesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2811; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query March 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2905 ACCGACATCTCTCATCAG 2923
DB 19 ACCAGTCATCTCATCAG 1

RESULT 626
ABD30909/C
ID ABD30909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30909;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ectaxin-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13120.
XX
XX
XX Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM anesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13120; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3171 GACCCCATGAGCAGTGGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCCATGAGCAGTGGG 2

RESULT 627
ADFF1741
ID ADF71741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADF71741;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human autosomal recessive hypercholesterolaemia exon 4 PCR primer #2.

XX Human; autosomal recessive hypercholesterolaemia; ARH; PCR; primer; ss;
KW exon.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS JP2003319783-A.

PN 11-NOV-2003.

PD 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130779.

PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130779.

XX 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130779.

PR (KOKU-) KOKURITSU JUNKANKI BYO CENT SOCHO.

XX WPI; 2004-015498/02.

PT Screening variant autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia gene for
PT determining presence or absence of variation, useful for diagnosing
PT autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 9pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to screening a variant autosomal recessive
CC hypercholesterolaemia (ARH) gene for determining the presence or absence
CC of a variation in the ARH gene, where the variation comprises nine
CC residues of cytosine at the nucleotide position 599-607 of the sixth exon
CC and nucleotide at the position 657-659 serves as stop codon. Also
CC included are diagnosing a variant ARH gene in a sample acquired from
CC human (by detecting variation comprising nine residues of cytosine at the
CC nucleotide position 599-607 of the sixth exon and nucleotide at the
CC position 657-659 serving as stop codon) and a kit for carrying out the
CC method comprising a primer for carrying out PCR amplification of the
CC sixth exon of an ARH gene. The methods are useful for screening ARH gene
CC for determining the presence or absence of variation in ARH gene and for
CC diagnosing ARH. The present sequence is a PCR primer for amplification of
CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

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CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

CC an exon of the ARH gene.

RESULT 628
ADH13369
ID ADH13369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADH13369;

XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human malignant neoplasia-related PCR primer SeqID218.

XX malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;
KW bladder cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1365034-A2.

PN 26-NOV-2003.

PD 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.

PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.

PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.

XX (FARB) BAYER AG.

PA Wirtz R, Munnes M, Kallabis H;

XX WPI; 2004-073279/08.

XX Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
PT least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 218; 267pp; English.

PS This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer
CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

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CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Human: antisense gene therapy; ss: MARK3;
KM MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 3; cancer;
KM Alzheimer's disease; neurodegenerative disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic; PCR; primer; RT-PCR;
KM reverse transcriptase PCR; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003232771-A1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174319.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174319.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-052188/05.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT microtubule-affinity-regulating kinases (MARK3), useful for modulating
PT expression of MARK3 or for treating cancer or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 13; SEQ ID NO 5; 233pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound comprising a sequence comprising 8-80
CC base pairs (bp) targeted to a nucleic acid encoding MARK3
CC (MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 3), that specifically
CC hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding MARK3 and inhibits expression
CC of MARK3, i.e. is an antisense oligonucleotide (AO). Also included are a
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent, inhibiting
CC the expression of MARK3 in cells or tissues, treating an animal having or
CC suspected of having a disease or condition associated with PRL-3 and
CC screening for an antisense compound. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorder, particularly cancer and neurodegenerative diseases e.g.
CC Alzheimer's disease. The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)
CC -PCR primer or probe used to assay MARK3 (or GAPDH control) mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 739 TCACCAAGCTGACCAAGCT 757
DB 1 TGACCAAGCTGACCAAGCT 19
RESULT 630
ADJ85249/c
ID ADJ85249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ85249;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid analysis-related Tag probe SeqID117.
XX
KM restriction endonuclease site; T3 promoter site; Tag gene; Poly A site;
KM T7 promoter; nucleic acid analysis; synthetic Tag gene; assay control;
KM assay development; product development; product validation;
KM quality control; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004007684-A2.

XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 14-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US021990.
XX
PR 12-JUL-2002; 2002US-0395530P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Christians FC;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-122923/12.
XX
XX New DNA molecules made by annealing and extending overlapping 60mer
PT oligonucleotides, useful in producing synthetic Tag genes useful as assay
PT controls, in assay development, product development and for quality
PT control.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 317; 91pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel DNA molecule which comprises a DNA
CC molecule made up of the following elements in a 5' to 3' direction: a
CC first restriction endonuclease site; a T3 promoter site; at least one Tag
CC gene comprising at least 5 20mer Tag sequences; a Poly A site having at
CC least 21 consecutive A residues; a second restriction endonuclease site
CC which may be the same or different than the first restriction
CC endonuclease site; or a T7 promoter on the opposite strand as the T3
CC promoter. The invention may be useful in nucleic acid analysis, in
CC particular to synthetic Tag genes useful as assay controls, in assay
CC development, product development and validation and for quality control.
CC The present sequence is that of a Tag oligonucleotide probe which may be
CC used during the creation of the novel DNA molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4461 ATGATGTGCCAAGCTGCTGT 4479
DB 20 ATGATGTGCCAAGCTGCCGT 2
RESULT 631
ADJ59701/c
ID ADJ59701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59701;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to Botaxin D49372 #28.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory diseases-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCPs, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 557; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3171 GACCCCATGACGACGTGGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCCAAGAGAAAGTGGG 2
RESULT 632
ADJ78447
ID ADJ78447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ78447;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human perillipin target oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:155.
XX
XX perillipin; perillipin inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antidiabetic;
KM anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KM obesity; atherosclerosis; human; target; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004012745-A1.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 30-UTL-2003; 2003WO-US023760.
XX
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00213796.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bhanot S, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-157008/15.
XX
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding perillipin, useful for treating a metabolic
PT disorder e.g. obesity, diabetes or atherosclerosis.
XX

PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 155; 167pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding perillipin, and inhibits the expression of perillipin.
CC Also described: (1) a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length that
CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding perillipin; (2) a
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3) a
CC method for inhibiting the expression of perillipin in cells or tissues by
CC contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of
CC perillipin is inhibited; (4) a method of treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with perillipin by administering to the
CC animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
CC expression of perillipin is inhibited; and (5) a method for screening an
CC antisense compound by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding perillipin with one or more candidate antisense
CC compounds comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is
CC complementary to the preferred target region, and selecting for one or
CC more candidate antisense compounds that inhibit the expression of a
CC nucleic acid encoding perillipin. The antisense compounds have
CC antidiabetic, anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic and cardiac activities,
CC and can be used in perillipin inhibitors. The compounds, compositions and
CC methods of the present invention are useful for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with perillipin, such as a metabolic disorder, e.g.
CC diabetes, obesity or atherosclerosis. They are also useful in research
CC and diagnostics for modulating the expression of perillipin. The present
CC sequence represents a human perillipin target oligonucleotide, which is
XX used in an example from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4958 CGTCTGTAGAAGACTT 4976
DB 2 CCTGCTGTAGAGAGACTT 20
RESULT 633
ADJ78377/C
ID ADJ78377 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ78377;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human perillipin chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:85.
XX
XX perillipin; perillipin inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antidiabetic;
KM anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KM obesity; atherosclerosis; human; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004012745-A1.
XX

XX	12-FEB-2004.
XX	
PF	30-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023760.
PR	06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00213796.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Bhanot S, Freier SM,
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-157008/15.
XX	
PT	New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT	nucleic acids encoding perilipin, useful for treating a metabolic
XX	disorder e.g. obesity, diabetes or atherosclerosis.
XX	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 85; 167bp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC	targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
CC	molecule encoding perilipin, and inhibits the expression of perilipin.
CC	Also described: (1) a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length that
CC	specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC	active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding perilipin; (2) a
CC	composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3) a
CC	method for inhibiting the expression of perilipin in cells or tissues by
CC	contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of
CC	perilipin is inhibited; (4) a method of treating an animal having a
CC	disease or condition associated with perilipin by administering to the
CC	animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
CC	expression of perilipin is inhibited; and (5) a method for screening an
CC	antisense compound by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding perilipin with one or more candidate antisense
CC	compounds comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is
CC	complementary to the preferred target region, and selecting for one or
CC	more candidate antisense compounds that inhibit the expression of a
CC	nucleic acid encoding perilipin. The antisense compounds have
CC	antidiabetic, anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic and cardiant activities,
CC	and can be used in perilipin inhibitors. The compounds, compositions and
CC	methods of the present invention are useful for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with perilipin, such as a metabolic disorder, e.g.
CC	diabetes, obesity or atherosclerosis. They are also useful in research
CC	and diagnostics for modulating the expression of perilipin. The present
CC	sequence represents a human perilipin chimeric phosphorothioate antisense
CC	oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e-02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	4958 CGTGTGTAGAGAGTCT 4976
DB	19 CCGTGTGTAGAGAGTCT 1
RESULT 634	
ADJ24169	
ID	ADJ24169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADJ24169;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide. SEQ ID 2567.
XX	
AN	Anti-lipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KW	Human; Endothelial Lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.

OS	Synthetic.	Location/Qualifiers
XX		1..20
FT	Key	/*tag= a
FT	modified_base	/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT		backbone and 2-'methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT		and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT		cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX		
XX	WO2004009541-A2.	
XX		
PD	29-JAN-2004.	
XX		
XX	18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.	
XX		
PR	19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.	
XX		
PA	(PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
XX		
PI	Bhat BG;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-132912/13.	
XX		
PT	New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase	
PT	expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low	
PT	high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.	
XX		
PS	Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2567; 1007bp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-	
CC	ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence	
CC	(ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises	
CC	with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides	
CC	are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells	
CC	or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as	
CC	dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular	
CC	disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are	
CC	used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
QY	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DB	3241 TCACCCCACTACATGGG 3259	
	2 TCACCCCACTACATGGG 20	
RESULT 635		
ADJ24778	ID	ADJ24778 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX		
AC	ADJ24778;	
XX		
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 3176.	
XX		
KW	Antihypertic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;	
KW	Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;	
KW	cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/*tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER

/note="This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX PN WO2004009541-A2.
XX PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX PF 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Bhat BG;
XX DR WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3176; 1007bp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
XX CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX CC dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3241 TCACCCCACTGATGG 3259
XX DB 1 TCACCCCACTGATGG 19
XX
XX RESULT 636
XX ADK73908
XX ID ADK73908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK73908;
XX XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1242.
XX XX
XX XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PS Roberds SL;

XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1242; 417bp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX CC 2'MOE wings and a decoy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5066 TTCTCTCTGATCTGTGG 5084
XX DB 1 TTCTCTCTGATCTGTGG 19
XX
XX RESULT 637
XX ADK73660
XX ID ADK73660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK73660;
XX XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #994.
XX XX
XX XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 994; 417bp; English.
XX XX

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5065 TTTTCTTCTATCTCTGTG 5083
|||||
2 TTTTCTTCTTCTCTGTG 20

RESULT 638
ADM79803
ID ADM79803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM79803;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify alpha 1 type 1 collagen SeqID 2.
XX
XX PCR; primer; ss; acute hepatitis; chronic hepatitis;
KM thioresoxin activity; hepatic fibrosis; apoptosis; viral hepatitis;
KM drug-induced hepatitis; hepatotropic; virucidal; alpha 1 type 1 collagen.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2004067542-A.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 02-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00226552.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00226552.
XX
PA (JPCJ-) JPC KK.
PA (YODO/) YODOI J.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-209335/20.
XX
PT Therapeutic agent for treating acute and chronic hepatitis and hepatic
PT fibrosis, contains polypeptides belonging to family having thioresoxin
PT activity.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 13bp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel therapeutic agent for treating acute
XX and chronic hepatitis. Specifically, it refers to proteins belonging to a
XX family that exhibit thioresoxin activity. The present invention describes
XX compositions that can reduce the apoptosis of a liver cell induced by
XX TNF, such that it is also useful for the treatment of hepatic fibrosis,
XX as well as viral and drug-induced hepatitis without any side effects. As
XX such, they exhibit hepatotropic and virucidal activities. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given in an exemplification of
XX the invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1901 CCTCAACACTCCTGCAA 1919
|||||
1 CCTCAACACACACTGCAA 19

RESULT 639
ADM13870
ID ADM13870 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13870;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:57.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PN 08-APR-2004.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PR (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PA Giese JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 57; 13bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (i) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

Query Match	Best Local Similarity	Score 15.8;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Matches 17;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0
Qy	2260 GGTGGGATCTTAATA	2278		
Db	1 GGTGGGATCTTAATA	19		
RESULT 640				
ADMI3871				
ID	ADMI3871 standard;	DNA;	20 BP.	
XX	ADMI3871;			
XX	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)		
DE	Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:58.			
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;			
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;			
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;			
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;			
KW	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;			
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;			
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;			
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;			
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.			
XX				
XX	Homio sapiens.			
OS	Synthetic.			
XX				
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers		
FT	modified_base	1..20		
FT		/*tag= b		
FT		/mod_base= OTHER		
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"		
FT	modified_base	1..5		
FT		/*tag= a		
FT		/mod_base= OTHER		
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"		
FT	modified_base	16..20		
FT		/*tag= c		
FT		/mod_base= OTHER		
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"		
XX				
PN	MO2004028458-A2.			
XX				
PD	08-APR-2004.			
XX				
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.			
XX				
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.			
XX				
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.			
XX				

PI	Gierse JK:
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PT	
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 58, 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
Cy	2260 GGTTGGGATCTTAACTA 2278 Db 2 GGTTGGGAATCTTAAATA 20
RESULT 641	
AD045191/c	
ID	AD045191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADO45191;
XX	
DT	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human oligonucleotide #557.
XX	
KM	Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5; CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP3; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a; tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease; lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenovirus; adenovine A receptor; asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis; acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004049022-A1.
XX	
PB	11-MAR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX	
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-USO13135.
XX	
PA	(NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI Nyece JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANBS, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 557; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANBS, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANBS, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3171 GACCCCATGAAGCAGTGGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCCAAGAAAGATGGG 2
RESULT 642
ADO48425/c
ID ADO48425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO48425;
AC
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX CDNA amplification method associated primer #68.
DE
XX
XX CDNA generation; non-replicable element; in vitro replication;
KM 1,3 propene diol moiety; primer; ss; beta-globin.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US2004091923-A1.
PN
XX

PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 06-OCT-2003; 2003US-00680341.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1993; 93US-00095442.
PR 02-APR-1997; 97US-00826532.
PR 11-JAN-1999; 99US-00228324.
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544773.
XX
XX (BIRA) BIO-RAD LAB INC.
XX
XX
XX Reyes AA, Wallace RB, Ugozzoli IA;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-374946/35.
XX
XX Generating CDNA molecules using a linked series of multi-cycle primer
PT extension reactions, useful for the in vitro replication of nucleic
PT acids, in particular for replicating a nucleic acid sequence of interest
PT in large quantities.
XX
XX
XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 72; 54bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes a process for generating a CDNA molecule from an
XX RNA molecule. The method comprises annealing a first primer containing a
XX non-replicable element, to an RNA molecule, generating a first strand
XX product, separating the first CDNA from its template to produce single
XX stranded molecules, annealing a second primer containing a non-replicable
XX element, to the first CDNA product, and generating a second CDNA product
XX that is a complement of the first CDNA. The first and second primers in
XX the process cited above is with or without a cleavable element. The
XX methods and compositions are useful for the in vitro replication of
XX nucleic acids, in particular for replicating a nucleic acid sequence of
XX interest, with large quantities of the desired sequence ultimately
XX resulting from the linkage of extension reactions where the sequence of
XX interest accumulates in a mathematically linear fashion. This sequence
XX represents a non-replicable 1,3 propene diol moiety containing human beta
XX -globin primer used in the CDNA amplification method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1355 GCTGCACGAGGCTCTGAG 1373
DB 20 GCTGCACGATGATCTGAG 2
RESULT 643
ADP10765
ID ADP10765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP10765;
AC
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Set 1 left PCR primer for marker probe #110.
DE
XX
XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV, AIDS; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004042346-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
XX

PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
PI Rosenberg S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-400724/37.
XX
XX Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
PT the genes.
XX
XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 774; 1762pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4208 AGGCGCTAGCTTCTGTCTG 4226
DB 2 AGGCGCTAGCTTCTGTCTG 20
RESULT 644
ADP31844
ID ADP31844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP31844;
AC
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligo seqid 143.
XX
XX cytosolic; antisense therapy; oestrogen-responsive finger protein;
KM oestrogen-responsive finger protein associated disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004110159-A1.
PN

XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
PF
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Double KW;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440347/41.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger
PT protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
PT hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 144; 65pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding estrogen-responsive finger protein. The
CC compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC estrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24235
CC bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of
CC estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of
CC inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
CC or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of estrogen-responsive
CC finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a
CC kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen
CC -responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
CC or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant
CC estrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as
CC hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
CC diagnosis, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
CC represents a human estrogen-responsive finger protein antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 38 GCGAAGACCACTTCTCT 56
DB 2 GCGAAGACCACTTCTCT 20
RESULT 645
ADP31769/c
ID ADP31769 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP31769;
AC
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligo seqid 68.
XX
XX cytosolic; antisense therapy; oestrogen-responsive finger protein;
KM oestrogen-responsive finger protein associated disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX US2004110159-A1.
PN

FT	modified_base	1..5
FT	/*tag=	a
FT	/mod_base=	OTHER
FT	/note=	"OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	15..20
FT	/*tag=	c
FT	/mod_base=	OTHER
FT	/note=	"OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FN	US2004110159-A1.	
PD	10-JUN-2004.	
PF	10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.	
PR	10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
P1	Dobie KW;	
DR	WPI; 2004-440347/41.	
PT	New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating hyperproliferative disorders.	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 69; 65pp; English.	
CC	The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding estrogen-responsive finger protein. The compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding estrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24295 bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of estrogen-responsive finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen-responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant oestrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a human estrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligonucleotide.	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;	
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
DQ	38 GCAGAGAACCACCTTCTCT 56	
DB	19 GCAGAGAACCACCTTCTGT 1	
RESULT 646		
AAQ25155/C		
AAQ25155 standard; DNA; 21 BP.		
AAQ25155;		
25-MAR-2003 (revised)		
18-NOV-1992 (first entry)		
Alpha-GalNAc antisense primer.		
Alpha-Galactosidase B; alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminidase; enzyme; Schindler disease; infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy; ss.		

```

XX XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN MO9207936-A1.
XX PD 14-MAY-1992.
XX PF 23-OCT-1991; 91WO-US007872.
XX PR 24-OCT-1990; 90US-00602608.
XX PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX PI Desnick RJ, Bishop DF, Ioannou YA, Wang AM;
XX DR WPI; 1992-183672/22.
XX PT Cloning and expression of alpha-n-acetyl-galactose aminidase - used in
XX enzyme replacement therapy for Schindler disease.
XX PS Example 6.1.2; Page 31-32; 71pp; English.
CC CC Example 6 describes the prodn. of active human recombinant alpha-
CC Galactosidase B (alpha-GalnAc). The four PCR primer sequences for the
CC construction of the alpha-Gal A and a-GalnAc hybrid cDNA were alpha-Gal
CC sense (AAQ25152), alpha-Gal A antisense (AAQ25153), alpha-GalnAc sense
CC (AAQ25154) and alpha-GalnAc (AAQ25155). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PW field.)
XX SO Sequence 21 BP, 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4831 AGTGGAGATCTGCGCTC 4849
    ||| ||||| ||||| |||
DB 21 AGTAGAGAGATCTGACCTC 3

RESULT 647
AAQ36825/c
ID AAQ36825 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAQ36825;
XX AC
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 22-JUN-1993 (first entry)
DE Oligomer SM 91 used in construction of SSP polypeptides.
XX DE
XX KW Heptad; plants; custom tailored storage proteins; in vivo; expression;
XX BS.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN MO9303160-A1.
XX PD 18-FEB-1993.
XX PF 07-AUG-1992; 92WO-US006412.
XX PR 09-AUG-1991; 91US-00743006.
XX PA (DUPO ) DU PONT DE MEMOURS & CO E I.
XX PI Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;
XX DR WPI; 1993-076517/09.
XX PT Synthetic polypeptide(s) contg. specified heptad units - expressed in
PT vivo in plants to serve as custom-tailored storage proteins with
specified aminoacid content.
```

XX Disclousre; Page 112; 176pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The sequence represents the DNA sequence encoding a synthetic heptad
 CC polypeptide. The synthetic polypeptide can be expressed in vivo in plants
 CC to serve as a synthetic seed storage protein which can be custom-tailored
 CC for specific end-user requirements. The DNA encoding the heptad may be
 CC used to transform plants to increase the content of partic. amino acids
 CC such as lysine or methionine in seeds or leaves. See also AAQ36810-28,
 CC AAQ37265-301. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2802 GAAGGAAATGTAAGAG 2820
 Db 21 GGAGGAAAGATGAAGAG 3
 RESULT 648
 AAQ87323/C
 ID AAQ87323 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ87323;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 09-NOV-1995 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide probe 2 (set 1) for detecting Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX probe; detection; sensitive; Chlamydia trachomatis; diagnosis;
 KM major outer membrane protein; MOMP; infection; LCR;
 KM ligase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9506756-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-MAR-1995.
 XX
 PF 18-AUG-1994; 94WO-US013895.
 XX
 PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-00116389.
 XX
 PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX
 PI Burczak JD, Carrino JJ, Salituro JA, Pabich EK, Klonowski PA,
 PI Manlove MT, Marshall RL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-115468/15.
 XX
 CC Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis DNA - using oligo:nucleotide probes
 CC based on the major outer membrane protein gene or the cryptic plasmid of
 CC C. trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 25; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC A compen. for detecting target DNA from Chlamydia trachomatis is claimed,
 CC and which comprises a set of 4 oligonucleotide probes (5 sets in all).
 CC Pref. the detection is carried out using the ligase chain reaction (LCR)
 CC and one of the probes pref. bears a reporter group, eg. biotin or
 CC fluorescein. Set 1 (AAQ87323-25) were chosen to detect a target sequence
 CC corresponding to nucleotides 435-482 of the MOMP (major outer membrane
 CC protein) gene. The probes are used for diagnosis of C. trachomatis
 CC infection and provide sensitive detection of C. trachomatis serovars
 CC while not cross reacting with other related organisms. (Updated on 25-MAR
 CC -2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5084 GCTTCAGCTCGCTTCCT 5102
 Db 21 GCTTTCAGCTTCCTTCCT 3
 RESULT 649
 AAQ94989/C
 ID AAQ94989 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ94989;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 DT XX
 DE SSP10 Oligonucleotide SM 91.
 XX
 XX Lysine; synthetic storage protein; SSP; vector; psk6;
 KM dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; corn; maize; Zea mays; soybean;
 KM Glycine max; transgenic plant; essential amino acid; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..21
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "SM 91"
 XX
 PN WO9515392-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-1995.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1994; 94WO-US013190.
 XX
 PR 30-NOV-1993; 93US-00160117.
 PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261661.
 XX
 PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
 XX
 PI Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;
 PI XX
 DR WPI; 1995-215272/28.
 XX
 CC New chimeric gene providing increased lysine content in plant seeds -
 CC contains di:hydro:di:picolinic acid synthase gene coupled to chloroplast
 CC transport sequence and seed specific promoter, also new plants of
 CC improved nutritional value.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 78; 180pp; English.
 XX
 CC Oligonucleotide SM90 (AAQ94989) and complementary sequence SM91
 CC (AAQ94989) code for heptad peptide SSP10 (AAR78247). They were annealed
 CC and used in the construction a DNA fragment (see also AAQ94986) that was
 CC inserted into vector pS46 (see also AAR78236). The DNA fragment codes for
 CC a synthetic storage protein (SSP) contg. multiple lysine-rich heptad
 CC repeats (see AAR78253). This can be expressed in the seeds of transformed
 CC plants, e.g. soybean and corn, to increase lysine content
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2802 GAAGGAAATGTAAGAG 2820
 Db 21 GGAGGAAAGATGAAGAG 3
 RESULT 650
 AAG78183


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ID ADG78183 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG78183;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 1027.
XX
KM genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
KM copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
KM DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.
XX
PN WO9731011-A1.
XX
PD 28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1997; 97MO-US002396.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
XX
PA (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasian-Gurkan V;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-435082/40.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
PT carriers.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 20; 40pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 19

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RESULT 651
AAV85713/c
ID AAV85713 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV85713;
XX
DT 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE LRP5 exon primer E1XR 1f.
XX
KM LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
KM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KM glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KM hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
XX

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KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9846743-A1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 15-APR-1998; 98MO-GB001102.
XX
PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX
PA (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Todd JA, Hess JW, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H;
PI Hay P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;
PI Phillips MS, Twells RCJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
PT New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 104; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85587 to
CC AAV85822 represent exon primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic
CC acid molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GACTCCAAAAGAGAGAG 1656
Db 20 GACTCCAAAAGAGAGAG 2

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RESULT 652
AAV46229
ID AAV46229 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV46229;
XX
DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HLA-A primer #137.
XX
KM Histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA-A class I; human; class typing;
KM donor; host; tissue transplantation; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9826091-A2.
XX

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PD 18-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000955.
 XX
 PR 12-DEC-1996; 96US-00766189.
 XX
 PA (VIST-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 XX
 PI Blasczyk RH, Leushner J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-348544/30.
 PT HLA Class I typing - by primer-based amplification of target DNA using
 PT group-specific untranslated region primer pair.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 131; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV46054 and AAV46200-V46264 are primers used in isolating human
 CC histocompatibility locus antigen (HLA-A) Class I alleles which are used
 CC in a novel method of HLA Class I typing. The method involves combining a
 CC group-specific untranslated region primer pair with a target DNA to allow
 CC primer-based amplification of the DNA, and determining whether a nucleic
 CC acid product is produced by the amplification. The ability of the primer
 CC pair to produce a product is associated with a particular HLA group type.
 CC The methods can be used for typing the 3 classical HLA Class I genes
 CC (comprising the loci HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C) in e.g. donors and hosts
 CC for tissue transplantation. The initial group specific amplification
 CC allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of patient samples.
 CC The subsequent sequencing can provide for high-resolution typing
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 726 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 744
 DB 1 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 19
 RESULT 653
 ID AAX38054 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAX38054;
 XX
 DT 04-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HLA-A specific exon region primer SEQ ID NO:210.
 XX
 KM Human; histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA; determination; allele;
 KM HLA-B typing; PCR; HLA class I; cis/trans linkage resolution; ss..
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9907883-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 11-AUG-1998; 98WO-CA000768.
 XX
 PR 11-AUG-1997; 97US-00909290.
 XX
 PA (VIST-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 PA (BLAS/) BLASCZYK R H.
 XX
 PI Blasczyk RH, Leushner J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-167446/14.
 XX
 PT Determination of HLA class I group type of a subject - using group

PT specific untranslated region primer pair.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 21; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method using novel primers involving
 CC the PCR-based determination of histocompatibility locus antigen B (HLA-B)
 CC Class I group type. Determining the HLA-B Class I group type of a subject
 CC comprises: (i) combining a group-specific untranslated region primer pair
 CC with a target DNA sample from the subject under conditions such that
 CC primer-based amplification of the target DNA may occur; and (ii)
 CC determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced by the
 CC amplification; where the ability of the primer pair to produce a nucleic
 CC acid product is associated with a particular HLA group type. The method
 CC can be used for HLA-B typing. In the method, the initial group specific
 CC amplification allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of
 CC patient samples. It permits the resolution of cis/trans linkages of
 CC heterozygote sequencing results which cannot be achieved with other
 CC protocols. AAX37845 to AAX38286 represent DNA sequence used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 726 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 744
 DB 1 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 19
 RESULT 654
 ID AAA62091/c
 AC AAA62091;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Plasmid pYMT PCR primer 1150 (AS).
 XX
 KM Polyoma middle-T antigen; blood brain barrier; BMBC; PCR primer;
 KM immortalised brain microvessel endothelial cell; pYMT; ss.
 XX
 OS Polyomavirus sp.
 OS
 PN WO2000031240-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020808.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00200063.
 XX
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 PA Yazdanian M, Bormann BJ;
 XX
 PI
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400056/34.
 XX
 PT Brain microvessel endothelial cells for studying the blood brain barrier
 PT comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding middle-T antigen gene from a
 PT papovirus, where the cell forms monolayers impermeable to low molecular
 PT weight molecules.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 10; 34pp; English.
 XX
 CC The blood brain barrier is composed of brain microvessel endothelial
 CC cells (BMBCs) and acts as a regulatory interface for the permeability of
 CC drugs and solutes between the blood and central nervous system. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer for plasmid pYMT. Plasmid pYMT carries
 CC the coding sequence of middle-T antigen from Polyoma virus and can be
 CC used to transform BMBCs. Immortalised BMBCs are capable of forming

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CC monolayers which are substantially impermeable to low molecular weight
CC molecules e.g. drugs. The immortalised BMECs may be used as in vitro
CC models for studying the blood brain barrier. The present sequence was
CC used to detect the presence of pYMT in cells which were transfected
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 962 AGCGAGCCGAGACGACCGG 980
DB 19 AGCGAGCCGAGACGAGCTGG 1
RESULT 655
AAZ48997/C
ID AAZ48997 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48997;
XX
DT 29-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe for C. trachomatis MOMP gene fragment #3.
XX
KM Probe; MOMP; major outer membrane protein; cervical C. trachomatis;
KM infection; diagnosis; Chlamydia trachomatis; ss.
XX
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN US6010857-A.
XX
PD 04-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 15-APR-1998; 98US-00060663.
XX
PR 09-MAY-1995; 95US-00438218.
XX
PA (ABBOTT ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Lee HH;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-096671/08.
XX
PT Detection of cervical Chlamydia trachomatis in urine samples.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 19-20; 16pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a probe for the major outer membrane protein
CC (MOMP) gene of Chlamydia trachomatis. The invention relates to a method
CC for detecting cervical C. trachomatis, and comprises contacting a female
CC urine sample with nucleic acid amplification reagents under hybridisation
CC and amplification conditions to produce at least one copy of a C.
CC trachomatis target sequence and then detecting the target sequence. The
CC method is used for diagnosing C. trachomatis infections of cervical
CC origin. Using this method, cervical swabbing is not required
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5084 GCTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 5102
DB 21 GCTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 3
RESULT 656
AAF96129
ID AAF96129 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
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```
AC AAF96129;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #890.
XX
KM Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; dr.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation /tag= a
FT /replace(11,7)
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PD WO200118250-A2.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Example; Page 110; 242pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 CCAGTGGGCTCCAGAGA 1045
DB 3 CAAGTGACTTCCAGAGA 21
RESULT 657
AAH40209/C
ID AAH40209 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH40209;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
```

DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 3005.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 XX SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO200129262-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
 PF
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 PR
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 PA
 XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 DR
 XX
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; Page 65; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPs) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNP primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4290 ACCGAGCGGCAACAACA 4308
 DB 19 ACCGAGCGGCAACAACA 1

RESULT 658
 AAD18162
 ID AAD18162 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD18162;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) gene amplifying PCR primer #3.
 DE
 XX Transgene; vector particle; feline endogenous retrovirus; RD114;
 KM Envelope protein; gene therapy; transduction; immunodeficient; muscular;
 KM haematopoietic disease; neural disease; muscular disease; liver disease;
 KM joint-related disease; osteoarthritis; cartilage damage; disc damage;
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; PCR primer;
 KM enhanced green fluorescent protein; EGFP; ss.
 XX
 OS
 XX Unidentified.
 PN
 XX MO200166150-A2.
 PD
 XX 13-SEP-2001.
 PF
 XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US007212.
 PR
 XX 07-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187534P.
 PA
 XX (SJD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
 PI
 XX Kelly PF, Vantin EF;
 DR
 XX WPI; 2001-589916/66.
 PT
 XX Highly efficient gene transfer into stem cells, particularly human
 PT hemotopoietic stem cells, comprises contacting cells with viral particles
 PT pseudotyped with feline endogenous retrovirus envelope protein.
 PS
 XX Example 1; Page 34; 52pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a highly efficient method for
 CC transducing stem cells with a vector particle containing a gene of
 CC interest, comprising contacting target stem cells with vector particles
 CC pseudotyped with feline endogenous retrovirus (RD114) envelope protein
 CC and contacting a gene of interest, where the vector particles are free of
 CC factors that induce stem cell differentiation. The method is useful for
 CC transducing target stem cells especially haematopoietic stem cells such
 CC as cord blood, mobilised peripheral blood, bone marrow cells, liver or
 CC preferably CD34⁺ or CD34⁺CD38⁻ cells. The transduced stem cells are
 CC useful for introducing a gene of interest into a human or immunodeficient
 CC animal, where the stem cells are human stem cells, for treating a disease
 CC or disorder, such as haematopoietic disease, neural disease, muscular
 CC disease, liver disease or joint-related disease such as osteoarthritis,
 CC cartilage damage, disc damage and any other disease. The gene transfer
 CC method is useful for somatic cell gene therapy, for studying the
 CC differentiation of various cell lineages and for creating animal models
 CC of various human stem cell conditions. Non-human animal is useful for
 CC studying the fate of marker-gene containing transduced stem cells, the
 CC effect of various pharmacological agents on the human cells, or to
 CC evaluate the effect of transgene production by the retroviral vectors on
 CC the animal physiology. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) gene
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3167 CCACGACCCCATGAGCAG 3185
 DB 2 CCCGACCATGAGCAG 20

RESULT 659
 ABS54495/C
 ID ABS54495 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS54495;
 XX
 DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX PCR primer, #11, used to detect expression of S-antigen.
 DE Rat; 89; PCR; primer; neuron; retina; ophthalmic disease;
 XX aging macular degeneration; retinal pigment degeneration; glaucoma;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; neuroprotective; visual cell; S-antigen.
 XX Rattus sp.
 OS JP2002112764-A.
 PN 16-APR-2002.
 PD 05-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00305728.
 XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00305728.
 PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00305728.
 XX (TOHO-) TOHOKU TECHNOARCH KK.
 PA WPI; 2002-715480/78.
 DR New neuron strain for screening of ophthalmic diseases such as aging
 PT macular degeneration, retinal pigment degeneration, glaucoma and diabetic
 PT retinopathy derived from retina.
 XX Example 1; Page 10; 15pp; Japanese.
 PS The invention discloses a neuron strain derived from retina which can be
 CC maintained in a subculture. The retinal neuron cell line can be used to
 CC measure the biological activity with respect to the neuron of the retina
 CC in a sample, by comparing the cell derived from retina with a control
 CC cell line. The cell line can be used for the screening of ophthalmic
 CC diseases such as aging macular degeneration, retinal pigment
 CC degeneration, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy and for the development
 CC of useful drugs which have a neuroprotection effect, with respect to
 CC disease of retina. The sequence presented is the PCR primer, #11, which
 CC was used to detect expression of the S-antigen marker to prove the
 CC establishment of the visual cell
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3218 TGGCTCCAGCATCTGAA 3236
 DB 19 TGGCTGCACATCTGAA 1
 RESULT 660
 ABZ08779/c
 ID ABZ08779 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ08779;
 XX
 DT 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CMV PCR primer SEQ ID NO 8771.
 XX
 XX CMV; leukocyte; gene expression profiling; allograft rejection;
 KW atherosclerosis; congestive heart failure; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; cytomegalovirus; infection; PCR;
 KW primer; 88.
 XX Human cytomegalovirus.
 OS
 PN WO200257414-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047856.
 XX

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241994P.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296764P.
 XX
 XX (BIOC-) BIOCARDIA INC.
 XX
 XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Matcuk G, Altman P, Prentice J, Phillips J;
 PI Ly N, Woodward R, Queternous T, Johnson F;
 DR WPI; 2002-636525/68.
 XX
 XX New system for leukocyte expression profiling, diagnosing a disease, or
 PT monitoring (the rate of) progression of a disease, e.g. atherosclerosis
 PT or congestive heart failure, comprises diagnostic oligonucleotides.
 XX
 PS Example 18; Page 141; 0pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a system for detecting gene expression, which
 CC comprises one or two isolated DNA molecules that detect expression of a
 CC gene, where the gene corresponds to any of 8143 oligonucleotides
 CC (ABZ00010-ABZ08152) each having 50 base pairs (bp). The system is useful
 CC for leukocyte expression profiling. It is particularly useful for
 CC diagnosing a disease, monitoring (rate of) progression of a disease,
 CC predicting therapeutic outcome, determining prognosis for a patient,
 CC predicting disease complications in an individual or monitoring response
 CC to treatment in an individual. The diseases include cardiac allograft
 CC rejection, kidney allograft rejection, liver allograft rejection,
 CC atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, systemic lupus erythematosus,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis or cytomegalovirus infection. The
 CC present sequence is that of a CMV PCR primer used in the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 84 TTCTTGAGAGTGGCCACA 102
 DB 20 TTTCAGAGGCGGCCACA 2
 RESULT 661
 ADA15942/c
 ID ADA15942 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA15942;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic storage protein oligonucleotide SM91.
 XX
 XX ss; lysC; transgenic; lysine accumulation;
 KW dihydriodipicolinic acid synthase; DHPS; lysine inhibition;
 KW lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; chloroplast transit sequence; CTS;
 KW aspartokinase III; AKIII; synthetic seed storage protein; SSP.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US6459019-B1.
 XX
 PD 01-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.
 XX
 XX 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.
 PR 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.
 XX
 XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
 PA Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;
 PI WPI; 2003-028272/02.
 DR

PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
 XX
 PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
 PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
 PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
 PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
 XX
 PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
 DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
 XX
 PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
 PT to be analysed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
 PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 54; 210pp; English.
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
 CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
 CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
 CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
 CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
 CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
 CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
 CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
 CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
 CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
 CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
 CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
 CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 4577 GTGTGTGTTCGAGGGGTG 4595
 20 GTGTGAGTTCGTCGGGTG 2
 Db
 RESULT 664
 ADP11856
 ID ADP11856 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP11856;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Set 2 left PCR primer for marker probe #208.
 XX
 KM transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO2004042346-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00255899.
 XX
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 PA
 PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;

XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 1865; 1762pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
 CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 4997 CGTGTCTCCAGCTGCT 5015
 2 CGTGTCTCCAGCTGCT 20
 Db
 RESULT 665
 ADQ80800
 ID ADQ80800 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ80800;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Porcine INS intron 1, exon 2, intron 2 DNA sequence polymorphism oligo.
 XX
 KM Anorectic; Antidiabetic; Muscular; Gene Therapy; CpG island;
 KM IGF2 gene intron 3; muscle mass; fat deposition; test number; obesity;
 KM muscle deficiency; diabetes; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 XX
 OS Sus scrofa.
 OS
 PN EP1437418-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-JAN-2003; 2003EP-00075091.
 XX
 PR 10-JAN-2003; 2003EP-00075091.
 XX
 PA (UYLI-) UNIV LIEGE.
 PA (MELI-) MELICA HB.
 PA (GENT-) GENTEC BV.
 XX
 PI Andersson L, Andersson G, Georges M, Buys N;
 PI WPI; 2004-501307/48.
 XX

XX CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 846 CTTGAGGAGGACACGAGAA 864
 Db 22 CTTGAGGAGGACCTCAGAA 4

RESULT 668
 ADH49003/C
 ID ADH49003 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC ADH49003;
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE NOV12 PCR primer, SEQ ID 287.
 XX KM Human; NOVX; atherosclerosis; hypertension; obesity; cancer; cytostatic;
 XX KM hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; gene therapy; NOV12; PCR;
 XX KM primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200268652-A2.
 XX PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005910.
 XX PR 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271646P.
 XX PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271840P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272404P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272405P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272410P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272414P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272787P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272922P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273048P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273300P.
 XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276401P.
 XX PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277324P.
 XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280039P.
 XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280234P.

PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280818P.
 PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283443P.
 PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285754P.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286096P.
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288353P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291703P.
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294834P.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296959P.
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299845P.
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303242P.
 PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311981P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312858P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313280P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315614P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322818P.
 PR 25-FEB-2002; 2002US-00322818.
 XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX PI Alsobrook UP, Anderson DW, Ballinger RA, Boldog FL, Burgess CE;
 PI Casman SO, Ellerman KE, Gangoli BA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
 PI Gorman L, Guo X, Gusev VY, Kikuda R, Li L, Liu X, Malyankar UM;
 PI Miller CE, Millet I, Padigaru M, Patrajan M, Pena CE, Peyman JA;
 PI Rastelli L, Shenoy SG, Shinkens RA, Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ;
 PI Taupier RJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM, Zerhusen BD;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-698672/75.
 XX PT New NOVX polypeptides or polynucleotides, useful for preventing or
 XX PT treating disorders or syndromes e.g., atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 XX PT obesity or cancer.
 XX PS Example 2; Page 618; 923pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to novel human NOVX proteins, where X is
 XX CC any number from 1 to 91 and their coding sequences (see ADH48717-
 XX CC ADH48930). The proteins and coding sequences are useful for preventing or
 XX CC treating disorders or syndromes e.g. atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 XX CC obesity or cancer. The present sequence was used in an example from the
 XX CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2080 TGGGGGTGTCGTCATGTT 2098
 Db 20 TGTGGGTGTCGTTATGTT 2

RESULT 669
 ADP81297
 ID ADP81297 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC ADP81297;
 XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Human ovarian specific gene, Ovr107v1, probe.
 XX KM normal; neoplastic; ovarian; ovarian specific nucleic acid; OSNA;
 XX KM metastatic; cancer; vaccine; cytostatic; human; probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2004053079-A2.
 XX PD 24-JUN-2004.
 XX PF 08-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US038855.
 XX

PR 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431301P.
 PR 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431321P.
 PR 30-JUN-2003; 2003US-0484584P.
 PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518607P.
 XX
 PA (DIAD-) DIADEXUS INC.
 PI MacIna RA, Turner LR, Sun Y, Liu S, Chen H;
 XX WPI; 2004-468850/44.
 DR
 XX
 PT New ovarian specific nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides useful for
 PT diagnosing, preventing or treating ovarian cancer, for producing
 PT transgenic animals or cells, or for research purposes.
 XX
 XX Example 2b; SEQ ID NO 331; 754bp; English.
 CC The invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid molecules and
 CC polypeptides present in normal and neoplastic ovarian cells. These
 CC comprise a nucleic acid sequence encoding any of the 167 amino acid
 CC sequences (e.g. 438, 237 or 233 amino acids) fully defined in the
 CC specification (SEQ. ID NOS: ADP81095 to ADP81261) and comprises any of
 CC the 128 nucleotide sequences (e.g. 4798, 1494 or 1691 bp) fully defined
 CC in the specification (SEQ. ID NOS: ADP80957 to ADP81094). The invention
 CC further comprises: a method for determining the presence of a ovarian
 CC specific nucleic acid (OSNA) in a sample; a vector comprising the above
 CC nucleic acid molecule; a host cell comprising the vector; a method for
 CC producing a polypeptide encoded by the above nucleic acid molecule; a
 CC polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule cited above; an antibody
 CC or its fragment that specifically binds to the above polypeptide; a
 CC method for determining the presence of an ovarian specific protein in a
 CC sample; a method for diagnosing or monitoring the presence and metastases
 CC of ovarian cancer in a patient; a kit for detecting a risk of cancer or
 CC presence of cancer in a patient; the kit comprising a means for
 CC determining the presence of the above nucleic acid molecule or
 CC polypeptide; a method of treating a patient with ovarian cancer; and a
 CC vaccine comprising the above polypeptide or nucleic acid encoding the
 CC polypeptide. The isolated nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides have
 CC cytostatic activity. The isolated polypeptides may be used to create a
 CC vaccine. The isolated nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides can be used
 CC for diagnosing or monitoring the presence and metastases of ovarian
 CC cancer and treating ovarian cancer. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a probe used in the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
 QY 4461 ATGATGTGCCAAGTCTGT 4479
 Db 4 ATGATGTGCCAAGTCTGT 22
 RESULT 670
 ADP97957
 ID ADP97957 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP97957;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE C. albicans specific gene, orf6.957, identification primer A.
 XX
 XX C. albicans specific gene, orf6.957, identification primer A.
 XX Diploid fungal cell; allele; gene disruption cassette;
 KW promoter replacement fragment; antifungal; fungicide; gene therapy;
 KM infection; Candida albicans; identification; primer; ss.
 OS Candida albicans.
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2004056965-A2.

XX
 PD 08-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US040618.
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0434832P.
 PR
 XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA CANADA LTD.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H;
 DR WPI; 2004-500296/47.
 XX
 PT Constructing a strain of diploid fungal cells in which both alleles of a
 PT gene are modified comprises modifying the alleles of a gene in the fungal
 PT cells by recombination using a gene disruption cassette and a promoter
 PT replacement fragment.
 XX
 XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4062; 163bp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for constructing a strain of
 CC diploid fungal cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The
 CC method comprises modifying the alleles of a gene in diploid fungal cells
 CC by recombination using a gene disruption cassette and a promoter
 CC replacement fragment. The invention further comprises: assembling a
 CC collection of diploid fungal cells each of which comprises modified
 CC alleles of a different gene; a strain of diploid fungal cells comprising
 CC modified alleles of a gene, where the first allele of the gene is
 CC inactivated by a gene disruption cassette comprising a nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding an expressible selectable marker; and the expression of
 CC the second allele of the gene is regulated by a heterologous promoter
 CC that is operably linked to the coding region of the second allele of the
 CC gene, and where the gene encodes the polypeptide mentioned above; a
 CC collection of diploid fungal strains comprising the diploid strains cited
 CC above, where substantially all the different genes that encode the above
 CC amino acid sequences are modified and are present in different diploid
 CC strains in the collection; a nucleic acid molecule microarray comprising
 CC nucleic acid molecules, where each nucleic acid molecule comprises a
 CC nucleotide sequence that is hybridizable to a target nucleotide sequence
 CC comprising any of the 310 nucleotide sequences listed in the
 CC specification (ADP98516-ADP98825); identifying a gene that is essential
 CC to the survival or growth of a fungus, that contributes to the virulence
 CC and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, or that contributes to the resistance
 CC of a diploid fungus to an antifungal agent; identifying an antifungal
 CC agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus, or a therapeutic
 CC agent for treatment of a mammalian disease; correlating changes in the
 CC levels of proteins or gene transcripts with the inhibition of growth or
 CC proliferation of a diploid fungal cell; a purified or isolated nucleic
 CC acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a gene product
 CC required for proliferation of Candida albicans, where the gene product
 CC consists of any of the above-mentioned amino acid sequences; a vector
 CC comprising a promoter operably linked to the nucleic acid molecule cited
 CC above; a host cell containing the vector; a purified or isolated
 CC polypeptide comprising any of the 61 amino acid sequences given in the
 CC specification (ADP96718-ADP96778); a fusion protein comprising a fragment
 CC of a first polypeptide fused to a second polypeptide, the fragment
 CC consisting of at least 6 consecutive residues of any of ADP98826-ADP99135
 CC; producing a polypeptide; identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product encoded by a nucleic acid comprising any of
 CC ADP98516-ADP98825; eliciting an immune response in an animal; a strain of
 CC Candida albicans, where a first allele of a gene comprising any of
 CC ADP98516-ADP98825 is inactive and a second allele of the gene is under
 CC the control of a heterologous promoter; identifying a compound or binding
 CC partner that binds to the polypeptide comprising any of ADP98826-
 CC ADP99135, or its fragment, identifying a compound having the ability to
 CC inhibit growth or proliferation of Candida albicans; inhibiting growth or
 CC proliferation of Candida albicans cells; manufacturing an antimycotic
 CC compound; treating an infection of a subject by Candida albicans;
 CC preventing or containing contamination of an object by Candida albicans,
 CC or for preventing or inhibiting formation of a surface of a biofilm
 CC comprising Candida albicans; a pharmaceutical composition comprising a
 CC therapeutic amount of an agent which reduces the activity or level of a

CC	gene product encoded by a nucleic acid comprising any of ADP98516-
CC	ADP98825 in a pharmaceutical carrier; an antibody preparation which binds
CC	the polypeptide; method for evaluating a compound against a target gene
CC	product encoded by any of ADP98516-ADP98825; identifying an antimycotic
CC	compound; a computer or a computer readable medium that comprises at
CC	least one of the nucleotide sequences mentioned in the specification or
CC	at least one amino acid sequence selected from ADP98826-ADP99135; a
CC	method assisted by a computer for identifying a putatively essential gene
CC	of a fungus; and a protein array comprising proteins, where at least one
CC	sequence selected from ADP98516-ADP98825. The novel methods and
CC	compositions have fungicide activity. The compositions may be used in
CC	gene therapy. The composition and methods are useful for drug screening
CC	purposes or for diagnosing, preventing or treating infections associated
CC	with Candida albicans. These may also be used for constructing strains
CC	useful for identification and validation of gene products as effective
CC	targets for therapeutic intervention, for identifying and validating gene
CC	products as effective targets for therapeutic intervention, and for
CC	collecting identified essential genes. This polynucleotide sequence
CC	represents an identification primer used in the exemplification of the
CC	invention. NOTE: This sequence was downloaded from an electronic sequence
CC	listing provided on the WIDO website.
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	3550 CCGAGATGTTGAGAACCC 3568
DB	2 CGAAGATGTTCGAGAACC 20
RESULT 671	
ID	AAZ25529 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AC	AAZ25529;
XX	
DT	21-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Rat galanin receptor PCR primer pGALJ4-8R.
XX	
KW	Physiologically active peptide; receptor binding; galanin receptor;
KW	GALR1; GALR2; GALR3; chymotrypsin; ligand; preprogalanin; galanin;
KW	drug development; memory function; appetite improver; womb; kidney;
XX	function regulator; prostate; testis; skeletal muscle; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Rattus sp.
PX	
PN	WO9948920-A1.
XX	
PD	30-SEP-1999.
XX	
PF	24-MAR-1999; 99WO-JP001482.
XX	
PR	25-MAR-1998; 98JP-00078139.
PR	21-SEP-1998; 98JP-00266972.
PA	(TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX	
PI	Ohtaki T, Matsui H, Ishibashi Y, Ogi K, Kitada C;
XX	WPI; 1999-572170/48.
PT	
PT	Peptides binding to galanin receptor proteins, used to, e.g. improve
XX	kidney functioning.
XX	
XS	Example 5; Page 76; 153pp; Japanese.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes peptides (I) binding to galanin receptor

CC proteins (I) contain the sequence APARRGRG or one substantially
CC identical to it, and their precursors, salts, amides and esters, which
CC bind especially to rat galanin receptor proteins. Products from the
CC present invention are used in assays of galanin/galanin receptor binding
CC and the development of drugs acting on galanin binding, such as memory
CC function improvers, appetite improvers, and function regulators for the
CC womb, kidney, prostate, testis or skeletal muscle. AAIV45129 to AAIV45154
CC and AAZ25518 to AAZ25552 represent sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query March 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

OY 2953 ATGGCAGAGCGTCGATTCGCCCTT 2975
|||::|||::|||::|||
1 ATDCCBAGGCGCDGTTCGCCCTT 23

Db

RESULT 672
AAF89842/c
ID AAF89842 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AAF89842;
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DE 5' RACE primer for cDNA encoding nuclear erythroid factor E4 (NF-E4).
XX
XX Nuclear factor-erythroid 4; NF-E4; transcription factor; CP2;
KW foetal globlin; gamma-promoter; hemoglobinopathy; beta-thalassemia;
XX sickle cell disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200134625-A1.
PD 17-MAY-2001.
PP 13-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030988.
PR 12-NOV-1999; 99US-0165004P.
PA (SJUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
PI Jane SM, Cunningham JM, Zhou W, Clouston DR,
DR WPJ; 2001-335905/35.
XX
XX Isolated human nuclear factor erythroid4 polypeptide and nucleic acids
PT encoding them useful to modulate globlin expression and for treating
PT hemoglobinopathies such as beta thalassemia and sickle cell disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 57; 96pp; English.

PCR primers AAF89841-44 were used to amplify a cDNA fragment encoding a
CC nuclear factor-erythroid 4 (NF-E4) polypeptide. The polypeptide is a
CC developmental stage-specific and tissue-restricted protein that, when
CC associated with the ubiquitous transcription factor CP2, induces foetal
CC globin gene expression from the stage selector element of the proximal
CC gamma-promoter. NF-E4 polynucleotides are useful for inducing or
CC increasing expression of fetal or embryonic globin, or both, in a cell
CC expressing defective adult globin. NF-E4 polynucleotides and polypeptides
CC are useful for treating hemoglobinopathy such as beta-thalassemia or
CC sickle cell disease in a mammal

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3362 CCGCTGGGCGCCCTGCAGG 3380
 |||||
 DB 22 CCGACTGGGGCCCTGCAGG 4

RESULT 673
 AAF44080
 ID AAF44080 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAF44080;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Nested PCR primer pGAL34-8R.

XX Physiologically active protein; galanin receptor; GALR; FGF;
 KM fibroblast growth factor; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2000270871-A.

XX 03-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99JP-00080303.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99JP-00080303.

XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX WPI; 2001-019315/03.

PT Preparation of a new physiologically active peptide having a cleaved
 PT cysteine residue as N-terminal.

PS Disclosure; Page 24; 44pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a method for the preparation of a
 CC physiologically active peptide having a cleaved cysteine residue at the
 CC end N-terminal, and has any of the amino acid sequences given in AAB65131
 CC - AAB65136. The invention includes sequences AAB65137 - AAB65153 which
 CC represent proteins related to the main proteins of the invention,
 CC including galanin receptors, and basic fibroblast growth factor. DNA
 CC sequences AAF44065 - AAF44071 and PCR primers AAF44072 - AAF44086 are
 CC used in the isolation and characterisation of DNA encoding the proteins
 CC of the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2953 ATGGCGAGGCGCTGATGCGCCTT 2975
 ||:|||||:|||||
 DB 1 ATDCBAGGCGCDGTTTGCCCTT 23

RESULT 674

ABL99402
 ID ABL99402 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ABL99402;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Left PCR primer used to target Apolipoprote in CIII canine gene.

XX Canine gene array; toxicological response; ss.

XX Canis sp.

PN WO200208453-A2.

XX 31-JAN-2002.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023311.

XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220057P.

XX (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY.

XX Farr SB, Pickett CG, Neft RE, Dunn RT;

XX WPI; 2002-217063/27.

XX Identifying toxicologically relevant canine gene to determine
 PT toxicological responses of agents, by obtaining and comparing gene
 PT expression profiles of untreated canine cells and canine cells treated
 PT with an agent.

XX Example 5; Page 50; 140pp; English.

XX This invention relates to identifying a toxicologically relevant canine
 CC gene and the generation of an array of toxicologically relevant canine
 CC genes. The gene array is useful for obtaining a gene expression profile,
 CC by exposing a population of cells to an agent, obtaining cDNA from the
 CC population of cells, labeling the cDNA, and contacting the cDNA with the
 CC gene array. The relevant gene is useful for making and using arrays to
 CC determine toxicological responses to various agents, and also useful for
 CC identifying novel gene sequences and novel canine genes. The method for
 CC analyzing toxicological responses using the canine gene array is rapid
 CC and efficient. The present sequence is related to the canine gene array
 CC

XX Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 817 CGCTGAGGAGAGAGAC 835
 |||||
 DB 3 CCCTGAGGAGAGAGACCC 21

RESULT 675
 ABT08454
 ID ABT08454 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ABT08454;

XX 28-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Galanin-like peptide (GALP) related PCR primer #9.

XX Leucotriepic hormone secretion-controlling agent; galanin-like peptide;
 KM GALP; infertility; paramenia; menopause; dysplasticity; dysmenorrhea;
 KM infrequent menstruation; amenorrhea; irregular menses; obesity; LH; ss;
 KM prostate cancer; prostatic hyperplasia; prematurity; PCR; primer.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200266064-A1.

XX 29-AUG-2002.

XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-JP000313.

XX 19-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00012094.

XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX Matsumoto H, Noguchi J, Ootaki T;

XX WPI; 2002-674900/72.

XX Galatin-like peptides and its encoding DNA which act as leucotrophic
PT hormone secretion-controlling agents, useful in preventing or treating
PT e.g. infertility, paramenia, menopause, dyspituitarism and obesity.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 73; 166p; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises leucotrophic hormone (LH) secretion-controlling
CC agents that contain galatin-like peptides (GALP), or DNA sequences that
CC encode GALP. The LH secretion-controlling agents of the invention are
CC useful in preventing and/or treating: infertility; paramenia; menopause;
CC dyspituitarism; dysmenorrhea; infrequent menstruation; amenorrhea;
CC irregular menses; obesity; prostate cancer; prostatic hyperplasia; and
CC prematurity. The present DNA sequence represents a GALP-related PCR
CC primer
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2953 ATGGCGAGGCGTCGATTCGCCCTT 2975
DB 1 ATDCCBAGGGCDGTTTGCCCTT 23
RESULT 676
ADFS3716/c 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
ID ADFS3716 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADFS3716;
AC
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Multiple sclerosis and autoimmune expressed gene primer, SEQ ID No 8.
XX
XX autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX Crohn's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; psoriasis; cancer;
XX neuroprotective; antineumatic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; thyromimetic; antiporiatic; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX ss; primer.
OS
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003091269-A1.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010902.
XX
XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-0374820P.
XX
XX (GEOU) UNIV GEORGETOWN.
XX
XX Richert JR, Grekova MC, Connolly DH, Greene CL, Chen LN, Rose CG;
XX Crusto RHJ, Xu B;
XX WPI; 2003-865572/80.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotide abnormally expressed in autoimmune diseases
XX or cancer, useful for diagnosing or treating autoimmune diseases e.g.
XX multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease or psoriasis or
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 63pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide comprising a sequence of
XX 2948 bp, or any of the nucleotide sequences comprising 19-2947 bp, all
XX fully defined in the specification, or its complement. The novel
XX polynucleotides can be used in compositions and methods useful for
XX diagnosing or treating an autoimmune disease (e.g. multiple sclerosis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis or

XX psoriasis) or cancer. The methods may also be used for screening for
XX additionally potentially therapeutic compounds and for suppressing or
XX enhancing expression of the novel gene or polypeptide. The novel
XX compounds have the following activities: neuroprotective, antineumatic,
XX antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive, thyromimetic,
XX antiporiatic, and cytostatic. The novel polynucleotides can be used in
XX the treatment of autoimmune diseases and cancer by gene therapy. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the exemplification
XX of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 87 TTCAGAAAGTGGCCCAACT 105
DB 22 TTCAGAAAGTGGCCCAACT 4
RESULT 677
ADOL0637/c 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
ID ADOL0637 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADOL0637;
AC
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Single multiplex PCR primer #9.
XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX LI H, LI J;
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 33; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
XX contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
XX of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
XX 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
XX except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
XX second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
XX more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
XX first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
XX does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
XX one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
XX primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous

KM cardiac troponin; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX MO9533856-A1.
 XX
 XX 14-DEC-1995.
 XX
 XX 02-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007068.
 XX
 XX 02-JUN-1994; 94US-00252627.
 PR 12-DEC-1994; 94US-00354326.
 XX
 XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX
 XX Seidman C, Seidman J, Thierfelder L, Watkins H, Mcrae C,
 XX WPI; 1996-040254/04.
 XX
 XX Detection of mutation(s) in genes encoding sarcomeric thin filament
 PT proteins - e.g. alpha-tropomyosin or cardiac troponin T, useful in
 PT diagnosis and treatment of hypertrophic cardio:myopathy.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 20; 66pp; English.
 XX
 XX Primers AAT6780-1 were used to amplify the region around the (CA)17
 CC repeat sequence in the human alpha-tropomyosin gene. The 114 bp amplified
 CC can be used as a probe in a method to detect mutations in the gene
 CC encoding a sarcomeric thin filament protein e.g. alpha-tropomyosin or
 CC cardiac troponin T, which are associated with hypertrophic
 CC cardiomyopathy, mainly with asymptomatic familial hypertrophic
 CC cardiomyopathy (FHC)
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2371 TCACAGAGGAGGAGCA 2389
 Db 24 TCACAGAGGAGGAGCA 6
 RESULT 681
 AAT50837
 ID AAT50837 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT50837;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Probe #1 for Chlamydia trachomatis MOMP gene fragment.
 DE
 XX
 XX Probe: amplify; amplification probe; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; LCR;
 KM target-independent product generation; ligase chain reaction; MOMP gene;
 KM Chlamydia trachomatis; ds.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..21 b
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "double stranded"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "modified with carbazole to form hapten"
 XX
 PN MO9640992-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX

PF 30-MAY-1996; 96WO-US008070.
 XX
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478152.
 XX
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 PA
 XX Carrino JJ, Brainard TD;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-087066/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX Improved method for reducing background caused by target-independent
 PT generation of amplification products - involves masking or blocking
 PT amplification probes or primers to prevent extension until triggering
 PT event.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 62pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX AAT50837 and AAT50838 represent probes for nucleotides 435-482 of the
 CC Chlamydia trachomatis MOMP gene. These sequences, and the blocking
 CC oligonucleotides shown in AAT50839-T50846 can be used in the method of the
 CC invention. The method of the invention is for amplifying nucleic acids
 CC involving repeatedly extending one or more amplification probes by the
 CC template directed addition of individual nucleotides or oligonucleotide
 CC segments. The improvement over known methods, comprises providing at
 CC least one amplification probe (AP) in a masked form prior to
 CC amplification. The mask consists essentially of a blocking oligo (BO)
 CC hybridised with the AP to form a masked probe heteroduplex, where the
 CC BO:AP heteroduplex has a K50bp (the K50 of the BO:AP heteroduplex) that
 CC is less than K50bp (K50bp is the K50 of the target:AP homoduplex), and
 CC where BO inhibits extension of the AP. The BO is then denatured from the
 CC AP to unmask the AP, and the amplification reaction is carried out with
 CC the unmasked AP. This method reduces the background caused by target-
 CC independent generation of amplification products, typically the product
 CC of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or a ligase chain reaction (LCR)
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 5084 GCTTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 5102
 Db 1 GCTTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 19
 RESULT 682
 AAX33734
 ID AAX33734 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX33734;
 XX
 DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus PCR primer SEQ ID NO 64.
 DE
 XX
 XX DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus; human; DMR allele; genetic mapping;
 KM genetic identity detection; forensic identification; paternity testing;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9914375-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019578.
 PF
 XX 19-SEP-1997; 97US-0059415P.
 PR
 XX (GENE-) GENETRACE SYSTEMS INC.
 PA
 XX

PI Butler JM, Li J, Monforte J, Becker CA;
 XX WPI; 1999-229554/19.
 XX
 PT Analysis of DNA tandem nucleotide repeat alleles by extending a target
 CC nucleotide acid using primers and analysis by mass spectrometry.
 XX
 PS Claim 99; Page 26; 136pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for a DNA tandem nucleotide repeat
 CC (DTRN) locus that can be used in the method of the invention. The method
 CC is for analysing DTRN alleles in a target nucleic acid, and comprises
 CC extending the target nucleic acid using primers complementary to
 CC sequences flanking the repeat and analysis by mass spectrometry. The
 CC products and methods can be used for genetic identity detection including
 CC forensic identification and paternity testing as well as genetic mapping.
 CC The use of mass spectrometry for characterising DTRNs provides for high
 CC speed of analysis (a few seconds per sample) and accurate direct mass
 CC measurements
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 6 TCTCTCTTCTACTCTCT 24
 DB
 RESULT 683
 AAX3760
 ID AAX3760 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX3760;
 XX
 DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus PCR primer SEQ ID NO 90.
 XX
 KM DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus; human; DTRN allele; genetic mapping;
 KM genetic identity detection; forensic identification; paternity testing;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO914375-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 18-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019578.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-0059415P.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENETRACE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX
 PI Butler JM, Li J, Monforte J, Becker CA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229554/19.
 XX
 XX Analysis of DNA tandem nucleotide repeat alleles by extending a target
 PT nucleic acid using primers and analysis by mass spectrometry.
 XX
 PS Claim 99; Page 26; 136pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for a DNA tandem nucleotide repeat
 CC (DTRN) locus that can be used in the method of the invention. The method
 CC is for analysing DTRN alleles in a target nucleic acid, and comprises
 CC extending the target nucleic acid using primers complementary to
 CC sequences flanking the repeat and analysis by mass spectrometry. The
 CC products and methods can be used for genetic identity detection including
 CC forensic identification and paternity testing as well as genetic mapping.
 CC The use of mass spectrometry for characterising DTRNs provides for high
 CC speed of analysis (a few seconds per sample) and accurate direct mass
 CC measurements
 XX

CC forensic identification and paternity testing as well as genetic mapping.
 CC The use of mass spectrometry for characterising DTRNs provides for high
 CC speed of analysis (a few seconds per sample) and accurate direct mass
 CC measurements
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 6 TCTCTCTTCTACTCTCT 24
 DB
 RESULT 684
 AA2499/C
 ID AA2499 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AA2499;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sense probe to Fragile X syndrome gene.
 XX
 KM Trinucleotide repeat; myotonic-protein kinase; myotonic dystrophy; probe;
 KM in situ hybridisation; detection; expansion; Fragile X syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US5962332-A.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570155.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214823.
 XX
 PR 07-MAR-1995; 95US-00399499.
 XX
 PA (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS.
 XX
 PI Tanaja KL, Singer RH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-579615/49.
 XX
 XX Detection of trinucleotide repeats.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Col 20; 18pp; English.
 XX
 CC This oligonucleotide is targeted to the CGG trinucleotide repeats found
 CC in the FMR1 gene. Excessive numbers of the trinucleotide repeats are
 CC the FMR1 gene leads to the disease Fragile X syndrome. This sequence is used
 CC as a sense oligonucleotide control probe for the hybridisation reaction.
 CC The invention relates to a method for the detection of trinucleotide
 CC repeat expansion, e.g. in the FMR1 gene or Mt-PK gene (leading to
 CC myotonic dystrophy) by in situ hybridization
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3918 CCGAGCCGCGGCGCGCGC 3936
 |||||
 22 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 4
 DB
 RESULT 685
 AA24998
 ID AA24998 standard; DNA; 24 BP.


```

XX AC AA2498;
XX
DT 24-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense probe to Fragile X syndrome gene.
XX KM Trinucleotide repeat; myotonic-protein kinase; myotonic dystrophy; probe;
XX KM in situ hybridisation; detection; expansion; Fragile X syndrome; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN USS962332-A.
XX PD 05-OCT-1999.
XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570155.
XX PR 17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214823.
XX PR 07-MAR-1995; 95US-00399499.
XX PA (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS.
XX PI Tanaja KL, Singer RH;
XX DR WPI; 1999-579615/49.
XX PS Detection of trinucleotide repeats.
XX PS Disclosure; Col 20; 18pp; English.
XX CC This oligonucleotide is targeted to the CGG trinucleotide repeats found
XX CC in the FMR1 gene. Excessive numbers of the trinucleotide repeats in the
XX CC FMR1 gene leads to the disease Fragile X syndrome. This sequence is used
XX CC as an antisense oligonucleotide probe for the hybridisation reaction. The
XX CC invention relates to a method for the detection of trinucleotide repeat
XX CC expansion, e.g. in the FMR1 gene or Mt-PK gene (leading to myotonic
XX CC dystrophy) by in situ hybridization
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 14 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3918 CCGACGCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
Db 3 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 21
RESULT 686
AA230696/c
ID AA230696 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AA230696;
XX DT 15-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX DE A. oryzae 40S ribosome protein S28 gene promoter primer.
XX KM Promoter; 40S ribosomal protein S28; genetic engineering; amplification;
XX KM heterologous protein; gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Aspergillus oryzae.
XX PN JP11276170-A.
XX PD 12-OCT-1999.
XX PF 31-MAR-1998; 98JP-00105712.
XX

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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98JP-00105712.
XX
XX (AMANO ) AMANO PHARM KK.
XX PA (AGEN ) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX DR WPI; 1999-626935/54.
XX PT A new promoter derived from an Aspergillus genus microbe - useful for
XX PT producing exotic proteins.
XX PS Example 7; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC This primer was used to PCR amplify the promoter sequence from the 40S
XX CC ribosomal protein S28 gene (AA230685) from Aspergillus oryzae. The
XX CC invention relates to novel gene promoters (AA230680-230685) isolated from
XX CC Aspergillus oryzae which can be used in genetic engineering to express
XX CC heterologous proteins in Aspergillus
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 443 TCCGCTCCCTCGGTG 461
Db 22 TCCTCTCCTTCGTTG 4
RESULT 687
AA294703
ID AA294703 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AA294703;
XX DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Neuropeptide RF (NPFF2) receptor primer BB795.
XX KM Neuropeptide RF receptor; NPFF2 receptor; rat; PCR primer; ss.
XX KM Rattus norvegicus.
XX OS
XX PN WO200018438-A1.
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022384.
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161113.
XX PR 22-FEB-1999; 99US-00253568.
XX PA (SYNA-) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP.
XX PI Gerald CPG, Jones KA, Bonini JA, Borowsky B;
XX DR WPI; 2000-293017/25.
XX PT Nucleic acid encoding a mammalian neuropeptide RF (NPFF) receptor, useful
XX PT for treatment of e.g pain, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, hypotension,
XX PT hypoglycemia, respiratory disorders.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 253pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of primer BB795, which is based on the
XX CC second extracellular loop of rat neuropeptide RF receptor NPFF2. BB795
XX CC was used as reverse primer in the PCR amplification of rat spinal cord
XX CC cDNA in order to amplify rat NPFF2 5' cDNA sequences. Full-length rat
XX CC NPFF2 cDNA was subsequently obtained (see AA294669). The invention
XX CC provides rat and human NPFF1 and NPFF2 polypeptides and polynucleotides,
XX CC vectors, host cells, antibodies, nucleic acid probes, antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides, transgenic animals, methods of isolating mammalian NPFF
XX CC receptors, methods of treating an abnormality associated with NPFF

```

CC receptor activity, methods of determining binding of compounds to NPFF
 CC receptors, methods of identifying agonists and antagonists of NPFF
 CC receptors, and the agonists and antagonists obtained. Claimed methods of
 CC treating an abnormality that is alleviated by increasing/decreasing NPFF
 CC activity involve administering an NPFF receptor agonist/antagonist

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1264 TTCCTGCTGAGGCCAATCC 1282
 DB 6 TTCCTGCTGAGGCCAATCC 24

RESULT 688

ID AA248996 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AA248996;

DT 29-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Probe for C. trachomatis MOMP gene fragment #2.

XX Probe: MOMP; major outer membrane protein; cervical C. trachomatis;
 XX infection; diagnosis; Chlamydia trachomatis; ss.

XX Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX US6010857-A.

XX 04-JAN-2000.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-00066663.

XX 09-MAY-1995; 95US-00438218.

XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.

XX Lee HH;

XX WPI; 2000-096671/08.

XX Detection of cervical Chlamydia trachomatis in urine samples.

XX Example 1; Col 19-20; 16pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a probe for the major outer membrane protein
 CC (MOMP) gene of Chlamydia trachomatis. The invention relates to a method
 CC for detecting cervical C. trachomatis, and comprises contacting a female
 CC urine sample with nucleic acid amplification reagents under hybridisation
 CC and amplification conditions to produce at least one copy of a C.
 CC trachomatis target sequence and then detecting the target sequence. The
 CC method is used for diagnosing C. trachomatis infections of cervical
 CC origin. Using this method, cervical swabbing is not required

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5084 GCTTTAGCTCTGCTTCT 5102
 DB 1 GCTTTAGCTCTGCTTCT 19

RESULT 689

ID AAD10338 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX .AAD10338;

XX 24-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human haematopoietic cytokine-like cDNA assembling PCR primer #4.

XX Human; haematopoietic cytokine-like; HC-like; secreted protein;
 XX transmembrane protein; expressed sequence tag; EST; gene therapy;
 XX myelosuppressive therapy; cancer; central nervous system disorder;
 XX peripheral nervous system disorder; neuropathy; Parkinson's disease;
 XX Alzheimer's disease; myeloid cell disorder; lymphoid cell disorder;
 XX platelet disorder; thrombocytopenia; liver fibrosis; immune disorder;
 XX multiple sclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus; wound; trauma;
 XX coagulation disorder; leukaemia-related disorder; immunostimulant;
 XX immunosuppressive; cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200155435-A2.

XX 02-AUG-2001.

XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002612.

XX 25-JAN-2000; 2000US-00491404.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000US-00684147.

XX (HYSE-) HYSEQ INC.

XX Boyle BJ, Mike NK, Arterburn MC, Palencia S, Tang YT, Liu C,
 XX Drmanac RT;

XX WPI; 2001-451938/48.

XX Isolated polypeptide with hematopoietic cytokine-like activity for
 PT regulation of the hematopoietic system, treating immune system
 PT dysfunction or for increasing recovery of hemopoietic cells after
 PT myelosuppressive therapy for cancer.

XX Example 4; Page 150; 150pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to polynucleotides encoding haematopoietic
 CC cytokine-like (HC-like) secreted, transmembrane proteins which are based
 CC on the HC-like expressed sequence tag (EST) isolated from a cDNA library
 CC prepared from thymus. The HC-like DNAs are used in gene therapy. The HC-
 CC like polypeptides are useful in the regulation of the haematopoietic
 CC system, modulating the expansion of various cell types, treating immune
 CC system dysfunction or for increasing recovery of haematopoietic cells after
 CC myelosuppressive therapy for cancer. They are also useful for treating
 CC disorders such as central and peripheral nervous system disorders and
 CC neuropathies such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease, myeloid
 CC or lymphoid cell disorders, platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia,
 CC lung or liver fibrosis, immune disorders such as multiple sclerosis and
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus, wounds and other trauma, coagulation
 CC disorders and leukaemia-related disorders. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer which is used for the assembly of HC-like protein #3 cDNA

XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1256 TCCTCAGGTTCTCTGGTAC 1274
 DB 2 TCCTCAGGTTCTCTGGTAC 20

RESULT 690

ID ABA04964/c standard; DNA; 24 BP.

```

AC  ABA04964;
XX
DT  01-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human FD14 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW  Human; FD14; tumour; embryo maldevelopment; tissue; cytostatic;
KW  immunodeficiency disease; immune disease; immunomodulatory; gene therapy;
KW  PCR primer; ss.
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  CN1312286-A.
XX
PD  12-SEP-2001.
XX
PF  07-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111937.
XX
PR  07-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111937.
XX
PA  (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI  Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR  WPI; 2002-018504/03.
XX
PT  Human FD14 polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding it.
XX
PS  Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to human FD14 (AAM47799). FD14 and its
CC  coding sequence are useful for treating several diseases, such as
CC  malignant tumours, embryo and tissue maldevelopment, immunodeficiency
CC  diseases, various acquired and hereditary disease and immune disease. The
CC  present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
CC  present invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 16 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCTGCCA 3941
DB 22 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCCA 4

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RESULT 691
ABZ30722/c
ID  ABZ30722 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  ABZ30722;
XX
DT  30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4873.
XX
KW  Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW  signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW  proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Candida albicans.
XX
PN  WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD  11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF  26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR  29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR  20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR  22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.

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XX
XX  (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
PA  Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
PI  WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
DR  Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4873; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
PT  Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT  for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT  a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
CC  The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC  cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC  one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC  expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC  recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC  promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC  promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC  cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC  cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC  is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC  contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC  that contributes to the resistance and/or pathogenicity of a diploid fungus
CC  agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC  and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC  disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC  activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC  compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC  translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC  activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC  ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC  treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC  primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC  this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC  on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ  Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2258 CTGCTTTGGGAGATTTAC 2276
DB 24 CTGCTTTGGGAGATTAC 6

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```

RESULT 692
ACCS8862/c
ID  ACCS8862 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  ACCS8862;
XX
DT  08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Tumour-specific human monoclonal antibody 5' PCR primer.
XX
KW  Human; monoclonal antibody; antibody; breast cancer; lung cancer;
KW  ovarian cancer; antitumour; therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO2003044036-A1.
XX
PD  30-MAY-2003.
XX
PF  19-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US037134.
XX
PR  19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989901.
XX
PA  (MOLE-) APPLIED MOLECULAR EVOLUTION INC.

```

XX Warkins JD;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2003-457585/43.
XX
PT New isolated human monoclonal antibody or its functional fragment
PT comprising a complementary determining region, useful for reducing
PT neoplastic cell proliferation, particularly for treating and diagnosing
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 97; 151pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a 5' PCR primer corresponding to a human signal
CC sequence. It was used with a 3' primer (see ACC58864) in the PCR
CC amplification of human antibody kappa light chain variable regions (VL)
CC for use in the synthesis of Fab libraries. The invention provides tumour-
CC specific human monoclonal antibodies (Mabs) and their functional
CC fragments, e.g. Fv, Fab, Fab' or F(ab')₂, comprising a complementarity
CC determining region selected from the group given in ABR42840-58. These
CC specifically bind to neoplastic cells compared to normal cells. They are
CC used in claimed methods of reducing neoplastic cell proliferation and of
CC detecting a neoplastic cell in a sample, where the neoplastic cell is a
CC breast cancer, lung cancer or ovarian cancer cell
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 6 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 60.9%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1696 CAGAGCAGCCGAGCCGACATG 1718
DB 23 CAGAGYAGCAGAGGAGSAGAG 1
XX
RESULT 693
ACH0611/c
ID ACH0611 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACH0611;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mammalian inverted niple associated microsatellite PCR primer #65.
XX
KM Inverted niple; microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss; pig.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO2003066891-A2.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001045.
XX
PR 05-FEB-2002; 2002EP-0002632.
XX
PI (FOER-) FOERDEREREIN BIOTECHNOLOGIEFORSCHUNG DE.
XX
PI Hardege T, Schellander K, Wimmers K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-671539/63.
XX
PT Determining predisposition to inverted nipples useful e.g. for selecting
PT breeding animals comprises detecting specific microsatellite markers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 23; 63pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the use of a nucleic acid to determine
CC the predisposition of appearance or inheritance of inverted nipples,
CC where the nucleic acid is identical to the region of microsatellites
CC S0200, SW2443, S0097, SW1301 or S0164 on chromosomes 6, 2, 4, 14,
CC 1 and 3, respectively, in pigs, or homologous positions in the genomes of

CC other mammals. The nucleic acids can be used to select pets, breeding or
CC farm animals that lack inverted nipples, particularly by genomic
CC screening of many related mammals in a population. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention to identify
CC microsatellite markers associated with the inverted niple phenotype
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4222 GTGTGCCCCACAGAGTCA 4240
DB 22 GTGTGCCCCACAGTCA 4
XX
RESULT 694
ADL32521
ID ADL32521 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADL32521;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat neuropeptide FF receptor (NPFF2), PCR primer #6.
XX
KM ss; PCR; primer; neuropeptide FF receptor; interstitial cystitis;
KM steroid hormone disorder; gastrointestinal disorder; hypotension;
KM diabetes; hypertension; hypoglycaemia; reproductive function disorder;
KM obesity; morphine tolerance; cognitive disorder; immune disorder;
KM irritable bowel syndrome; migraine; cardiovascular disorder;
KM memory disorder; motor integration disorder; rat; NPFF.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN US6709831-B1.
XX
PD 23-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 24-SEP-1999; 99US-00405558.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161113.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1999; 99US-0025368.
XX
PA (SYNA-) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP.
XX
PI Gerald CPG, Jones KA, Bonini JA, Borowsky BE, Craig DA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-292968/27.
XX
PT Competitive binding for identifying chemical compound binding to human
PT Neuropeptide FF receptor, comprises contacting cells with chemical
PT compound and second compound and detecting compound binding to receptor.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 50; 96pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids encoding neuropeptide FF
CC (NPFF) receptors. Also described is a method involving competitive
CC binding for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to
CC human Neuropeptide FF (NPFF2) receptor. The compound identified by the
CC method is useful for treating interstitial cystitis, steroid hormone
CC disorder, gastrointestinal disorder, hypotension, diabetes, hypertension,
CC hypoglycaemia, reproductive function disorder, obesity, morphine
CC tolerance, cognitive disorder, immune disorder, irritable bowel syndrome,
CC migraine, cardiovascular disorder, memory disorder and motor integration
CC disorder. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate
CC cDNA encoding rat neuropeptide FF receptor, NPFF2.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;

FT	modified_base	24	/*tag= o	/mod_base= OTHER	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT					
FT	modified_base	26	/*tag= p	/mod_base= OTHER	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT					
FT	modified_base	27	/*tag= q	/mod_base= OTHER	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT					
FT	modified_base	28	/*tag= r	/mod_base= OTHER	/note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
FT					
XX	W09209705-A1.				
XX					
XX	11-JUN-1992.				
XX					
XX	25-NOV-1991;	91WO-US000811.			
XX					
XX	23-NOV-1990;	90US-00617907.			
XX	18-JAN-1991;	91US-00643382.			
XX	08-APR-1991;	91US-00683420.			
XX	17-APR-1991;	91US-00686544.			
XX	17-APR-1991;	91US-00686546.			
XX	17-APR-1991;	91US-00686547.			
XX	27-SEP-1991;	91US-0076733.			
XX					
XX	(GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.				
XX					
XX	Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;				
XX					
XX	WPI; 1992-217083/26.				
XX					
XX	New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C				
XX	doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,				
XX	herpes malignancy and inflammation.				
XX					
XX	Claim 12; Page 68; 77pp; English.				
XX					
XX	The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological				
XX	pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove				
XX	of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the HER				
XX	promoter duplex between positions -65 to -380 which contains a purine-				
XX	rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and				
XX	others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases				
XX	characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. cytomegalovirus/ HPV;				
XX	HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The				
XX	triplex helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out				
XX	without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer				
XX	may contain an inverted polarity region formed from an o-xylolo dimer				
XX	synthon. The linking gp. is o-xylolo (nucleotides have the 3' positions				
XX	of xlyose sugars linked via the o-xylene ring). Two nucleotides are				
XX	coupled through a xylene residue to form the dimer synthon. This				
XX	additional modification may render the oligomer stable to nuclease				
XX	activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by				
XX	in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448. (updated on				
XX	25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)				
XX					
XX	Sequence 28 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;				
XX					
XX	Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.8;	DB 1;	Length 28;
XX	Best Local Similarity	74.1%;	Pred. No. 1,1e+03;		
XX	Matches	20; Conservative	0;	Mismatches	7;
XX				Indels	0;
XX				Gaps	0;
XX					
XX	4413 GATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439				
XX					
XX	28 GTTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATT 2				

```

RESULT 697
ID AAT27911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAT27911;
XX
XX
DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer VDV(CT)8.5.
XX
XX
KW Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
KW adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
KW amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
KW genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FN WO9617082-A2.
XX
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX
XX
PF 21-NOV-1995; 95MO-US015150.
XX
XX
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX
XX
PA (DUP0 ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX
XX
PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX
XX
DR WPI, 1996-277795/28.
XX
XX
PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 76; 173bp; English.
XX
XX
CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
CC primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
CC differences. The primer used in the amplification comprise a primer
CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
CC flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
CC modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.
CC useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
CC germplasm comparisons
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 269 CCTGCTCTCTTCTCTC 286
:|||||||
Db 3 VCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

```

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OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "biotin labelled"
XX
XX MO9324656-A1.
XX
XX PD 09-DEC-1993.
XX
XX PF 24-MAY-1993; 93WO-US004863.
XX
XX PR 29-MAY-1992; 92US-00891543.
XX
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX PI Marshall RL, Carrino JJ, Sustachek JC,
XX WPI; 1993-405844/50.
XX
XX DR Amplifying known RNA target for use in diagnosis of HIV and HCV infection
XX PT - by treating sample RNA with oligo-nucleotide probe, extending probe by
XX PT reverse transcription of target, dissociating probe from target,
XX PT hybridising 2nd probe with 1st, etc.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 20; 49pp; English.
XX
XX CC The sequence is that of a probe which was used in the detection of rabbit
XX CC beta-globin mRNA using a 10:1 probe design. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX CC correct PN field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
QY 1225 ACCGACGCTCTCTCCCGGCTT 1246
Db 1 ACCGACGCTCTCTCCCGGCTT 22
RESULT 699
AAT78997
ID AAT78997 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT78997;
XX
XX DT 13-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse Huntington's disease gene intron 2 3' acceptor site.
XX
XX KM Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;
XX KM drug screening; Hdh gene; ss.
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX PN CA2178022-A.
XX
XX PD 02-DEC-1996.
XX
XX PF 03-JUN-1996; 96CA-02178022.
XX
XX PR 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457273.
XX
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX PI Hayden M, Lin B, Nasir J;
XX WPI; 1997-298677/28.
XX
XX PT Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice

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```

PT 'as' a model of Huntington's Disease.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 60; 69pp; English.
XX
XX CC This oligonucleotide comprises the 5' acceptor site of intron 2 of the
XX CC mouse Huntington's disease (HD) gene (see also AAT78974). The splice site
XX CC sequences for the first 5 exons of the mouse and human HD genes were
XX CC compared (see AAT78985-RT9002). Targeted disruption of the murine HD
XX CC gene, e.g. at exon 5, can be used to examine the function of the HD gene
XX CC and its role in development. Transgenic mice can be used as models of HD
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTTGG 302
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTTTTACTTAG 22
RESULT 700
AAV30066
ID AAV30066 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV30066;
XX
XX DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify the IL-12 p40 subunit.
XX
XX KM IL-12 p40 subunit; treatment; intracellular infection; mammal;
XX KM immunogenic portion; antigen; intracellular pathogen;
XX KM bacterial infection; legionella; tuberculosis; chlamydia;
XX KM parasitic infection; rickettsia; leishmaniasis; malaria; viral infection;
XX KM Herpes; HIV; FIV; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9812332-A1.
XX
XX PD 26-MAR-1998.
XX
XX PF 16-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016453.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-0025267P.
XX
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
XX PI Salberg M, Milich DR, Lee WTL;
XX WPI; 1998-217270/19.
XX
XX PT Vector construct directing expression of intracellular pathogenic antigen
XX PT - useful for, e.g. treatment of intracellular diseases in animals such as
XX PT tuberculosis and chlamydia.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 45; 141pp; English.
XX
XX CC PCR primers AAV30066-67 were used to amplify the IL-12 p40 sununit from
XX CC normal uninfected human peripheral blood mononucleocytes activated with
XX CC Staphylococcus aureus. The amplified product is cloned and used to
XX CC exemplify the invention, which describes a method for treating
XX CC intracellular infections of warm-blooded mammals. This comprises
XX CC administering to the mammal a vector construct which directs the
XX CC expression of at least one immunogenic portion of an antigen derived from
XX CC an intracellular pathogen, and also administering a protein which
XX CC comprises the immunogenic portion of the antigen. The composition is used
XX CC to treat intracellular infections within warm-blooded animals e.g.
XX CC bacterial infections such as legionella, tuberculosis and chlamydia,

```

CC parasitic infections such as rickettsia, leishmaniasis or malaria and
 CC viral infections like Hepatitis, Herpes, HIV and FIV
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3068 GCAGACCTCTCAGGACAGACG 3089
 DB 1 GCAGATCTCCAGACAGATG 22

RESULT 701
 AAA27546/c
 ID AAA27546 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA27546;

DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE Fas ligand promoter PCR primer +31.

XX Fas ligand; promoter; polymorphism; systemic lupus erythematosus;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; cancer; diagnosis; haplotyping;

XX C/EBP-beta; human; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200023623-A1.

XX 27-APR-2000.

PF 15-OCT-1999; 99MO-US024148.

XX 16-OCT-1998; 98US-0104644P.

XX 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139659P.

XX (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.

PI Kimberly RP;

XX WPI; 2000-339717/29.

PT Determining autoimmune disease or cancer susceptibility especially useful
 PT for promoting early therapeutic intervention and for gene therapy
 PT comprises haplotyping an individual in a Fas promoter and Fas ligand
 PT promoter region.

XX Disclosure; Fig 10; 106pp; English.

CC The present sequence is that of a primer based on the nucleotide +31
 CC region of the Fas ligand promoter. It was used in the PCR amplification
 CC and sequencing of Fas ligand promoter sequences using genomic DNA from
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and healthy donors. Single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms in the Fas ligand promoter are associated with SLE (see
 CC also AAA27529-40)

XX also AAA27529-40)

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1182 ATCCGACCTCTCCATCCTGG 1203
 DB 22 ATCTGACCTCTCTACTCTGG 1

RESULT 702
 AAA57767/c
 ID AAA57767 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA57767;
 AC
 DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence which is bound by Z2 domain of RIP60 polypeptide.

XX Human; RIP60; zinc finger protein; nucleic acid delivery complex;

KW nucleic acid binding domain; nucleic acid condensation domain; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200040723-A2.

PN 13-JUL-2000.

PF 04-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000212.

XX 04-JAN-1999; 99US-0114743P.

XX 04-JAN-1999; 99US-0114745P.

XX (UYVE-) UNIV VERMONT & STATE AGRIC COLLEGE.

PI Heintz NH, Houchens CR;

XX WPI; 2000-465985/40.

PT Non-viral nucleic acid delivery complex for delivering a nucleic acid
 PT molecule into a cell comprises a modular polypeptide.

PS Example 17; Page 74; 115pp; English.

XX The present sequence is bound by the Z2 domain of the human RIP60

CC polypeptide. RIP60 is a zinc finger protein. The nucleic acid binding

CC domain of the RIP60 polypeptide is used to construct a non-viral nucleic

CC acid delivery complex comprising a modular polypeptide. The complex

CC comprises a modular peptide containing a nucleic acid binding domain and

CC a nucleic acid condensation domain that bind with and condense a nucleic

CC acid molecule of more than 50 kilobases in length. The complex also

CC comprises one or more polypeptides selected from a cell recognition

CC domain, a protein transduction domain, a protein degradation domain, an

CC intracellular targeting domain, a protein interaction domain, an epitope

CC domain and a protein purification domain. The complexes are used to

CC deliver a nucleic acid to a cell. The nucleic acids delivered are of

CC various sizes and preferably greater than 50 kilobases, especially more

CC than 100 or more than 200 kilobases in length

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4416 AATATATATATATATATATA 4437
 DB 22 ACTATATATATATATATATAAAA 1

RESULT 703
 AAC66855
 ID AAC66855 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAC66855;
 AC
 DT 27-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human tankyrase II coding sequence PCR primer LTANKII-16.
 XX Human; tankyrase II; telomere length; signal transduction; PCR primer;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

PN WO200061813-A1.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009558.
XX
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128577P.
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129123P.
XX
PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
PI Morin GB, Funk WD, Piatyszek MA;
PT WPI; 2000-679503/66.
XX
XX
PT Novel mammalian Tankyrase II polypeptide and the polynucleotide encoding
PT the polypeptide useful for modulating or maintaining telomere length,
PT replicative capacity, apoptosis, chromosome packing or gene expression.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 20; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of the protein and coding
CC sequences of human tankyrase II. This protein is thought to be involved
CC in signal transduction in the cell, and to have binding activity for
CC other telomere-associated proteins. It is possible that it plays a role
CC in the regulation of telomere length, thus affecting the replicative
CC ability of the cell. The protein is useful for ribosylating target
CC proteins, for determining tankyrase II binding activity in a sample, and
CC for modulating telomere length in a cell. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the tankyrase II coding sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 732 AGGTTCTTCACCAAGCTGAGC 753
DB 1 AGGCTTCGACCATGCTGAGC 22
RESULT 704
AAS06343
ID AAS06343 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AAS06343;
XX
DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward PCR primer used in real time quantitative PCR of MEM7.
XX
KW Retinol-binding protein; MEM1; therapeutic; diagnostic; MEM2; PCR primer;
KW human; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's Disease; cancer; nephrology;
KW female reproductive health; lung disorder; brain disorder; schizophrenia;
KW heart disorder; arrhythmia; muscular disorder; clotting deficiency; MEM3;
KW cobalamin deficiency; pernicious anaemia; diabetes; MEM4; MEM5; MEM6;
KW vision-related disorder; neoplastic pathology; MEM7; MEM8; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200144473-A2.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033909.
XX
PR 14-DEC-1999; 99US-0170564P.
PR 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173165P.
PR 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173362P.
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173544P.
PR 04-JAN-2000; 2000US-00170564.
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223929P.

PR 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00173165.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Spaderna SK, Quinn KE, Shimkets RA, Muralidhara P, Spyrek KA;
PT WPI; 2001-398154/42.
XX
DR
XX
PT Novel polypeptide comprising members of protein families (e.g., seven-
PT pass transmembrane receptor proteins) according to presence of domains
PT and sequence relatedness are useful for treating or preventing, e.g.,
PT Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 102; 162pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents the Forward PCR primer used in real time
CC quantitative PCR of retinol-binding protein-like protein, MEM7. MEM7 was
CC selected from a group (MEM1-MEM8) comprising members of protein families
CC according to the presence of domains and sequence relatedness, e.g.,
CC seven-pass transmembrane receptor protein (MEM1), glutamate receptor
CC (MEM2-MEM4), potassium channel protein (MEM5), phosphate I protein
CC (MEM6), and retinol-binding protein (MEM7-MEM8). The MEM polypeptides
CC (I), nucleic acids (II), and antibodies (III) are all useful for treating
CC or preventing a pathology associated with (I) comprising administering
CC (I), (II), or (III) to a subject (preferably a human). In addition, (I),
CC (II), and (III) may be used to manufacture a medicament for treating a
CC syndrome associated with a human disease that is associated with (I).
CC Furthermore, (I) may be used to identify agents that bind to it, screen
CC modulators of its activity and determine the presence or predisposition
CC to a disease associated with altered levels of (I). Disorders for MEM1
CC include Alzheimer's or Parkinson's Disease, cancer, nephrology, and
CC female reproductive health. Disorders for MEM4 include those involving
CC the lung and/or brain (e.g., schizophrenia). For MEM5, disorders include
CC heart (arrhythmic disorders) and other muscular disorders, clotting
CC deficiencies and cobalamin deficiencies (e.g., pernicious anemia). Such
CC disorders for MEM6 include diabetes, whereas disorders for MEM7 and MEM8
CC include vision-related disorders, cancer, and other neoplastic
CC pathologies
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2305 CAGAAACATCATCTCAAAAAT 2326
DB 1 CTGAACCTTCATCCACACAT 22
RESULT 705
AAD21248
ID AAD21248 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AAD21248;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PBMC IL-12 p40 subunit amplifying sense PCR primer.
XX
KW Hepatitis B; hepatitis C; immunogen; HBV; HCV; hepatocellular carcinoma;
KW HCC; gene therapy; vituicide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW PCR primer; human; peripheral blood mononucleocyte; PBMC; interleukin-12;
KW IL-12 p40 subunit; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6297048-B1.
XX
PD 02-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483511.
XX

PR 04-FEB-1992; 92US-00830417.
 PR 17-MAR-1993; 93US-00032385.
 PR 04-AUG-1993; 93US-00102132.
 PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-00286829.
 PR 19-JUN-1995; 95US-00374414.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PI Jolly D, Chang SMW, Lee WTL, Townsend K, O'dea J;
 XX MPI; 2001-647290/74.
 DR
 XX
 PT New vectors that direct the (co-)expression of one or more immunogenic
 PT portions of the hepatitis B or C virus antigen(s), useful in gene
 PT therapy, e.g. for treating or preventing hepatitis B or C infections, or
 PT hepatocellular carcinomas.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Col 29; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for treating hepatitis B or C
 CC infections. The method involves administering a vector construct that
 CC directs the expression of at least one immunogenic portion of hepatitis B
 CC virus (HBV) antigen, containing HBsAg, HbcAg, HBeAg, S, Pre-S1, Pre-S2,
 CC open reading frame (ORF) 5, ORF 6, HBV pol or HBxAg or co-expression of
 CC at least one immunogenic portion of a HBV antigen and at least one
 CC immunogenic portion of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antigen. The vectors are
 CC useful in gene therapy, particularly for treating or preventing hepatitis
 CC B and hepatitis C infections, as well as hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC).
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying IL-12
 CC (interleukin-12) p40 subunit of human peripheral blood mononucleocytes
 CC (PBMC) used in the exemplification of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4;
 QY 3068 GCAGACCTCTCAGGCGACG 3089
 DB 1 GCAGATCTCCAGACGACAGATG 22
 AC ADH49031;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NOV18 PCR primer, SEQ ID 315.
 XX
 KM Human; NOVX; atherosclerosis; hypertension; obesity; cancer; cytostatic;
 KM hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; gene therapy; NOV18; PCR;
 KM primer; 88.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200268652-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005910.
 XX
 XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271646P.
 PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271840P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272404P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272405P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272410P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272414P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272787P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272922P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273048P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273300P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276401P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277324P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277660P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280039P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280234P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280818P.
 PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283443P.
 PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285754P.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286096P.
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288353P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291703P.
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294834P.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299695P.
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299845P.
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303242P.
 PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311981P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312858P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313280P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315614P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322818P.
 PR 25-FEB-2002; 2002US-00322818.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Ballinger RA, Boldog FL, Burgess CE;
 PI Casman SJ, Ellerman KE, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
 PI Gorman LJ, Guo X, Gusev VY, Kekuda R, Li L, Liu X, Malynkier UM;
 PI Miller CE, Miller T, Padigara M, Paturajan M, Pena CBA, Peyman JA;
 PI Rastelli L, Shenoy SG, Shimkets RA, Smithson G, Spletka Ka, Stone DJ;
 PI Taupier RJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM, Zernusen BD;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-698672/75.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptides or polynucleotides, useful for preventing or
 PT treating disorders or syndromes e.g., atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 PT obesity or cancer.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 649; 923pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human NOVX proteins, where X is
 CC any number from 1 to 91 and their coding sequences (see ADH48717-
 CC ADH48930). The proteins and coding sequences are useful for preventing or
 CC treating disorders or syndromes e.g. atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 CC obesity or cancer. The present sequence was used in an example from the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4;
 QY 5133 TTTCCTTGTGCTTTTCAA 5154
 DB 22 TTTCCTTGTGCTGTTTCA 1
 AC ABX14671;
 XX
 DT 10-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ABCL PCR primer 2508-66.
 XX
 KM Human; ATP-binding cassette transporter-like protein; ABCL;
 KM lipid transport; cardiovascular disease; hypertriglyceridaemia;
 KM atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia; Tangier disease; dyslipidaemia;
 KM nervous system disorder; Stargardt disease; degenerative disorder;

KM inflammatory retinopathy; cystic fibrosis; multidrug resistance;
KM lymphoid condition; myeloid cell condition; AIDS; lymphoma; primer;
KM acquired immunodeficiency disorder; leukaemia; neutropenia; anaemia;
KM autoimmune disease; thyroid disorder; hypothyroidism; hypochyroidism;
KM hypochalamus disorder; obesity; diabetes; reproductive disorder;
KM energy balance disorder; peripheral neuropathy; myelinopathy; ss; PCR;
KM axonopathy; autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; multiple sclerosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN US2002127647-A1.
PD
PD 12-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00995542.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253520P.
XX
XX (SHUT/) SHUTTER J.
XX (ULIA/) ULIAS L.
XX
XX Shutter J, Ulías L;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-147394/14.
XX
XX Novel ATP-binding cassette transporter-like polypeptides and
PT polynucleotides useful for diagnosing, preventing, treating disorders
PT involving immune, nervous system, thyroid, hypochalamus and impaired
PT transport of lipid.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 30; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated murine and human ATP-binding
XX cassette transporter-like (ABCL) polypeptide, or the amino acid sequence
XX encoded by the DNA insert in ATCC Deposit Nos PTA-3109, PTA-3110 or PTA-
XX 3111. Also include are the nucleic acids encoding the ABCL proteins,
XX vectors, host cells, ABCL binding agents, a selective binding agent or
XX its fragment comprising at least one complementarily determining region
XX (CDR) with specificity for ABCL which (produced by immunising an animal
XX with ABCL), a hybridoma that produces the CDR, viral vectors, an ABCL
XX fusion polypeptide, a device comprising a membrane suitable for
XX implantation (permeable to the protein and impermeable to materials
XX detrimental to the cells, and cells encapsulated within the membrane)
XX where the cells secrete ABCL, an ABCL transgenic non-human mammal and an
XX array of ABCL nucleic acid molecules. The ABCL polypeptide, nucleic acids
XX and modulators are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases
XX and conditions involving impaired transport of lipid, including
XX cardiovascular disease, hypertriglyceridaemia, atherosclerosis,
XX hypercholesterolaemia, Tangier disease, dyslipidaemias, conditions
XX involving functional and trophic disturbances of the nervous system such
XX as Stargardt disease, degenerative and inflammatory retinopathy, cystic
XX fibrosis, conditions involving multidrug resistance, conditions involving
XX lymphoid and myeloid cells, including AIDS, lymphomas, leukaemias,
XX neutropenia, anaemia and autoimmune diseases, conditions involving the
XX thyroid e.g. hyper and hypothyroidism; conditions involving the
XX hypothalamus including obesity, diabetes, reproductive disorders, energy
XX balance disorders, peripheral neuropathies including myelinopathies and
XX axonopathies, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases involving the nervous
XX system including multiple sclerosis. The present sequence is a PCR primer
XX used to isolate nucleic acids encoding human ABCL
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 106 CTCTGAGCTCTCAGAGCGG 127
DB 1 CTTGAGGCTCTCAGAGCGG 22
RESULT 708

ABX80081
ID ABX80081 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABX80081;
XX
DT 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL-2 cDNA PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus; hepatitis C virus; hepatitis C infection; poliovirus;
KM hepatitis B infection; hepatitis C antigen; polypeptide antigen; SV40;
KM rhinovirus; pox virus; canary pox virus; vaccinia virus; influenza virus;
KM adenovirus; parvovirus; adeno-associated virus; herpes virus; measles;
KM corona virus; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Sindbis virus; IL-2; ss;
KM interleukin-2; immunomodulatory cofactor B7; encephalomyocarditis virus;
KM immunomodulatory cofactor GM-CSF; IRBS; internal ribosome entry site;
KM viricide; hepatotropic; retroviral vector; cytokine; PCR; primer; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX US2002141974-A1.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-00912679.
XX
XX 04-FEB-1992; 92US-00830417.
XX 17-MAR-1993; 93US-00032385.
XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-00102132.
XX 05-AUG-1993; 94US-00286829.
XX 19-JAN-1995; 95US-00374414.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483511.
XX
XX (JOL/) JOLLY D J.
XX (CHAN/) CHANG S M W.
XX (LEEW/) LEE W T L.
XX (TOWN/) TOWNSEND K.
XX (ODEA/) O'DEA J.
XX
XX Jolly DJ, Chang SMW, Lee WTL, Townsend K, O'Dea J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-174125/17.
XX
XX Treating hepatitis C infections in a warm-blooded animal by administering
PT a vector construct, which directs the expression of an immunogenic
PT portion of a hepatitis C antigen, and alternatively, with an
PT immunomodulatory cofactor.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 20; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for treating hepatitis C infections in
XX a warm-blooded animal comprising administering a vector construct which
XX directs the expression of at least one immunogenic portion of a hepatitis
XX C antigen, where an immune response is generated, and alternatively, in
XX combination with an immunomodulatory cofactor. The invention also relates
XX to a vector construct which directs the co-expression of at least one
XX immunogenic portion of a hepatitis B antigen and at least one immunogenic
XX portion of a hepatitis C antigen, an immunogenic portion of the
XX polypeptide antigen, or an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide antigen
XX and an immunoregulatory cofactor. A recombinant virus carrying the vector
XX construct is selected from poliovirus, rhinovirus, pox virus, canary pox
XX virus, vaccinia virus, influenza virus, adenovirus, parvovirus, adeno-
XX associated virus, herpes virus, SV40, HIV, measles, corona virus or
XX Sindbis virus. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method
XX of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3068 GCAGACCTCTCAGGCAAGCG 3089

DB 1 GCAGATCTCCAGCAAGATG 22

RESULT 709

ADA89326 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

ADA89326;

20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

Human IBDP1 intron 1 SNP detection reverse PCR primer.

human; inflammatory bowel disease; IBDP1; chromosome 12; 12q25;

antiinflammatory; gene therapy; Crohn's disease;

single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

WO2003052412-A2.

26-JUN-2003.

17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005719.

17-DEC-2001; 2001GB-00030116.

(OXAG-) OXAGEN LTD.

Allen MJ, Herbert JM, Van Heel D;

WPI; 2003-523551/49.

New IBDP1 polypeptide and IBDP1 polynucleotide associated with

inflammatory bowel disease, useful in manufacturing a medicament for

preventing or treating an individual having or being susceptible to

inflammatory bowel disease.

Example 11; Page 43; 81pp; English.

The present invention describes a human protein associated with

inflammatory bowel disease, designated IBDP1. IBDP1 is located to

chromosome 12, more specifically to 12q25. IBDP1 has antiinflammatory

activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The IBDP1 polynucleotide,

polypeptide, vector, or agent which prevents or treats inflammatory bowel

disease is useful in manufacturing a medicament for preventing or

treating an individual diagnosed as having or being susceptible to

inflammatory bowel disease, e.g. Crohn's disease. The present sequence

represents a PCR primer for human IBDP1, which is used in the detection

of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in an example from the present

invention.

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DE Protein translation efficiency-related DNA sequence #104.

XX nucleotide production; translation efficiency; protein synthesis; ds.

XX unidentified.

OS WO2003056009-A1.

PN 10-JUL-2003.

PD 27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013756.

PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00396941.

PR (ENDO/) ENDO Y.

PA Endo Y, Sawasaki T;

PI WPI; 2003-618079/58.

DR Preparing translation controlling nucleotides used for increased

PT efficiency during protein synthesis.

PS Claim 11; Page 69; 87pp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises a method for preparing nucleotides that control

CC translation efficiency of proteins. The nucleotides of the invention are

CC useful for increasing efficiency during protein synthesis. The present

CC DNA sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 711

ADA7875 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

ADA7875;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human NOVX forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:237.

human; cardiac; atherosclerotic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive;

dermatological; anorectic; cytostatic; antidiabetic; haemostatic;

anti-HIV; antischistosomal; antibacterial; virucide; neuroprotective;

noctropic; antiparkinsonian; antileptemic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;

primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO2003076642-A2.

18-SEP-2003.

02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.

03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.

09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.

13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.

14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.

17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.

CC A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention may have a use
CC in gene therapy, and as a vaccine. A polypeptide of the invention is
CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
CC associated with a human disease, the disease selected from a pathology
CC associated with the polypeptide. These may also be used in diagnosing,
CC treating or preventing NOVA-associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy,
CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma, obesity, cancer, diabetes,
CC haemophilia, graft-versus-host disease, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, infections, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia,
CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
CC disease), haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidemias and other wasting
CC disorders associated with chronic diseases. The nucleic acids are also
CC used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
CC preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are also
CC useful as vaccines. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
CC the invention.

SQ Sequence 22 BP, 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291

DB 1 CCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 713

ADH93395
ID ADH93395 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADH93395;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DT Human gene PCR primer #240.

DE human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2003174883-A.

PD 24-JUN-2003.

XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.

XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.

DR Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in

XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.

PT Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1232; 529pp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer

CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms

CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs

CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The

CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP, 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1 CCACCTCTCTCTCTTACGC 22

RESULT 714

ABX96942
ID ABX96942 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ABX96942;

XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DT Interleukin-12 (IL-12) DNA PCR primer #1.

XX Human; HBV; HCV; interleukin-2; interleukin-12; interleukin-10; PCR; ss;

KW hepatitis B virus; hepatitis C virus; intracellular infection; HSV; HIV;

KW viral infection; herpes simplex virus; human immunodeficiency virus; FIV;

KW feline immunodeficiency virus; parasitic infection; rickettsia; malaria;

KW leishmaniasis; bacterial disease; legionella; tuberculosis; chlamydia;

KW interleukin-4; IL-12; IL-2; IL-10; IL-4; internal ribosome entry site;

KW interferon-gamma; IFN-gamma; IRES; immunomodulatory cofactor; B7; GM-CSF;

XX granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; K13-L1; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002165172-A1.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00466035.

XX 16-SEP-1997; 97US-00931031.

XX (SALT/) SALLBERG M.

PA (MIL/) MILICH D R.

PA (LEEW/) LEE W T L.

PI Sallberg M, Milich DR, Lee WTL;

XX WPI; 2003-288144/28.

DR Treating intracellular infections, e.g. viral, parasitic and bacterial

PT diseases, comprises administering a vector construct which directs the

PT expression of an immunogenic portion of an antigen from an intracellular

XX pathogen.

XX Example 2; Page 18; 69pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a method for treating intracellular infections

CC within warm-blooded animals comprising administering to a warm-blooded

CC animal a vector construct which directs the expression of at least one

CC immunogenic portion of an antigen derived from an intracellular pathogen,

CC and a protein having the immunogenic portion of the antigen to generate

CC an immune response. The method is useful for treating intracellular

CC infections or diseases including viral infections (e.g. hepatitis B virus

CC (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), herpes simplex virus (HSV), human

CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV),

CC parasitic infections (e.g. rickettsia, leishmaniasis or malaria) and

CC certain bacterial diseases (e.g. legionella, tuberculosis or chlamydia).

CC Sequences ABX96883-ABX96937 and ABX96940-ABX96965 represent PCR primers

XX used in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 22 BP, 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3068 GCAGACCTCTCAGGCGAGACG 3089

DB 1 GCAGATCTCCAGGCGAGATG 22

```
RESULT 715
ADH13331
ID ADH13331 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADH13331;
AC
XX
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human malignant neoplasia-related oligonucleotide probe SeqID180.
XX
XX malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
XX gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;
XX bladder cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; human; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1365034-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.
XX
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX
XX Wirtz R, Munnes M, Kallabis H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-073279/08.
XX
XX Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
XX least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
XX PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 180; 267bp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
XX CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
XX CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
XX CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
XX CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
XX CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
XX CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
XX CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
XX CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
XX CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
XX CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
XX CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
XX CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
XX CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of an
XX CC oligonucleotide probe which was used in the exemplification of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4943 CACATGATTCATCGGCTG 4964
Db 1 CACCATGAGCCCATCGTCTG 22
RESULT 716
ADL16094
ID ADL16094 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADL16094;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
```

```
DE Neisseria meningitidis lgtG PCR primer lgt.
XX
XX Lipooligosaccharide immunotype, LOS immunotype; serogroup B;
XX phase variation; fixed immunotype; homopolymetric nucleotide tract;
XX vaccine; immunostimulant; meningococcal disease; Neisserial disease;
XX mutant; lgtG; polyc tract; fixed; constitutive expression; PCR; primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Neisseria meningitidis.
XX
XX WO2004015099-A2.
XX
XX 19-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-EP008569.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018035.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018036.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018037.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018051.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00020197.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00020199.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00025524.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00025531.
XX
XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002GB-00030164.
XX
XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002GB-00030168.
XX
XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002GB-00030170.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2003; 2003GB-00005028.
XX
XX (GLAX ) GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOGICALS SA.
XX
XX (UYQU ) UNIV QUEBENSLAND.
XX
XX Biemanns R, Denoel P, Feron C, Goraj K, Jennings MP, Poolman J;
XX PT Weynants V;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-180668/17.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 27; 42pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a process for making a genetically engineered
XX CC Neisserial strain (preferably Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B) in
XX CC which the lipooligosaccharide (LOS) immunotype is fixed or locked. A
XX CC feature of the meningococcal LOS is the reversible, high frequency
XX CC switching of expression (phase variation) of terminal LOS structures,
XX CC which is an obstacle to the development of a cross-protective vaccine
XX CC based on the use of LOS as the antigen. The process of the invention
XX CC involves engineering a Neisserial strain such that the homopolymetric
XX CC nucleotide tract of a phase variable LOS synthesis gene (specifically
XX CC lgtA or lgtG) is reduced in length (while maintaining the open reading
XX CC frame), resulting in gene expression which is less phase variable. The
XX CC method of the invention can be used to produce a Neisserial strain with a
XX CC fixed l2 or l3 immunotype, which can be used in the manufacture of
XX CC vaccines (particularly multivalent vaccines) against neisserial disease,
XX CC especially meningococcal disease. Sequences ADL16094-ADL16097 represent
XX CC PCR primers used to amplify and mutate the Neisseria meningitidis strain
XX CC 35B lgtG gene (ADL16102) to produce a mutant gene, lgtG "fixed"
XX CC (ADL16103), in which the polyc tract of the wild-type gene has been
XX CC disrupted, permitting it to be constitutively expressed.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1449 ATGCAGCTCAAAAGTCAGCGTTG 1470
Db 1 ATGAAGCTCAAAATAGACATTG 22
RESULT 717
ADJ79145
ID ADJ79145 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADJ79145
```

XX AC ADJ79145;
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NOVX protein-related oligonucleotide SeqID237.
 DE
 XX NOVX; cytosolic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
 KM neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; chryomimetic; cardiac; gene-therapy;
 KM antiasense-therapy; cancer; diabetes; obesity; endocrine disorder;
 KM CNS disorder; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KM detection assay; screening assay; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
 KM predictive medicine; ss.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 PN US2004014053-A1.
 PD
 XX 22-JAN-2004.
 PD
 XX
 PF 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
 PR 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
 PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.
 PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
 PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313643P.
 PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313702P.
 PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314031P.
 PR 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
 PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322716P.
 PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
 PR 05-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354655P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
 PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
 PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381039P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383761P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
 XX
 XX (ZERRH/) ZERRHUSEN B D.
 PA (PAT/) PATURAJAN M.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (PENNA/) PENNA C E A.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (LILL/) LI L.
 PA (BERG/) BERGHS C.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PA (CASW/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (JIW/) JI W.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
 PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.

PA (KHRA/) KHRAMTSOV N V.
 PA (ORTT/) ORT T.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (RASI/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (AGEE/) AGEE M L.
 PA (CHAU/) CHAUDHURI A.
 PA (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
 PA (DIP/) DIPIPPO V A.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (EISE/) EISEN A J.
 PA (GANG/) GANGOLLI E A.
 PA (GIOT/) GIOT L.
 PA (OOLC/) OOL C E.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
 PA (HJAL/) HJALT T.
 PA (LIUX/) LIU X.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
 XX
 PI Zerrhusen BD, Patuaraajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Rieger DK;
 PI Pena CE, Shimkets RA, Li L, Berghe C, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Voss EZ;
 PI BolDOG FL, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Ji W, Gorman L, Vernet CM,
 PI Leite MW, Guo XS, Anderson DW, Spytek KA, Gerlach V, Burgess CE,
 PI Khramtsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Rastelli L, Agee ML, Chaudhuri A;
 PI Chant JS, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Gangolli EA, Giot L;
 PI Ooi CE, Rothenberg ME, Spaderna SK, HjalT T, Liu X, Taupier RJ;
 PI Catterton E, Shenoy SG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-108206/11.
 XX
 PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
 PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
 PT or CNS diseases.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 237; 250pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising a
 CC fully defined sequence of, a mature form, one or more conservative
 CC substitutions or at least 95% identity to 247 amino acids as given in the
 CC specification. The invention may be useful for the development of
 CC compounds with a cytosolic, antidiabetic, anorectic, cerebroprotective,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, chryomimetic or cardiac activity. In
 CC addition, the disclosed sequences may prove useful for gene-therapy or
 CC antiasense-therapy. The invention may be useful for the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of
 CC the NOVX polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and endocrine,
 CC CNS, cardiovascular and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
 CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 CC and predictive medicine. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide which is related to the invention. Note: This sequence
 CC does not appear (and is not referred to) in the printed specification but
 CC was submitted with this specification and was obtained in electronic
 CC format from the US patent office at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20040014053
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e-02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 DB 1 CCCTCTCTTTCACCTCTCTCT 22
 RESULT 718
 ADJ79148
 ID ADJ79148 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX


```

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Glucunobacter oxydans NADH production-related NRFL gene PCR primer #7.
DE transaldolase activity; glucose-6-phosphate isomerase; NADH production;
XX target substance manufacture; NRFL; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Glucunobacter oxydans.
OS JP2004024140-A.
XX PN
XX 29-JAN-2004.
PD
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186487.
PF
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186487.
PR
XX (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO KK.
PA
XX WPI; 2004-127093/13.
DR
XX
XX Novel protein having transaldolase activity or glucose-6-phosphate
PT isomerase activity, useful for producing a target substance e.g.,
PT xylitol.
PS
XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 12; 89bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of
CC Glucunobacter oxydans proteins which possess transaldolase activity
CC and/or glucose-6-phosphate isomerase activity. The DNA and protein
CC sequences of the invention are involved in the production of NADH. The
CC DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for manufacturing a
CC target substance. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that
CC was used in an example of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2669 CGGTCCCGGAGCTGTGACACG 2690
DB 1 CGGTCCCGGAGCGGTTAACACG 22
RESULT 720
ADN49424
ID ADN49424 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADN49424;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MEM7 amplifying forward RT-PCR primer.
DE
XX MEMX; MEMX-associated disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX cancer; reproductive disorder; cardiovascular disorder; renal disorder;
XX chromosome mapping; tissue typing; pharmacogenomic; vaccine; human;
XX retinol-binding; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004086931-A1.
PN
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 03-NOV-2003; 2003US-00701283.
PF
XX
XX 14-DEC-1999; 99US-0170564P.
PR
XX 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173165P.
PR
XX 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173362P.

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PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173544P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174404P.
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223929P.
PR 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00735981.
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-00737149.
XX
XX (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
PA (QUIN/) QUINN K E.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
XX
XX Spaderma SK, Quinn KE, Shimkets RA, Padigaru M, Spytek KA;
PI WPI; 2004-356197/33.
XX
XX
XX New MEMX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing or treating MEMX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer or
PT cardiovascular disorders, or in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or
PT pharmacogenomics.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 20; 185bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides MEMX polypeptides and their encoding
CC polynucleotides. The invention is useful for diagnosing, preventing and
CC treating MEMX-associated disorders such as Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, cancer, reproductive disorder, cardiovascular
CC disorders and renal disorders. The invention is also useful in chromosome
CC mapping, tissue typing, predictive medicine and pharmacogenomics. The
CC invention is also useful in preparation of vaccine and vaccines. This
CC sequence is human retinol-binding protein (MEM7) amplifying RT-PCR primer. This
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2305 CAGAAACATCATCCAAAAT 2326
DB 1 CTGAAACCTTCATCCACACAT 22
RESULT 721
AAZ39291/C
ID AAZ39291 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAZ39291;
AC
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Probe for typing HLA allele B*51new.
DE
XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-B*3913; HLA-B*1406; human.
XX HLA-B*51; HLA-DRB1*0820; HLA-DRB1*04; HLA-DRB4*01; allele typing; exon;
XX major histocompatibility complex; MHC; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9954496-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-EP002614.
PF
XX
XX 20-APR-1998; 98EP-00870088.
PR
XX
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
PA
XX
XX De Canck I, Meresch G, Rossau R;
PI
XX

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DR WPI; 1999-634008/54.
 XX
 PT New polynucleotides for human leukocyte antigen, HLA, allele fragments,
 PT useful for typing HLA alleles.
 PS
 PS Claim 16; Page 20; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides polynucleotides corresponding to exon 2 and exon 3
 CC of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles HLA-B*39:3, HLA-B*1406 and HLA-
 CC B*51 and exon 2 of HLA alleles HLA-DRB1*0820, HLA-DRB1*04 and HLA-
 CC DB4*01. The polynucleotides are useful for typing the above HLA alleles
 CC in a sample, especially by a method that comprises (a) amplifying
 CC all/part of the relevant sequence using at least one primer pair; and (b)
 CC hybridizing the amplified product to a set of probes specifically
 CC hybridizing to target regions comprising one or more polymorphic
 CC nucleotides of the sequence, to determine the absence or presence of the
 CC allele in the sample. Diagnostic kits for (a) typing the alleles
 CC comprising at least one preferred primer and/or at least one preferred
 CC probe and (b) for detecting the protein fragment encoded by the
 CC polynucleotides, comprising an antiserum or ligand (e.g. antibody)
 CC binding specifically to the protein fragment are provided. The
 CC polynucleotides also enable the isolation of the complete respective
 CC genes from a human genomic library
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1239 CCGGGCTCCGTCACGCTC 1260
 DB 23 CCGGGCTCCGTCCTCGACTC 2
 RESULT 722
 AA210975/c
 ID AA210975 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AA210975;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for HBSAg Pres2-S coding region.
 XX
 KW HBSAg; Pres2-S; recombinant antigen library; disease-related antigen;
 KW multivalent antigenic polypeptide production; infection; allergen;
 KW asthma; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; therapy;
 KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory condition; cancer; contraception;
 KW immune response; hepatitis b surface antigen; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 OS
 PN WO9941383-A1.
 PN
 PD 19-AUG-1999.
 PD
 PF 10-FEB-1999; 99WO-US002944.
 PF
 PR 11-FEB-1998; 98US-00021769.
 PR 11-FEB-1998; 98US-0074294P.
 PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-0105509P.
 XX
 PA (MAXY-) MAXYGEN INC.
 PA
 PI Punnonen J, Baas SH, Whalen RG, Howard R, Stemmer WPC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-518452/43.
 XX
 PT Recombinant multivalent antigenic polypeptide produced by recombining
 PT nucleic acid sequences and screening, used in vaccines against e.g.

PT infections and cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 14; Fig 18; 153pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the hepatitis B
 CC virus (HBV) surface antigen (HBSAg) Pres2-S region. This sequence was
 CC used to create a recombinant antigen library. The library comprises
 CC recombinant nucleic acids encoding antigenic polypeptides and is produced
 CC by recombination of at least two forms of nucleic acid, differing by at
 CC least two nucleotides, encoding a disease-related multivalent antigenic
 CC polypeptides of the invention, that contains at least two antigenic
 CC determinants (AD) from different polypeptides. The multivalent antigenic
 CC polypeptides are used in vaccines to induce a protective or therapeutic
 CC response to a wide variety of infectious agents (bacteria, viruses,
 CC parasites, including Plasmodium falciparum); allergens; asthma;
 CC autoimmune disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, multiple
 CC sclerosis); other inflammatory conditions and cancer, also, where
 CC directed against sperm antigens, they can be used for contraception. The
 CC multivalent peptides can be evolved to induce an optimised immune
 CC response against a wide variety of antigens, particularly a broad
 CC spectrum response to many different strains of a pathogen, including
 CC strains that are likely to appear in the future. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003
 CC to correct OS field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3181 AGCAGTGGAGAGCACTAGCAG 3202
 DB 22 AGGATTGGAGAGCAATACGAG 1
 RESULT 723
 AAX52832/c
 ID AAX52832 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX52832;
 XX
 DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human genome diallelic marker primer 200.
 XX
 KW Diallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;
 KW identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;
 KW drug toxicity; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO9904038-A2.
 PN
 PD 28-JAN-1999.
 PD
 PF 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-IB001193.
 PF
 PR 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchounakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-132278/11.
 XX
 PT Production of diallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,
 PT determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying
 PT nucleotides which vary between individuals.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 270; 288pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of diallelic
CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in
CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The
CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic
CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the
CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the
CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)
CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between
CC individuals, thereby defining a set of diallelic markers. The methods can
CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's
CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be
CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention
XX

SO Sequence 23 BP, 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4061 CAGGACTGCCATGCTAGTGAAC 4082
DB 23 CAGGACAGCAATGCTAGTGAAC 2

RESULT 724
AAZ48618
ID AAZ48618 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48618;
XX
DT 03-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human prolactin gene.
XX
DE PCR primer; prolactin; human; proliferation inhibitor; breast cancer;
XX
KM prostate cancer; prolactin receptor; therapy; proliferative disorder;
XX
KM apoptosis induction; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO958142-A1.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 11-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010232.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1998; 98US-0085128P.
XX
PR 05-FEB-1999; 99US-00246041.
XX
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W Y.
XX
PA (WAGN/) WAGNER T E.
XX
PI Chen WY, Wagner TE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-062263/05.
XX
XX Use of human prolactin variants to treat breast or prostate cancer,
XX methods of inducing apoptosis.
XX
PS Example; Page 24; 77pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human prolactin gene. The
CC invention relates to a method of inhibiting the proliferation of a breast
CC or prostate cancer cell which expresses a prolactin receptor comprises
CC exposing the cell to an effective concentration of a variant of human
CC prolactin having a substitution of the glycine at position 129 or a cell-
CC free truncated prolactin receptor. The method is used to treat human
CC breast and prostate cancer and proliferative disorders. The method is

CC also useful for inducing apoptosis in cells expressing the prolactin
CC receptor. The prolactin variants act as antagonists at the prolactin
CC receptor. Also provided is a cell-based assay system that can be used to
CC identify compounds that modulate prolactin receptor activity
XX

SO Sequence 23 BP, 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2367 CTGCTCAGAGAGAGGAGGAGC 2388
DB 1 CCGCTTCCTAGAGAGATGGAGC 22

RESULT 725
AAL46074
ID AAL46074 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAL46074;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human prolactin variant coding sequence PCR primer #1.
XX
DE Human; prolactin; prolactin variant; cancer; breast cancer; cytostatic;
XX
KM antiproliferative; prostate cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO958097-A2.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010545.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1998; 98US-0085128P.
XX
PA (GREG-) GREENVILLE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.
XX
PI Chen WY, Wagner TE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-038947/03.
XX
PT Human prolactin variants and their use in treating breast or prostate
XX cancer, and in methods of inducing apoptosis.
XX
PS Example; Page 32; 84pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting the proliferation
CC of a breast or prostate cancer cell which expresses a prolactin receptor
CC comprising exposing the cell to a G129 substituted variant of human
CC prolactin or a cell-free truncated prolactin receptor. The methods and
CC variants are used to treat human breast and prostate cancer and
CC proliferative disorders, inducing apoptosis in cells expressing the
CC prolactin receptor and the prolactin variants also act as antagonists at
CC the prolactin receptor. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate the human prolactin variant cDNA
XX

SO Sequence 23 BP, 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2367 CTGCTCAGAGAGAGGAGGAGC 2388
DB 1 CCGCTTCCTAGAGAGATGGAGC 22

RESULT 726
AAA62737

```

ID  AAA62737 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX  AAA62737;
XX
DT  25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE  Endoglucanase PCR primer RCE-02.
XX
XX  Endoglucanase; cellulose breakdown; produce pulp; papermaking;
KM  animal feedstuff; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
PN  WO200024879-A1.
XX
PD  04-MAY-2000.
XX
PF  25-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005884.
XX
PR  23-OCT-1998; 98JP-00302387.
XX
PA  (MEIJ ) MEIJ SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
XX
PI  Nakamura Y, Moriya T, Baba Y, Yanai K, Sumida N, Nishimura T;
PI  Murashima K, Nakane A, Yaguchi T, Koga J, Murakami T, Kono T;
XX  WPI; 2000-365117/31.
XX
PT  Endoglucanases of fungal origin with high activity under alkaline
PT  conditions for production of paper pulp and animal feedstuffs.
XX
XX  Claim 51; Page 42; 180pp; Japanese.
XX
CC  This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of an
CC  endoglucanase encoding protein. The invention relates to an endoglucanase
CC  of fungal origin which can completely break down purified cellulose at a
CC  concentration of less than 1mg protein/litre, and produces more than 50%
CC  breakdown of cellulose at pH 8.5. The invention includes endoglucanase
CC  protein sequences (see AAF82252-A62732) and primers (AAA62733-A62802) which are
CC  used in the identification of the endoglucanase sequences, and in the
CC  construction of vectors containing the polynucleotides. The endoglucanase
CC  enzymes are used for the production of pulp for papermaking and for the
CC  production of animal feedstuffs
XX
SQ  Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  3266 GCCCTTTGGGCGACCAATGCC 3287
    |||||
DB  2 GCCCTTAGTACACGAATGCC 23

RESULT 727
AAC83364/c
ID  AAC83364 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX  AAC83364;
XX
AC  AAC83364;
XX
XX  26-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  ARSDR1 exon 2 acceptor sequence.
XX
XX  Prostate specific androgen regulated protein; ARSDR1, TMPRSS2; PART-1;
KM  neoplastic; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  WO200065067-A2.
XX

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PD  02-NOV-2000.
XX
XX  21-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010920.
XX
XX  23-APR-1999; 99US-0130778P.
XX
XX  30-AUG-1999; 99US-0151585P.
XX
XX  30-DEC-1999; 99US-0174003P.
XX
XX  24-JAN-2000; 2000US-017751P.
XX
PA  (UNIV ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX  Nelson PS, Hood L, Lin B;
PI  WPI; 2000-679676/66.
XX
DR  2000-679676/66.
XX
PT  Polynucleotide encoding prostate specific androgen regulated polypeptides
PT  and inhibitor of the peptide useful for treating or reducing the
PT  progression of prostate neoplastic condition in an individual.
XX
XX  Example 6; Page 54; 121pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention relates to prostate specific androgen regulated
XX  proteins. The invention may be used to determine an expression level of
XX  the prostate-specific proteins ARSDR1, TMPRSS2, or PART-1 in a fluid
XX  sample or prostate cell sample from an individual. It may also be used
XX  for diagnosing and predicting the susceptibility of a prostate neoplastic
XX  condition in an individual. Inhibitors of the proteins are useful for
XX  treating or preventing the progression of a prostate neoplastic condition
XX
SQ  Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1587 TTGATGAAACAGAGAGAGA 1608
    |||||
DB  23 TTCTCTCAGACAGAGAGAGA 2

RESULT 728
AAF82252/c
ID  AAF82252 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX  AAF82252;
XX
AC  AAF82252;
XX
XX  20-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX  Cyclamen dihydroflavonol-4-reductase PCR primer #1.
XX
DE  Cyclamen dihydroflavonol-4-reductase; CHS; dihydroflavonol-4-reductase; DFR;
XX  flower colour; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  Cyclamen persicum.
XX
XX  JP2001037485-A.
XX
XX  13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX  30-JUL-1999; 99JP-00217125.
XX
XX  30-JUL-1999; 99JP-00217125.
XX
XX  (HOKK ) HOKKO CHEM IND CO LTD.
XX
XX  WPI; 2001-238738/25.
XX
XX  Cyclamen flower color forming enzyme gene.
XX
XX  Example; Page 6; 14pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  The present sequence was used to isolate cDNA encoding the cyclamen
XX  dihydroflavonol-4-reductase (DFR) enzyme. The invention relates to DNA
CC

```

CC sequences encoding proteins with DFR activity in which at least one amino acid is deleted, replaced, inserted or added compared with the cyclamen CC DFR protein sequence. The invention also relates to DNA encoding the CC cyclamen chalcone synthase (CHS) and DNA encoding proteins with CHS activity in which at least one amino acid is deleted, replaced, inserted or added compared with the amino acid sequence of cyclamen CHS. The DFR CC and CHS genes encode cyclamen colour-forming enzymes and may therefore be used for developing flowers in a variety of colours

CC Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Matches 15; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3162 ACCAGCCAGACCCCATGAAGC 3183
DB 23 ACSAGCCATGAGCCGAYRAASC 2

RESULT 729
ABK66504
ID ABK66504 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX ABK66504;
XX
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene specific PCR primer #592.
XX
XX Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6352829-B1.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
XX (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
XX Chenchik A, Jokhadze G, Biblasyvili R;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX
XX Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
XX differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
XX sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 592; 11bp; English.

CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources, CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal CC tissue, or different tissue or subissue types. The present sequence is a

CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note: CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=6352829B1>

CC Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Matches 18; Conservative 4; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3728 GCCCGCAAGCAGTGCCCGCG 3749
DB 1 GCCCGCAAGCAGTGCCCGCG 22

RESULT 730
ABA99783/c
ID ABA99783 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX ABA99783;
XX
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Murine capn5 Sec 1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 20.
XX
XX Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; screening;
XX diagnosis; capn12; capn5; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX DE10031932-A1.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
XX (BAD1) BASF AG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-115441/16.
XX
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
XX treating specific deficiency disorders.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 8; 36pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The CC calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that CC encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases CC associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The CC protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise CC specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the CC polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for CC diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant CC production of capn12. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the CC amplification of the murine calpain protease, capn5 described in the CC disclosure of the invention

CC Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 CCACACTGCTCTGCAAGAGCT 1168
DB 23 CCACAGTGTCTGCAAGCGGCT 2

RESULT 731
ABLS9825/c

XX 10-JUL-2003.
PD 26-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013640.
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00398220.
XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX Hitachi Y, Katsuyama R, Kakoi Y;
XX WPI, 2003-618059/58.
XX
XX Treatment and prevention of cancer by inhibition of a protein.
XX Example 2; Page 88; 98pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating and preventing
CC cancer comprising administering a substance that inhibits all or part of
CC the human SUV39H1 412 residue amino acid sequence (S1, see ADA37163).
CC Also described: (1) treatment and prevention of cancer comprising
CC substances that inhibit the expression of (S1); (2) antisense
CC oligonucleotides against DNA encoding (S1) and their use in treatment and
CC prevention of cancer; (3) diagnostic reagent containing antibodies
CC against (S1); (4) method and kit for screening for treatments; (5) agents
CC for causing apoptosis; and (6) method for screening for agents of (5).
CC Human SUV39H1 antisense oligonucleotides have cytostatic activity, and
CC can be used in antisense gene therapy. They can also be used in the
CC treatment and prevention of cancers of the large intestine, mammary
CC gland, lung, prostate, digestive tract, stomach, liver, pancreas, kidney,
CC bladder, uterus and ovary. The present sequence represents a probe for
CC human SUV39H1, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2609 CCACAGCCTGCTTGGCACA 2630
DB 1 CCGCATCGCTTCTTGCACA 22

RESULT 734
ADC40518
ID ADC40518 standard; DNA: 23 BP.
XX
AC ADC40518;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) related primer M-572F.
XX
KW gene expression analysis; collective quantitative analysis;
KW G protein coupled receptor; tyrosine oxidase receptor family;
KW ion channel gene family; cancer; EDG-1; EDG-2 receptor; atherosclerosis;
KW myocardial infarction; infarct; ischaemic disease; GPCR; primer; PCR; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003052096-A1.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013097.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00382053.
XX
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00045104.
XX
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00140111.
XX
PR 18-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00333769.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX Hinuma S, Kobayashi M, Arai T, Fukusumi S, Fujii R, Komatsu H;
PI Matsumura F, Kawamata Y, Ogi K;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-533023/50.
XX
XX Method for gene expression analysis for treatment of cancers.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 261pp; Japanese.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel method for gene expression analysis by
CC collective quantitative analysis of the expression of a number of genes
CC to identify those that are promoted or inhibited in a given cell or
CC tissue. The genes are preferably gene families such as the G protein
CC coupled receptor family, tyrosine oxidase receptor family, or ion channel
CC gene family. The methods may be used in treatment of cancers, including
CC prostate, ovarian, stomach, bladder, breast, and cancer of the
CC intestines. EDG-1 and EDG-2 receptor agonists and antagonists may be used
CC in the treatment and prevention of atherosclerosis, myocardial
CC infarction, infarct or ischaemic disease of the brain. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2402 ACACCTTCGAGGAGGAAGAAATC 2423
DB 2 ACAGGTGAGGATGAAGATC 23

RESULT 735
ABV76160
ID ABV76160 standard; DNA: 23 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABV76160;
XX
DT 07-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human G-protein coupled receptor GAVE1 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Human; GAVE1; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; gene therapy;
KW vasotrophic; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; cerebroprotective; antisense;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200295056-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016023.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2001; 2001US-00863455.
XX
PA (AVER) AVENTIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ardaci A, Della Penna K, Zilberstein A;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-129437/12.
XX
XX New isolated GAVE1 nucleic acid encoding a GAVE1 protein (G protein-
PT coupled receptor), useful in diagnosing, treating or preventing ischemic
PT heart failure, atherosclerosis or stroke, and in pharmacogenomics.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 16; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide that is
CC complementary to the coding region of human GAVE1 mRNA. GAVE1 is a novel
CC G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) that is modulated by the alpha-

CC adrenergic agonist, phenylephrine, in cardiomyocytes and is down-
CC regulated in T helper cells when activated, e.g. associated with
CC inflammation. The novel receptor is involved in a variety of diseases,
CC including ischemic heart failure, ischaemic reperfusion injury,
CC restenosis, dilated cardiomyopathy, apoptosis, such as cardiomyocyte
CC apoptosis, atherosclerosis, stroke and various perturbations of the
CC immune system. GAVEL antisense oligonucleotides can be used to modulate
CC GAVEL gene expression. GAVEL nucleic acids, expression vectors, host
CC cells, and transgenic animals are provided by the invention. Diagnostic,
CC screening and therapeutic methods using GAVEL compositions or
CC compositions that detect GAVEL are also provided. Methods of identifying
CC GAVEL agonists, antagonists, reverse agonists are described
XX

SO Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5026 GTGGGCTCTGTGTCAGGCT 5047
Db 1 GTGGGCCCCATGGGCCAGCT 22

RESULT 736

ADF83376
ID ADF83376 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADF83376;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3 gene SNP site.

KW Human; antileptic; setrone; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3;

KM receptor; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; HTR3B gene; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT variation replace(10..14,59)
XX FT /*tag= a

XX /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"

PN WO200310091-A1.

PD 04-DEC-2003.

PF 22-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005366.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011491.

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

PI Brockmoeller HJ;

DR WPI; 2004-035165/03.

XX Use of setrones for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treating
XX or preventing setrone-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
XX genome less than three copies of a polynucleotide encoding a functional
XX CYP2D6 polypeptide.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 26; 153pp; English.

XX The present sequence comprises a portion of the human 5-hydroxytryptamine
XX receptor type 3 HTR3B gene ADF83402 including nucleotides 3678-36680. In
XX a variant of the gene ADF83375, these nucleotides are deleted. The
XX invention relates to the use of setrones (antileptics) for treating
XX and/or preventing setrone-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
XX genome fewer than 3 copies of a polynucleotide encoding a functional
XX CYP2D6 polypeptide, and also having in its genome a second variant allele
XX comprising a polynucleotide having the present sequence. The treatment

CC regimen can be modified according to the genotype of the subject's CYP2D6
CC and/or HTR3B gene. Non-responders to antileptic therapy can be identified
CC on a pharmacogenetic basis, allowing a suitable therapy to be selected.
CC The setrone-treatable diseases are postoperative nausea and/or vomiting,
CC or nausea and/or vomiting secondary to cancer chemotherapy, radiation
CC therapy, migraine, acetaminophen poisoning, proctocyclin therapy, and
CC opioid treatment, spinal or epidural opioid-related pruritus, acute
CC levodopa-induced psychosis, bulimia nervosa, fibromyalgia, chronic
CC fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia,
CC alcoholism, cocaine addiction, opioid withdrawal syndrome, drug
CC withdrawal phenomena, anxiety disorders, cognitive disturbances,
CC neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia, Tourette's syndrome, migraine
CC headache or gastrointestinal motility disorder (all claimed).
XX

SO Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1592 GCAACGAGAGAGAGAGATC 1613
Db 1 GCAACGAGAGAGAGAGAGAC 22

RESULT 737

ADH19212
ID ADH19212 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADH19212;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HTR3B SNP variant DNA fragment - SEQ ID 21.

KW HTR3B; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3B; 5-HT; antileptic;

KM tranquiliser; neuroleptic; antialcoholic; antimigraine; analgesic;

KW gastrointestinal; setrone; central nervous system; drug treatment;

KW postoperative nausea; vomiting; chronic fatigue syndrome; anxiety;

KW obsessive-compulsive disorder; schizophrenia; alcoholism; Tourette's

KW cancer chemotherapy; forensic marker; ds; human; SNP;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003097873-A2.

PD 27-NOV-2003.

PF 15-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005120.

PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010209.

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

PI Brockmoeller HJ;

DR WPI; 2004-022892/02.

XX New 5-Hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3B polynucleotide, useful for

XX diagnosing and/or treating a setrone-treatable disease such as disorders

XX of central and/or peripheral nervous system e.g., schizophrenia.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 21; 150pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide encoding an HTR3B (5-
XX hydroxytryptamine [5-HT] receptor type 3B) polypeptide or fragment having
XX an amino acid substitution. The polynucleotide of the invention
XX demonstrates antileptic, tranquiliser, neuroleptic, antialcoholic,
XX antimigraine, analgesic and gastrointestinal activities and may be useful
XX in preparing a composition for diagnosing or treating a disease,
XX particularly a setrone-treatable disease. Such a disease or dysregulation

CC is related to the central and peripheral nervous system or secondary to
CC drug treatment, such as postoperative nausea and/or vomiting, chronic
CC fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia,
CC alcoholism, anxiety disorders, tourette syndrome, migraine, headache and
CC gastrointestinal motility disorders, preferably nausea and/or vomiting
CC secondary to cancer chemotherapy. The polynucleotides and polypeptides
CC may also be useful as forensic markers. The current sequence is that of
CC the human HTR3B SNP variant DNA fragment of the invention.
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1592 GGAACAGAGAGAGAGATC 1613
1 GCACCGAGAGAGAGAGAAC 22
RESULT 738
ADJ38961
ID ADJ38961 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
AC ADJ38961;
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Hepatitis C virus siRNA target oligonucleotide 303.
DE Hepatitis C virus siRNA target oligonucleotide 303.
XX 'small interfering RNA; siRNA; modified ribonucleotide;
XX viral replication inhibition; hepatitis C virus; HCV; hepatitis C;
XX antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; virucide; hepatitis A virus;
XX hepatitis D virus; hepatitis B virus; Ebola virus; influenza virus;
XX rotavirus; reovirus; retrovirus; poliovirus; human papilloma virus;
XX metapneumovirus; coronavirus; viral infection; target; 88.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS Synthetic.
OS WO2004011647-A1.
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023104.
XX PF 26-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398605P.
XX PR (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX PA Han J, Seo MY, Houghton M;
PI WPI; 2004-143862/14.
XX DR New RNase resistant small interfering RNA, useful for treating viral
XX PT infections, e.g., hepatitis C, influenza virus or coronavirus infection.
XX PS Example 12; Fig 2; 74pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a small interfering RNA (siRNA) which
CC comprises a modified ribonucleotide, where the siRNA is resistant to
CC RNase and retains the ability to inhibit viral replication. Also
CC described: (1) inactivating a virus in a patient; (2) making a modified
CC siRNA that targets a nucleic acid sequence in a virus; (3) a double-
CC stranded RNA molecule of 10-30 nucleotides that inhibits replication of
CC hepatitis C virus (HCV); (4) inducing targeted RNA interference toward
CC HCV in hepatic cells; (5) inhibiting replication of HCV; (6) a vector
CC comprising a DNA segment encoding the RNA molecule; (7) a host cell
CC comprising the vector of (6); (8) inhibiting replication of HCV in cells
CC carrying HCV; (9) treating hepatitis C in a subject; (10) a modified
CC siRNA molecule comprising a double-stranded RNA molecule of 10-30
CC nucleotides in length, which mediates RNA interference toward a target
CC agent or virus and is linked to at least one receptor-binding ligand; and

CC (11) inducing targeted RNA interference in a patient. The modified siRNA
CC molecules have antiinflammatory, hepatotropic and virucide activities.
CC The modified RNA molecules are useful for inactivating virus in mammalian
CC cells. The siRNAs are useful for treating hepatitis C virus, hepatitis A
CC virus, hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, Ebola virus, influenza
CC virus, rotavirus, reovirus, hepatitis B virus, poliovirus, human papilloma
CC virus, metapneumovirus or coronavirus infections. The methods of the
CC invention can be used to correct or compensate for cellular physiological
CC abnormalities involved in conferring susceptibility to viral infections
CC in patients and/or alleviate symptoms of a viral infection in patients.
CC The present sequence represents an siRNA target oligonucleotide, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 63.6%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 4; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 2127 AGCCACTTGACTTCAGAGATG 2148
1 AGCCGCUUGACUGCAGAGAGUG 22
RESULT 739
ADM76097
ID ADM76097 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX ADM76097;
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX NEPNA gene transcriptional control region OCT-1 binding site.
DE NEPNA gene transcriptional control region OCT-1 binding site.
XX Human; NEPNA; ephrin receptor; brain; chromosome 1; apoptosis;
XX drug screening; antisense therapy; gene therapy; cancer; tumour;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; breast cancer; cervical cancer;
XX prostate cancer; bladder cancer; stomach cancer; colorectal cancer;
XX cytosolic; transcriptional control region; promoter;
XX transcription factor binding site; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JP2003289876-A.
XX 14-OCT-2003.
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX PF 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX PR 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX PA WPI; 2004-038434/04.
XX DR Novel antisense oligonucleotide useful as anticancer agent for preventing
XX PT cancer e.g. lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer.
XX PS Example 2; Page 20; 38pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADM76030 and
CC ADM76031) targeted to the human NEPNA gene (ADM76029), which encodes a
CC novel brain-derived ephrin receptor (ADM76028). The NEPNA protein has
CC 50.7% homology to the human EphA7 ephrin receptor and its gene is located
CC on chromosome 1. Ephrin receptors are overexpressed in various cancers
CC and it has been found that inhibition of NEPNA expression promotes
CC apoptosis. The invention also relates to the NEPNA transcriptional
CC control (promoter) region (ADM76037); recombinant vectors and host cells
CC comprising the NEPNA promoter operably linked to a reporter gene; a
CC method of screening for compounds which inhibit or activate transcription
CC of the NEPNA gene; and pharmaceutical compositions comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide or a transcriptional inhibitor or activator.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and modulators of NEPNA transcription are

CC useful for inducing apoptosis for the treatment and/or prevention of
CC cancers in which NEPNA is overexpressed such as lung cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer,
CC stomach cancer and colorectal cancer. Sequences ADM7603-ADM76371
CC represent transcription factor binding sites within the transcriptional
CC control region of the NEPNA gene.

XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 2811 AATGAGAGGAGTGGGGG 2832
Db 2 AATGAGAGTGGAGGAGTGG 23

RESULT 740
ADL67221/c
ID ADL67221 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADL67221;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX siRNA-DNA hybrid #2, to modulate 14171 protein kinase expression.

XX Human; 14171 protein kinase; cancer; immunological disorder;
KW inflammation; heart failure; hypertension; atrial fibrillation;
KM viral disorder; apoptotic disorder; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
KM predictive medicine; forensic biology; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_RNA 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= RNA

XX US2004048305-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00658904.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182096P.

XX 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781882.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Kapeller-Libermann R;

XX WPI; 2004-226195/21.

XX New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or
PT treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase,
PT such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure
PT and hypertension.

XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 25; 62pp; English.

XX The invention provides novel human 14171 protein kinase polypeptides and
CC polynucleotides. The methods and compositions of the present invention
CC are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions
CC associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase
CC such as cancer, immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure,
CC hypertension, atrial fibrillation, viral disorder and apoptotic disorder.
CC The invention can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
CC predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays. The present
CC sequence is small interfering RNA-DNA hybrid used to modulate the
CC expression of human 14171 protein kinase. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1531 ACAGAAATCTCGAGCTCAT 1552
Db 23 AATGAGAGTGGAGGAGTGG 2

RESULT 741
AAN92605
ID AAN92605 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAN92605;

DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-MAY-1990 (first entry)

XX Primer DNA from pUC19.

XX Primer; pUC19; lambda; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX JP01277490-A.

XX 07-NOV-1989.

XX 28-APR-1988; 88JP-00106155.

XX 28-APR-1988; 88JP-00106155.

XX (MITU) MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP.

XX WPI; 1989-368597/50.

XX Primer DNA for cloning - obtd. from cleaved fragment of restriction
PT enzyme pat I-PVU II.

XX Claim 1; Page 697; 8pp; Japanese.

XX Primer carries four restriction sites: NcoI, SfiI, NcoI and XhoI. It has
CC sticky ends with 5' overlapping 3' with -AGCT. Expressed from pUC19 as a
CC PctI-PvuII fragment. (Updated on 10-MAR-2003 to add missing OS field.)

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 4038 GAGGGGCCACGAGGCTCTAG 4059
Db 3 GAGGGGCCACGAGGCTCTAG 24

RESULT 742
AAT36829/c
ID AAT36829 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAT36829;

DT 05-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX Prostate-specific membrane antigen primer PSM-1689.

XX Prostate-specific membrane antigen; PSM; prostate cancer; metastasis;
KW diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; primer; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

```
XX WO9626272-A1.
XX
XX
XX 29-AUG-1996.
XX
XX
XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.
XX
XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.
XX
XX 02-JUN-1995; 95US-0046381.
XX
XX 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00470735.
XX
XX (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
XX Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR;
XX
XX MPI; 1996-402365/40.
XX
XX
XX DNA encoding alternatively spliced prostate-specific membrane antigen -
XX useful to develop prods. for detecting haematogenous micrometastatic tumour
XX cells, or prostate cancer progression.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 120; 284pp; English.
XX
XX Prostate-specific membrane (PSM) antigen outer primers (AAT36827-28)
XX respectively span nucleotides 1368-1390 and 1995-2015 of PSM cDNA (see
XX also AAT36785), yielding a 67 bp PCR product. Inner primers (AAT36829-
XX 30), respectively span nucleotides 1689-1713 and 1899-1923, yielding a
XX 234 bp PCR product. They were used in a nested PCR to detect circulation
XX prostate tumour cells. Results were compared with those obtd. using
XX prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-based primers (AAT36809-12). Both assays
XX were capable of detecting 1 prostate cell in at least 1 million non-
XX CC patients. PSA primers revealed micrometastatic cells in 1/15
XX patients. PSM primers detected circulating cells in 9/15 of these
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4780 GGCTTCTCAGTTCTTGTGG 4801
XX
XX 23 GGCTTTCAGCTCTTTGTGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 743
XX AAT85657/C
XX ID AAT85657 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAT85657;
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for canine immunoglobulin E protein coding sequence.
XX
XX Immunoglobulin E; anti-canine IgE antibody; allergy; canine; dog; primer;
XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JF09169795-A.
XX
XX 30-JUN-1997.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1995; 95JP-00334381.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1995; 95JP-00334381.
XX
XX (HITB ) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.
XX
XX MPI; 1997-389423/36.
XX
```

```
PT Canine immunoglobulin E peptide fragment and related DNA - useful for the
PT preparation of anti-canine immunoglobulin E antibody.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 11; 12pp; Japanese.
XX
XX AAT85656-58 are primers used to clone canine immunoglobulin E (IgE)
XX coding sequence. Peptides (AAW24098-106) containing at least five
XX continuous amino acids of the partial sequence (AAW24097) are used for
XX the preparation of anti-canine IgE antibody. The anti-canine IgE antibody
XX can be used for the diagnosis of canine allergies
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3201 AGGCCCCCTCCGTCAGTGGCT 3222
XX
XX 23 AGGACATCTCGGTGCGAGTGGCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 744
XX AAV12727
XX ID AAV12727 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAV12727;
XX
XX 26-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for human gamma gene.
XX
XX Transgenic mouse; human; immunoglobulin; heavy chain segment; J region;
XX joining region; constant region; VH family; variable gene; gamma isotype;
XX diversity gene; isotype switching sequence; mu isotype; Ig production;
XX monoclonal antibody; MAb production; antigen; heavy chain isotype;
XX antigenic stimulation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5625126-A.
XX
XX 29-APR-1997.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1994; 94US-00352322.
XX
XX 29-AUG-1990; 90US-00574748.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1990; 90US-00575962.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1991; 91US-00810279.
XX
XX 05-FEB-1992; 92US-00834539.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1992; 92US-00853408.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1992; 92US-00904068.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1992; 92US-00908060.
XX
XX 26-APR-1993; 93US-00053131.
XX
XX 22-JUL-1993; 93US-00096762.
XX
XX 18-NOV-1993; 93US-00155301.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00161739.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1993; 93US-00156599.
XX
XX 09-MAR-1994; 94US-00209741.
XX
XX (GENP-) GENPHARM INT INC.
XX
XX Lonberg N, Kay RW;
XX
XX MPI; 1997-258277/23.
XX
XX Human antibody producing transgenic mouse - containing transgene
XX comprising human V, D and J genes and sequences to provide isotype
XX switching in lymphocytes.
XX
XX Example 36; Col 128; 153pp; English.
XX
```

CC cells and reduce undesirable autoimmune reactions, inflammatory response
CC and transplant rejection. Transgenic animals are capable of producing
CC heterologous antibodies of multiple isotypes by undergoing isotype
CC switching. These animals produce a first Ig type that is necessary for
CC antigen-stimulated B-cell maturation and can switch to encode and produce
CC one or more subsequent heterologous isotypes
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4128 AAGCCACTGAGCCCTCTCCCGG 4149
|||||
Db 3 AAGCCAGAGAGACCCCTCTCCCTG 24
RESULT 746
AAT96824/C
ID AAT96824 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAT96824;
XX
DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense primer for human fibroblast growth factor 5 cDNA.
XX
KW Human fibroblast growth factor 5; FGF-5; hair growth; cranial nerve;
KW growth; differentiation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP09316096-A.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1997.
XX
PF 17-MAR-1997; 97JP-00083302.
XX
PR 29-MAR-1996; 96JP-00075994.
XX
(AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
WPI; 1998-082650/08.
XX
DR Human fibroblast growth factor 5 analogue(s) - used for regulating hair
PT growth and sustaining nutrition nad functioning of the cranial nerve.
PT growth and sustaining nutrition nad functioning of the cranial nerve.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 5; 9pp; Japanese.
XX
PS Primers AAT96823-24 were used to PCR amplify cDNA encoding human
CC fibroblast growth factor 5 (FGF-5). FGF-5 and its analogues are useful in
CC drug compositions used for regulating hair growth and sustaining the
CC nutrition and functioning of the cranial nerve. The analogues may also be
CC used for accelerating or inhibiting growth and differentiation of
CC fibroblasts, endothelial cells, myoblasts, cartilage cells, osteoblasts
CC and glial cells
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1689 AAGCACTCAGAGCAGCCGAGC 1710
|||||
Db 24 AAGCAGTCGAGCAGCCAGAAC 3
RESULT 747
AAV39223
AAV39223 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
ID

```

XX AC AAV39223;
XX 18-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer for human gamma gene fragment.
XX
XX Transgenic animal; human heterologous antibody; transgene;
XX isotype switching; neutrophil efflux; reperfusion injury; CD4 binding;
XX autoimmune reaction; inflammatory response; transplant rejection;
XX acid induced lung injury; acute adult respiratory distress syndrome;
XX ARDS; vasculitis; septic shock; allergic reaction; asthma;
XX cystic fibrosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9824884-A1.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1997; 97MO-US021803.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1996; 96US-00758417.
XX
XX (GENP-) GENPHARM INT.
XX
XX Lonberg N, Kay RM;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-333306/29.
XX
XX Hybridoma producing antibody specific for interleukin-8 - used to prevent
XX efflux of neutrophils from vasculature, and treat reperfusion injury.
XX
XX Example 37; Page 274; 452pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAV39222-23 were used to screen a phage P1 library. The
XX primers are designed to produce a 216 bp PCR product with a human gamma
XX gene template. The amplified sequences are used in a plasmid, which is
XX used to develop the transgenic mouse of the invention. The specification
XX describes transgenic non-human animals, especially a mouse, which are
XX capable of producing a human heterologous antibodies of multiple isotypes
XX by undergoing isotype switching. The transgenes are capable of functionally
XX rearranging a heterologous diversity (D) gene in a variable-diversity-
XX junction (V-D-J) recombination. The transgenes include a heavy chain
XX transgene comprising at least one V, D and J gene segment, and one
XX constant region gene segment. The immunoglobulin (Ig) light chain
XX transgene comprises at least one V and J gene segment and one constant
XX region gene segment. The gene segments are heterologous to the transgenic
XX animal. The antibody can be used to prevent efflux of neutrophils from
XX vasculature. It can also be used to treat reperfusion injury. CD4 binding
XX antibodies are used to reduce undesirable autoimmune reactions, CD4 binding
XX inflammatory responses and rejection of transplanted organs. The anti-IL-
XX 8 antibodies can reduce tissue damage and prolong survival in animal
XX models of acute adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and acid
XX induced lung injury. The anti-IL-8 antibodies can also be used for the
XX treatment of vasculitis, septic shock, allergic reactions (e.g. asthma)
XX and cystic fibrosis
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4128 AAGCCACTGAGACCTCTCCCGG 4149
XX |||||
XX 3 AAGCCAGAGAGACCTCTCCCTG 24
XX
XX RESULT 748
XX AAV58269/c

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ID AAV58269 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAV58269;
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Prostate specific membrane mRNA PCR inner primer #1.
XX
XX Prostate specific antigen; prostate specific membrane; PSA; PSM;
XX PCR primer; cancer; metastasis; detection; pelvic lymph node; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9840513-A1.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98MO-US004818.
XX
XX 11-MAR-1997; 97US-0040175P.
XX
XX (FEER/) FERRARI A. C.
XX PA (STON/) STONE N. N.
XX
XX Ferrari AC, Stone NN;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-520827/44.
XX
XX Detection of prostate cancer metastasis - using reverse transcriptase
XX polymerase chain reaction to detect prostate specific antigen and
XX prostate specific membrane antigen mRNA.
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 15; 11pp; English.
XX
XX A new method has been developed to detect prostate cancer metastasis in a
XX patient. The method comprises detection of prostate specific antigen
XX (PSA) and prostate specific membrane (PSM) mRNA by reverse-transcriptase
XX polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) of pelvic lymph node mRNA, the
XX presence of either mRNA being indicative of metastasis. The present
XX sequence represents a specifically claimed PCR primer for PSM mRNA. The
XX invention is useful to accurately diagnose the state of prostate cancer
XX in a patient and thereby determine appropriate treatment. The invention
XX is more sensitive than prior art methods
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4780 GGGTTCAGTCTTGGTTGG 4801
XX |||||
XX 23 GGGTTTCAGCTCTTTGTTAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 749
XX AA232532
XX ID AA232532 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AA232532;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (revised)
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human retrovirus-5 (HRV-5) oligonucleotide #9.
XX
XX HRV-5; Human retrovirus-5; gag; pro; pol; nucleoprotein; polymerase;
XX recombination; PCR primer; defect; therapy; antibody; vaccine; diagnosis;
XX prognosis; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; Sjogren's disease;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; inflammatory bowel disease;
XX autoimmune disease; ss.

```


PD 25-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1998; 98MO-US016979.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1997; 97US-0056754P.
XX
XX (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
XX
XX Jones JP, Shimoji M;
XX
XX MPI, 1999-190131/16.
XX
XX
XX New P450 fusion proteins - comprising a portion of a bacterial cytochrome
PT P450 protein and a portion of a mammalian cytochrome P450 protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 21, 51pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a fusion proteins comprising a portion of
CC a bacterial cytochrome P450 protein and also a portion of a mammalian
CC cytochrome P450 protein. The fusion protein can oxidise hydrocarbons or
CC any compound having a carbon-hydrogen bond. The fusion protein can be used
CC for hydroxylating a compound to be oxidised. It can also be used in
CC the bioremediation of an environmental pollutant. Since the fusion
CC protein is soluble, it can be subject to structural elucidation by X-ray
CC crystallography for designing functional proteins. It can be readily
CC expressed in soil bacteria to facilitate bioremediation. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR mutagenesis primer used in an example of the
CC present invention, in the creation of the fusion protein
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2492 GACAGGATGAACTACACTTG 2513
DB 1 GACAGGATGAACTACACTTG 22

RESULT 752
AAZ21981
ID AAZ21981 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAZ21981;
AC
XX
XX 24-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify human gamma gene fragment.
DE
XX
XX Transgenic animal; heterologous antibody; hybridoma; B cell;
XX transgenic mouse; human heavy chain transgene; digoxin; PCR primer;
XX human light chain transgene; immortalized cell; immunoglobulin;
XX Shinga-like toxin; autoimmune disease; cancer; infectious disease;
XX transplant rejection; blood disorder; coagulation disorder; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO945962-A1.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005535.
PF
XX
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-00042353.
PR
XX
XX (GENP-) GENPHARM INT INC.
PA
XX
XX Lonberg N, Fishwild DM, Ball WJ;
XX
XX MPI, 1999-551219/46.
XX

PT Novel transgenic non-human animals used to produce heterologous
PT antibodies.
XX
XX
XX Example 37; Page 275; 484pp; English.
PS

XX The specification describes transgenic animals that are capable of
CC producing a heterologous antibody. The antibodies are isolated from a
CC hybridoma, comprising B cells, that is obtained from a transgenic mouse
CC having a genome comprising a human heavy chain transgene and a human
CC light chain transgene. The B cells are fused to immortalized cells
CC suitable for generating a hybridoma, which produces a detectable amount
CC of an immunoglobulin that specifically binds digoxin or Shinga-like
CC toxin. B cells from transgenic animals can be used to generate hybridomas
CC expressing monoclonal high affinity human sequence antibodies. Antibodies
CC produced from the transgenic animals of the invention can be used to
CC treat human diseases, e.g. autoimmune diseases, cancer, infectious
CC disease, transplant rejection, blood disorders such as coagulation
CC disorders and other diseases. PCR primers AAZ21980-81 were used in the
CC course of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4128 AAGCCACTGACCTCTCCCGG 4149
DB 3 AAGCCAGAGACCTCTCCCTG 24

RESULT 753
AAZ89505
ID AAZ89505 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAZ89505;
AC
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human GABA-B receptor cDNA PCR primer GB27ae.
DE

XX GABA-B receptor; neuroprotectant; gene therapy; central nervous system;
XX metabotropic receptor; signal transduction; epilepsy; stroke; migraine;
XX psychological disease; stress; manic depression; schizophrenia; human;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX DE19841941-A1.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98DE-01041941.
PF
XX
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98DE-01041941.
PR
XX
XX (BAD1) BASF-LYNX BIOSCIENCE AG.
PA
XX
XX Kornau H, Eisenhardt G, Kuner R, Hirschfeld K;
XX
XX MPI, 2000-257875/23.
XX
XX A novel metabotropic receptor complex from the central nervous system,
PT related coding sequences and methods of identifying binding substances,
XX ligands and interactions with other proteins.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 11; 32pp; German.
PS

XX This invention describes a novel protein heteromer, containing at least a
CC GABA-B receptor protein and at least a protein (A) or its derivative
CC which retains the biological activity of the protein heteromer. The
CC protein of the invention has neuroprotective activity and can be used for
CC gene therapy. (A) or the protein heteromer are useful for identifying

CC proteins (or nucleic acids encoding such proteins) that show specific
CC binding affinity to (A) or the protein heteromer. The two-hybrid system
CC or biochemical methods can be used to identify interaction domains of
CC metabotropic receptors and use for pharmacotherapeutic intervention.
CC Structural information from the protein or protein complex is useful for
CC identifying and manufacture of substances which have specific binding
CC activity to the protein or protein complex. The protein heteromer and (A)
CC or fragments of these are useful as antigens to generate specific mono-
CC or polyclonal antibodies. The encoding nucleic acid (I) is useful for
CC identifying and isolating homologous sequences, as a marker for human
CC disease and for gene therapy. The methods can be used to identify
CC substances, which bind to (A) or (I) and that cause inhibition or
CC activation of functional effects of the GABAergic signal messages in
CC neurons of the central nervous system. The method can also identify
CC substances that inhibit or amplify interactions of (A) with other
CC metabotropic receptors or interaction of ligands with the protein
CC heteromer or (A) or interactions of (A) with G-proteins or other signal
CC transduction molecules. The analysis of the interactions of (A) and GABA-
CC B receptors is important for identifying potential active substances
CC against diseases such as epilepsy, stroke and psychological diseases such
CC as stress, manic depression, schizophrenia, migraine and others. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human
CC GABA-B receptor described in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2788 TTGTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 2809

Db 2 TGCTCCCGGTCAGAGAGAGA 23

RESULT 754

AAAA1694
ID AAA11694 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAA11694;

DT 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Human GABA-B receptor PCR primer GB27as.

XX GABA receptor; GABA-B receptor; neuroprotective; metabotropic receptor;

KW human disease marker; gene therapy; central nervous system; epilepsy;

KM stroke; psychological disease; stress; manic depression; schizophrenia;

XX migraine; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200015786-A1.

PD 23-MAR-2000.

PF 11-SEP-1999; 99WO-EP006742.

XX 14-SEP-1998; 98DE-01041941.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98DE-01056066.

XX (BADI) BASF-LYNX BIOSCIENCE AG.

XX Kornau H, Eisenhardt G, Kumer R, Hirschfeld K,

DR WPI; 2000-283281/24.

XX A novel metabotropic receptor complex from the central nervous system,
PT related coding sequences and methods of identifying binding substances,
XX ligands and interactions with other proteins.

XX Example 5; Page 27; 66pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel protein heteromer, containing at least a
CC GABA-B receptor protein and at least a protein (A) or a sequence which
CC has a substitution, inversion, insertion or deletion of one or more amino
CC acid residues and which retains the biological activity of the protein
CC heteromer and which has neuroprotective activity. The encoding nucleic
CC acid (I), the construct, (A) or the protein heteromer are useful for
CC identifying proteins (or nucleic acids encoding such proteins) that show
CC specific binding affinity to (A) or the protein heteromer. The two-hybrid
CC system or biochemical methods can be used to identify interaction domains
CC of metabotropic receptors and use for pharmacotherapeutic intervention.
CC Structural information from the protein or protein complex is useful for
CC identifying and manufacture of substances which have specific binding
CC activity to the protein or protein complex. The protein heteromer and
CC (A), or fragments of these are useful as antigens to generate specific
CC mono- or polyclonal antibodies. (I) is useful for identifying and
CC isolating homologous sequences, as a marker for human disease and for
CC gene therapy. The methods can be used to identify substances, which bind
CC to (A) or (I) and that cause inhibition or activation of functional
CC effects of the GABAergic signal messages in neurons of the central
CC nervous system. The method can also identify substances that inhibit or
CC amplify interactions of (A) with other metabotropic receptors or
CC interaction of ligands with the protein heteromer or (A) or interactions
CC of (A) with G-proteins or other signal transduction molecules. The
CC analysis of the interactions of (A) and GABA-B receptors is important for
CC identifying potential active substances against diseases such as
CC epilepsy, stroke and psychological diseases such as stress, manic
CC depression, schizophrenia, migraine and others. This sequence represents
CC a PCR primer used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2788 TTGTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 2809

Db 2 TGCTCCCGGTCAGAGAGAGA 23

RESULT 755

AAC78944/C
ID AAC78944 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAC78944;

DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human PRO618 hybridisation probe SEQ ID NO:573.

XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytosolic;

KW expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200053756-A2.

PD 14-SEP-2000.

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.

XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.

PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.

PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerltzen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godwaki RJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavirij U, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
PT activities.
XX
PS Example 114; Page 342; 636pp; English.
XX
CC AAC79458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytosolic activity. The
CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
CC provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
CC AAC7987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
CC PRO polynucleotide sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCGA 841
22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGGA 1
XX
RESULT 756
AAC71258
ID AAC71258 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAC71258;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #726.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 1084 TGGCCGAGGACTGTGATTTGT 1105
3 TCTCCATGATTCGTGATTTGT 24
XX
RESULT 757
AAC71279
ID AAC71279 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAC71279;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #740.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
XX for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1084 TCGCCCGAGACTCGAATTTGT 1105
Db 3 TCTCCCATGATCTGTATTTGT 24
RESULT 758
AAC58204/C
ID AAC58204 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC58204;
AC
XX
DT 25-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO618 hybridisation probe SEQ ID NO:115.
XX
XX Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; identification; cancer;
KM tumorigenesis; detection; neoplastic cell growth; proliferation;
KM cytotoxic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory; inflammatory disorder;
KM immunological disorder; hybridisation; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200053754-A1.
PN
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX
PF 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
XX
XX
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
XX
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
XX
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
XX
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
XX
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Desauvage FJ, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Klein RD, Roy MA;
PI Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-572269/53.
XX
XX
PT New isolated antibody for use in compositions and methods for the
PT diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic cell growth and proliferation in
PT mammals, including humans, and in monitoring tumor treatment.
XX
XX
XX Example 14; Page 117; 195pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated antibody (Ab) that binds to
CC one of the human proteins (P) designated PRO213, PRO1330, PRO1449,
CC PRO233, PRO324, PRO351, PRO362, PRO615, PRO531, PRO538, PRO3664, PRO618,
CC PRO772, PRO703, PRO792 or PRO474. The Ab can be used in compositions and
CC methods for the diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic cell growth and

CC proliferation in mammals, including humans. Genes and polypeptides
CC encoded by them, that are amplified in the genome of a tumour cell, can
CC be identified and are useful targets for the treatment and prevention of
CC certain cancers and may be used to monitor tumour treatment. Compounds
CC that inhibit the expression or activity of the identified polypeptides
CC can be identified and used as antagonists. Benign or malignant tumours,
CC inflammatory disorders and immunological disorders can be treated.
CC AAC58123 to AAC58224 represent hybridisation probes and PCR primers used
CC in the isolation of the human PRO sequences. AAC58225 to AAC58241 and
CC AAB24041 to AAB24056 represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein
CC sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGGACGAGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 759
AAC82494
ID AAC82494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC82494;
AC
XX
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE P. syringae 16S rRNA DNA fragment #2.
XX
XX
KM Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
KM fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.
XX
XX Pseudomonas syringae.
XX
XX
XX DE19915141-A1.
PN
XX
PD 28-SEP-2000.
XX
XX
PF 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
XX
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
XX
XX (ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.
XX
XX Krupp G;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-603196/58.
XX
XX
PT Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
PT detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
PT to form a ribozyme.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 39pp; German.
XX
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
CC quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
CC attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
CC Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
CC of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
CC quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
CC contains the motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
CC nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
CC pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
CC quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
CC sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
CC use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
CC for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
CC hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
CC signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced.

[illegible]

```
CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides
xx
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3494 CCTGGGAGACCGCAGGGAC 3515
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 CCTACGGGAGAAAGCAGGGAC 23
RESULT 761
AAD04439/C
ID AAD04439 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAD04439;
AC
XX DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Forward PCR primer used for sequencing fragment 4 of human HTR1B gene.
XX KM Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1B; HTR1B; serotonin; gene therapy;
KM therapeutic; forensic application; migraine; neurological disorder;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
PN MO200125194-A2.
PN 12-APR-2001.
PD
PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027486.
PR 07-OCT-1999; 99US-0158114P.
XX PR
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
PA
PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
PI WPI, 2001-290602/30.
DR
XX PT Polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises nucleotide
PT polymorphisms in 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1B gene.
XX PS
XX Example 1; Page 27; 47pp; English.
CC The patent discloses a polynucleotide comprising one or more of 3 novel
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human 5-hydroxytryptamine
CC (serotonin) receptor 1B (HTR1B) gene. The polymorphic variant comprises
CC at least one polymorphism selected from guanine at P51, thymine at P52,
CC and adenine at P54, or adenine at position corresponding to nucleotide
CC 540. The HTR1B gene is useful for therapeutic purposes. It is useful in
CC studying the expression and biological function HTR1B, as well as in
CC developing drugs targeting this protein. It is also useful in
CC diagnostics and forensic applications. Identification of an association
CC between a trait and at least one genotype or haplotype of HTR1B is useful
CC for developing tests and therapeutic treatments for migraine and other
CC neurological disorders. It is also used in gene therapy. The present DNA
CC sequence is a forward PCR primer which is used for sequencing fragment 4
CC of HTR1B gene. This primer corresponds to 1138-1161 bases of the HTR1B
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1593 GAACACAGAGGAGGAATCC 1614
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 23 GAGATGAGATGGAGAAGACC 2
```

RESULT 762
ID AAH22457/c
XX AAH22457 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC
XX AAH22457;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE P450RAI-2 upstream amplification primer.
XX
XX Cytochrome P450; P450RAI-2; brain; retinoic acid; cancer; dysplasia;
KM autoimmune; dermatological; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antiseborrheic;
KM antiproliferative; immunosuppressive; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200144443-A2.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CA001493.
XX
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0171110P.
XX
PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178314P.
XX
PA (CYTO-) CYTOCHROMA INC.
PI White JA, Petkovich PM, Jones G, Ramshaw H;
XX WPI; 2001-390242/41.
XX
PT Novel P450 protein useful for metabolizing retinoic acid for treating
XX cancer, dysplasia, an autoimmune or dermatological disease.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 64; 174pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a novel all-trans-RA metabolizing
CC cytochrome P450, P450RAI-2, that is predominantly expressed in the brain.
CC This novel cytochrome P450 is useful for metabolizing retinoic acid in a
CC cell or organism, for screening drugs for their effect of protein
CC activity, oxidizing a retinoid, screening an agent for its effect on
CC protein activity. The P450RAI-2 polypeptide, nucleic acid and host cells
CC containing them are useful for treating cancer, dysplasia, an autoimmune
CC or dermatological disease. A drug which has an effect on the expression
CC of P450RAI-2 is used to inhibit retinoic acid metabolism in the treatment
CC cancer, actinic keratosis, oral leukoplakia, a secondary head and/or neck
CC tumour, a non-small cell lung carcinoma, a basal cell carcinoma, skin
CC cancer, and a premalignancy associated actinic keratosis, acne, skin
CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, and/or preferably acute promyelocytic leukemia.
CC The present sequence represents a primer for RT-PCR amplification of the
CC P450RAI-2 cDNA
XX
SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3787 AGGCGACAGGCGCGCGCGGGA 3808
Db 22 AGGCGACAGGCGCGCGCGGGA 1
XX
RESULT 763
ID AAC60274
XX AAC60274 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC
XX AAC60274;
XX
DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX

DE Primer eras used to sequence rnc gene.
XX
XX Era; cell cycle; anti-cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6132954-A.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1997; 97US-00915498.
XX
PR 20-AUG-1996; 96US-0023353P.
XX
XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Court DL, Powell BS, Lupski JR, Britton RA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-006131/01.
XX
PT Screening for an agent that delays the cell cycle by combining a purified
XX Era protein moiety and an test agent with guanosine triphosphate, and
XX measuring resulting guanosine diphosphate.
XX
PS Example; Col 17; 58pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to screening for an agent that delays the
CC cell cycle involving combining a purified Era protein moiety and at least
CC one test agent with GTP, measuring resulting GDP and comparing this to a
CC control. The method is useful for detecting agents that delay the cell
CC cycle and for screening for anti-cancer agents. Agents identified by the
CC method may be used for reducing or stopping the growth of infectious
CC organisms and thus decreasing or eliminating infection
XX
SO Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3732 GCGACACAGGCGCGCGCGCC 3753
Db 3 GCGACACAGGCGCGCGCGCC 24
XX
RESULT 764
ID ABN66887/c
XX ABN66887 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABN66887;
XX
DT 23-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human macroprotein 23.43 PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO.3.
XX
XX Human; macroprotein 23.43; embryo development teratogenesis; tumour;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1331230-A.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116957.
XX
PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116957.
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX

DR WPI; 2002-292873/34.
XX New polypeptide-human macroprotein 23.43 and polynucleotide encoding it,
XX for treating diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis and tumor.
XX Example 2; Page 19 (Disclosure); 36pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention describes human macroprotein 23.43 (I). Also
CC described is a process for preparing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it (II) can be used in
CC the treatment of diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis and
CC tumors. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human
CC macroprotein 23.43, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4275 GGAGAGAAAAAGCAGACCCAGAC 4296
DB 22 GGAGAGATTAACAAAAACAGAC 1
RESULT 765
ABQ74208/c
ID ABQ74208 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ74208;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cytochrome P450 protein P450RAI-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:29.
XX
KW Cytochrome P450; dermatological disorder; cancer; brain disorder;
KW cytostatic; immunosuppressive; dermatological; antitumor therapy;
KW P450RAI-2; inhibiting P450RAI-2 induced retinoic acid hydroxylation;
KW actinic keratosis; oral leucoplakia; tumor; basal cell carcinoma;
KW non-small cell lung carcinoma; acute promyelocytic leukaemia; acne;
KW psoriasis; ichthyosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200248334-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
PD 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-CA001805.
XX
PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CA001493.
XX
PR (CYTO-) CYTOCHROMA INC.
XX
PA White JA, Petkovich PM, Jones G, Ramshaw H;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-583506/52.
XX
XX Novel polyclonal antibody specific to human cytochrome P450 retinoic acid
PT metabolizing protein, P450RAI-2, useful for inhibiting P450RAI-2 induced
XX retinoic acid hydroxylation in a human being treated for cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 66; 179pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a polyclonal antibody (I) to a human
CC cytochrome P450 retinoic acid metabolizing peptide (P450RAI-2) comprising
CC a sequence (see ABP52142) of 512 amino acids. (I) has cytostatic,
CC immunosuppressive and dermatological activities, and can be used in
CC antitumor therapy. (I) can be used for inhibiting P450RAI-2 induced
CC retinoic acid hydroxylation in an organism, in particular a human being
CC treated for a disease such as cancer, actinic keratosis, oral
CC leucoplakia, secondary tumor of the head and/or neck, non-small cell

CC lung carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, acute promyelocytic leukaemia,
CC lung, skin cancer and pre-malignancy associated actinic keratosis, acne,
CC psoriasis and/or ichthyosis, or an in vitro system. (I) is useful for
CC screening for the expression of P450RAI-2 in a sample, where the antibody
CC is labeled to enable detection of binding and non-binding to a P450RAI-2
CC substrate and the antibody interaction is detected by an ELISA assay.
CC This method is useful for diagnosing non small lung cell carcinoma in a
CC patient. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human P450RAI-2
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3787 AGGCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGGA 3808
DB 22 AGGCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGGA 1
RESULT 766
ABA02901
ID ABA02901 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABA02901;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human granzyme B RT-PCR primer SEQ ID NO 20.
XX
KW Human; acute transplant rejection; gene expression;
KW pro-apoptotic gene cluster; cytoprotective; IL-7/17; IL-8; IL-10; IL-15;
KW T cell; urinary system; renal graft; antimicrobial; antiviral;
KW antifungal; competitive template RT-PCR; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200181916-A2.
XX
PN 01-NOV-2001.
XX
PD 23-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013014.
XX
PF 24-APR-2000; 2000US-0199327P.
XX
PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0238718P.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239635P.
XX
PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240735P.
XX
PR 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-00778013.
XX
PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX
XX Ma N, Strom T, Soares MC, Ferran C, Suthanchiran M,
PI Vasconcellos L, Avhingsanon Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034457/04.
XX
XX Evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host especially in a recipient
PT of a urinary system graft, by determining a heightened magnitude of
XX expression of genes in rejection-associated gene clusters.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 1; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host,
CC comprising obtaining a sample, determining the magnitude of gene
CC expression of at least two genes from one or more rejection associated-
CC gene clusters, where the genes were selected from the pro-apoptotic
CC cluster, the cytoprotective cluster, the IL-7/17, IL-8, IL-10, IL-15 and
CC T cell clusters, comparing the results to a baseline magnitude of gene
CC expression of the two genes and detecting upregulation of the two genes.
CC The method is useful for evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host
CC especially in a recipient of a urinary system (renal) graft, where gene
CC expression in the urine sample of at least two genes of a pro-apoptotic

CC gene cluster is determined. The method is further useful for treating a
CC transplantation-related condition in a host. The method comprises
CC choosing a therapy comprising adding to the host's baseline therapeutic
CC regimen an effective dose of an anti-rejection agent appropriate, for
CC treating rejection state. The anti-rejection agent is selected from
CC azathioprine, cyclosporine, FK506, mycophenolate mofetil, anti-CD5
CC antibody, antilymocyte globulin, rapamycin, ACE inhibitors, perillyl
CC alcohol, anti-CD44 antibody, anti-CD40L antibody, anti-thrombin III,
CC tissue plasminogen activator, antioxidants, anti-CD154, anti-CD3
CC antibody. The therapy may further comprise modifying the host's baseline
CC therapeutic regimen by adding pharmacological agent selected from
CC antimicrobial agents, antiviral agents and antifungal agents or by
CC reducing a dose of a baseline anti-rejection agent. The method accurately
CC quantitate marker gene expression in biopsy tissue, urine, urine
CC sediment, peripheral blood mononuclear and other body fluids and
CC correlates the magnitude of expression of these genes with rejection of
CC allografts. Moreover, the evaluation of the expression of marker genes in
CC a post-transplant sample, along with the evaluation of the expression of
CC an infectious agent gene also accurately detects allograft rejection.
CC The is rapid and reliable for diagnosing acute rejection, even in cases
CC where allograft biopsies show only mild cellular infiltrates. The present
CC sequence is that of a PCR primer used for quantitation of gene expression
CC by competitive template RT-PCR in a method of the invention
CC
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1859 CACCCAGAGAGCCCTGAGT 1880
DB 3 CACCAAGAGGCGCTCCAGAGT 24
|||||
RESULT 767
ABK65971
ID ABK65971 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABK65971;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene specific PCR primer #59.
XX
KM Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN US6352829-B1.
XX PD 05-MAR-2002.
XX PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX PI Chenchik A, Johhadze G, Bibilashvili R;
XX DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
XX differences in RNA profiles between several physiological
XX PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 59; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each

CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridizing the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or subsissue types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1>
CC
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1044 GAGCATCTTAGCGCATCCAG 1065
DB 3 GAGCATGTGATGTCATCCAGG 24
|||||
RESULT 768
ABZ57636
ID ABZ57636 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABZ57636;
XX
DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human proteinase regulating protein 10.67 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX Human; proteinase regulating protein 10.67; recombinant production;
XX KM gene therapy; malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease; HIV infection;
XX KM human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder; inflammatory condition;
XX KM cytostatic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; reverse transcription-PCR;
XX KM RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS
XX PN CN1361150-A.
XX PD 31-JUL-2002.
XX PF 26-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00135942.
XX PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00135942.
XX PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX DR WPI; 2002-751569/82.
XX PT New polypeptide human proteinase regulating protein 10.67 and
XX PT polynucleotides encoding this polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to human proteinase regulating protein 10.67
CC (ABP8892) and nucleic acids encoding it (ABZ57635). The protein has a
CC molecular weight of 10.67 kD. The invention also relates to a method for
CC the recombinant production of the protein, an antagonist of the protein,
CC and the use of the protein, gene and antagonist in therapeutic

CC applications. Proteinase regulating protein 10.67 can be used in the
CC treatment of a variety of diseases such as malignant tumours, blood
CC diseases, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders
CC and inflammatory conditions. Sequences AB257636-AB257637 represent
CC reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of
CC the invention to isolate human proteinase regulating protein 10.67 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1598 AGAAGAGAGAGATCTGCGG 1619
DB 3 ATGATGAGAGAGATGCTGTGG 24

RESULT 769
ABQ07425/c
ID ABQ07425 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX
AC ABQ07425;

XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 7416.

XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200216649-A2.

XX 28-FEB-2002.

XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.

XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.

XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.

XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.

XX Gundersen K;

XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.

XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.

XX Claim 1; Page 180; 261pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2906 CCAGCATCTTCATCAGATC 2927
DB 23 CCGGCGCATCTTCATTAGCAAC 2

RESULT 770
ABQ01736
ID ABQ01736 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX
AC ABQ01736;

XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 1727.

XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200216649-A2.

XX 28-FEB-2002.

XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.

XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.

XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.

XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.

XX Gundersen K;

XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.

XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.

XX Claim 1; Page 85; 261pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2906 CCAGCATCTTCATCAGATC 2927
DB 2 CCGGCGCATCTTCATTAGCAAC 23

RESULT 771
ABQ07384
ID ABQ07384 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX
AC ABQ07384;

XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 7375.

XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200216649-A2.

PD		28-FEB-2002.	
XX			
PF		27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.	
XX			
PR		25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.	
XX		29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.	
PA	(ILLU-)	ILLUMINA INC.	
P1	Gunderson K;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2002-292068/33.		
PT	Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising		
PT	different specific capture probes.		
XX			
PS	Claim 1; Page 180; 261pp; English.		
CC	The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least		
CC	25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a		
CC	different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences		
CC	given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target		
CC	nucleic acid sequence by attaching an adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-		
CC	ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid		
CC	and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of		
CC	above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further		
CC	comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;	
	Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;	
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
OY	2306 CCAGCAGATCTCATCAGCAATC 2927		
DG	2 CGGGCGATCTCATTAGCAAC 23		
RESULT 772			
ABL40952/C			
ID	ABL40952 standard; DNA; 24 BP.		
XX			
AC	ABL40952;		
XX			
DT	03-JUL-2002 (first entry)		
DE	Human MRL3 protein 11.55 cDNA isolating primer 1.		
KM	Human; MRL3 protein 11.55; developmental deformity; tumour;		
KW	protein metabolism; gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.		
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX			
PN	CN1329030-A.		
XX			
PD	02-JAN-2002.		
XX			
PE	19-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116559.		
PR	19-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116559.		
XX			
PA	(SHAN-) SHANGHAI-BIDOODR GENE DEV CO LTD.		
P1	Mao Y, Xie Y;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2002-305401/35.		
XX			
PT	A novel polypeptide-human MRL3 protein 11.55 and polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide.		
XX			
SS	Example 2; Page 18 (disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.		

CC	The invention relates to a novel human MRL3 protein 11.55. The protein
CC	can be expressed by standard DNA recombination. The polypeptide and
CC	encoding polynucleotides can be used for treating several diseases, such
CC	as embryonic developmental deformity, tumours and protein metabolism
CC	disturbance. The present sequence represents the human MRL3 protein 11.55
CC	cDNA isolating RT-PCR primer
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Db	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
	271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 292
	22 TCTGTCTCTCTCTCCCTCTC 1
RESULT 773	
ABL58692	
ID	ABL58692 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	
AC	ABL58692;
XX	
DT	27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human tissue anion transport polypeptide 12 related primer 1.
XX	
KW	Human; tissue anion transport polypeptide 12; cancer; HIV;
XX	human immunodeficiency virus; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	CN1331135-A.
XX	
PD	16-JAN-2002.
XX	
PF	26-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116745.
XX	
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116745.
XX	
PA	(BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX	
PI	Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX	
DR	WPI: 2002-305477/35.
XX	P-PSDB; ABL58691.
XX	
PT	Polypeptide-human tissue anion transport polypeptide 13 and
XX	polynucleotide for coding its.
XX	
PS	Example 2; Page 16 (disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel human tissue anion transport polypeptide
CC	12, the polynucleotide encoding it, and the process for preparing the
CC	polypeptide by DNA recombination. The application of the polypeptide is
CC	in treating diseases such as cancer and HIV (human immunodeficiency
CC	virus) infection. The current sequence represents a human tissue anion
CC	transport polypeptide 12 related primer
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Db	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	573 AGGACAGGCAAGAGCGAGCT 594
	2 AGCGAGGCGAGGAGGAGCT 23
RESULT 774	

AB183906/c
ID AB183906 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB183906;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#755 oligo #1.
XX
KM Human: K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2991 GAACGACGCTGCCATCTACA 3012
DB 22 GAACGACGCTGCCATCTACA 1

RESULT 775

AB186690
ID AB186690 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB186690;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2147 oligo #1.
XX
KM Human: K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3518 GCTGCTCAGAGAGACCTGCCG 3539
DB 1 GATGCCATGAGAGAGACCTGCCG 22

RESULT 776

ID	Sequence	Score	DB	Length	Mismatches	Gaps
AB186691/C	AB186691 standard; DNA; 24 BP.					
XX	AB186691;					
XX	15-FEB-2002 (first entry)					
XX	Capture oligonucleotide 24p ID#2147 oligo #2.					
XX	Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;					
XX	ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;					
XX	infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;					
XX	oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;					
XX	environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.					
OS	Synthetic.					
XX	MO200179548-A2.					
XX	25-OCT-2001.					
XX	04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.					
XX	14-APR-2000; 2000US-0192271P.					
XX	(CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.					
XX	Barany F, Zilv M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Klman R;					
XX	WPI; 2002-034366/04.					
XX	Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which					
XX	complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.					
XX	Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.					
XX	The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture					
XX	oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary					
XX	oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where					
XX	(I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful					
XX	for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents					
XX	e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal					
XX	infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and					
XX	Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,					
XX	Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents					
XX	selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus					
XX	medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such					
XX	as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.					
XX	Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes					
XX	involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the					
XX	involves is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,					
XX	p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The					
XX	method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food					
XX	and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning					
XX	electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the					
XX	particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe					
XX	sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a					
XX	presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to					
XX	AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification					
XX	of the present invention					
XX	Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;					
XX	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;					
XX	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;					
XX	Match 18; Conservative 0; Mismatch 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
XX	3518 GCTGCTCAGAGACGCTGCG 3539					
XX						
XX	24 GATGCATAGGAGACGACGCCG 3					

ID AB183907
ID AB183907 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC AB183907;
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#755 oligo #2.
DE
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW l1ase detection reaction; LDH; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
KM
OS Synthetic.
PN WO200179548-A2.
PD 25-OCT-2001.
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
PX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PY Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
PI WPI: 2002-034366/04.
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where (II) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytoprotrophis citrus, Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents selected from Onchoviera volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.

Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene, p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query March 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

CY 2391 GAACGCGAGTCCCATCTACA 3012
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
DB 3 GAACGCATCCTCCCATCGACA 24

RESULT 778

RESULT 778

AB187724
ID AB187724 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB187724;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2664 oligo #1.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3679 CGCCAGCATCGTCTACCAA 3700
DB 3 CGCTCAGCAAAAGTCTCAGCAA 24

RESULT 779

AB187725/C
ID AB187725 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB187725;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2664 oligo #2.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3679 CGCCAGCATCGTCTACCAA 3700
DB 22 CGCTCAGCAAAAGTCTCAGCAA 1

RESULT 780

ACA63941/c
 ID ACA63941 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA63941;
 XX
 DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #95.
 XX
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiatic; anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostratic;
 KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
 KW premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;
 KW gene mapping; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;
 KW tissue typing; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002192706-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079788P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080347P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080382P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023678.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 XX
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Abkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Deanyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-328660/31.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
 PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 186; 453pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (1) comprising, or which
 CC is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence
 CC of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its
 CC corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid
 CC sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ
 CC failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
 CC premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
 CC acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
 CC and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful
 CC in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
 CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated probe
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGGCGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGGA 1

RESULT 781
ACA72105/c
ID ACA72105 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ACA72105;
XX
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 573.
DE
XX Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;
KM erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;
KM apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amphotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KM inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;
KM gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KM hypertension; myocardial ischemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;
KM glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; preeclampsia;
KM bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US200217553-A1.
PN
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.
PF
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US011252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030099.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US0085920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-328499/31.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 573; 55pp; English.
CC The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for

linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon, interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma, atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and preclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPRO at seqdata.uspro.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20020177553

Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 820 TGGAGGAAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGGACGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 782
AB275497/c
ID AB275497 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB275497;
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EST 14 C-terminal 5' PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; antiarthritis; antiinflammatoxy; osteopathic; aggrecanase;
KM inhibitor; aggrecan; osteoarthritis; multiple tissue expression array;
XX MFE; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003004607-A2.
PD 16-JAN-2003.
PE 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-USO21056.
PF 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303051P.
PR 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349133P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX
PI Agostino MJ, Di Blasio E, Lavallie ER, Racie LA;
DR WPI; 2003-221587/21.
PT New DNA molecules encoding a purified human aggrecanase protein, useful
PT for treating conditions characterized by the degradation of aggrecan,
PT e.g. osteoarthritis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 34; 95pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel isolated DNA molecule comprising a 2270, CC 2339, 3899, 5001 or 3369 base pair sequence, given in the specification, CC or their naturally occurring human allelic sequences and equivalent CC degenerative codon sequences. The proteins of the invention have

Seq	Sequence	24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.6; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity	81.8%	Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches	18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	820	TGAGGAAGAGGACACAGGCCG 841
Db	22	TGAGGAAGAGGACCGAGGAGA 1

```

RESULT 782
ABZ75497/C
ID      ABZ75497 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC      ABZ75497;
XX
DT      10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human EST 14 C-terminal 5' PCR primer.
XX
KW      Human; antiarthritic; antinflammatory; osteopathic; aggrecanase;
KM      inhibitor; aggrecan; osteoarthritis; multiple tissue expression array;
MTB; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO2003004607-A2.
XX
PD      16-JAN-2003.
XX
PF      05--JUL-2002; 2002WO-USO21056.
PR      05--JUL-2001; 2001US-0303051P.
PP      16--JAN-2002; 2002US-0349133P.
XX
PA      (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI      Agostino MJ, Di Blasio E, Lavallie ER, Racine IA;
PT      WI; 2003-221587/21.
DR
XX
New DNA molecules encoding a purified human aggrecanase protein, useful
for treating conditions characterized by the degradation of aggrecan,
e.g., osteoarthritis.
XX
Example 1; Page 34; 95pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a novel isolated DNA molecule comprising a 2270,
CC 2339, 3899, 5001 or 3369 base pair sequence, given in the specification,
or their naturally occurring human allelic sequences and equivalent
degenerative codon sequences. The proteins of the invention have
```

CC antiarthritic and antiinflammatory and osteoprotic activity. A polypeptide
CC of the invention works as an aggrecanase inhibitor. The DNA molecule
CC and composition are useful for treating conditions characterized
CC by the degradation of aggrecan, e.g. osteoarthritis. The proteins are
CC useful for generating antibodies. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the C-terminal end of human BST 14 in order to
CC obtain a probe for a multiple tissue expression array (MTE).
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.6	DB 1	Length 24
Best Local Similarity	81.8%	Pred. No. 9.7e+02		
Matches 18	Conservative 0	Mismatches 4	Indels 0	Gaps 0
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;				

```
QY      1945 CAGTGGCCATCCACACGCTCTG   1966  
        ||||| | ||||| |  
Db     22 CAGTCTCGTCACATGTCCG    1
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PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000434.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;
PI Ferrara N, Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX
XX MPI; 2003-288163/28.
XX
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,

PT cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.
XX
XX Example 114; Page 192; 459pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for for
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule may be a
CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and causes apoptosis or death of the cell.
CC The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating immune disorders, diabetes
CC or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia, cardiac insufficiency, nervous system
CC disorders, kidney disorders, bone and cartilage disorders or arthritis,
CC tumours, and wound healing. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO
CC polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
CC mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation
CC of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout
CC animals, for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders,
CC and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a probe used in the
CC examples of the present invention. Note: The sequence data for this
CC patent was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdb/Entry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGAGA 1
XX
RESULT 784
ABV93494/c
ID ABV93494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABV93494;
AC
XX 08-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Bacillus thuringiensis toxin Cry mutant oligonucleotide #18.
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis; insecticide; toxin; Cry; pepsin cleavage site;
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
XX FR2822157-A1.
XX
XX 20-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003691.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003691.
XX
XX (AVET) AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE SA.
XX
XX Freyssinet G, Rang C, Frutos R;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-002439/01.
XX
XX
XX New modified Cry protein, useful as insecticide, comprises at least one
PT additional pepsin cleavage site to reduce persistence in mammalian gut.
XX
XX
XX Example 3; Page 26; 134pp; French.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes a modified Cry protein (I) that is
CC sensitive to pepsin and comprises at least one additional pepsin cleavage

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005601.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709328.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030873.
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansyars L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferreira N, Flivarooff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geiber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowaki FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2003-341189/32.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
 PT PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,

PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
 scleriosis in mammals.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 193; 460p; English.
 CC The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a
 CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
 CC 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
 CC specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
 CC specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
 CC nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
 CC scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
 CC polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
 CC at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
 CC encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ARCC numbers listed in the
 CC specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
 CC lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
 CC acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
 CC polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused
 CC to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
 CC polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals.
 CC diagnostic, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
 CC detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
 CC colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukaemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
 CC necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
 CC inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
 CC stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
 CC PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
 CC for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
 CC determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
 CC also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
 CC identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for
 CC screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or RNA. The PRO genes may
 CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
 CC gene. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used in a Northern blot
 CC experiment to detect PRO sequences in certain cancer cell lines
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Db 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
 |||||
 22 TGGAGGAGGACGAGCGAGCA 1
 RESULT 787
 ADA25112/c
 ID ADA25112 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC
 XX ADA25112;
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated probe #94.
 XX
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene; ss; tissue typing;
 KW chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;
 KW sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;
 KW haemoglobin associated disorder; expressed sequence tag; EST.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003050241-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064429P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
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 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
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 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
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 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081299P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082565P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083356P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
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 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
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 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
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XX
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PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gertlisson ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin LJ, Kuo SS, Nessler MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-521814/49.
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and
PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities
PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, and hearing loss.
XX
PS Example 114; Page 193; 461pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)
CC polypeptide (I). PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO493
CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are
CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is
CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO493 is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO337
CC polypeptide, and PRO337 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a
CC cell expressing a PRO493 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739
CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
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QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGAGACAGCGGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGAGAGCGGCGGCA 1

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XX
AC ACD30087;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
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XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003050240-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
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PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-05009552.
PR 25-MAR-2001; 2001US-05017092.
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PI Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertlsen ME;
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PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoi NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-503575/47.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
XX Example 114; Page 190; 459pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (1). (1) is useful for detecting
CC PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptides, and for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
CC cell death. (1) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral
CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinemia,
CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
CC
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGA 1
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ID ADA12773 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADA12773;
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO618 probe.
XX
XX probe; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
XX cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication; tissue typing; human.
OS Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003055216-A1.
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XX 20-MAR-2003.
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XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.
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XX 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.
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XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
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XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGAGCGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 790
ACD29502/c
ID ACD29502 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
XX ACD29502;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #88.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;
KW tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration;
KW sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
KW celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
KW cardiac insufficiency; disorder; peripneural neuropathy;
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
KW reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
KW atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
KW Refsum's disease; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003049633-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
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PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01068978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130322P.
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PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145689P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005819.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US02328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.

PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAR-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACACAGCCGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 791
ADB99255/C
ID ADB99255 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADB99255;
AC ADB99255;
XX ADB99255;
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human prostate specific membrane antigen primer #3.

KW prostate-specific membrane; PSM antigen; prostate cancer; cancer; human;
KM ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6569432-B1.

PN US6569432-B1.

XX 27-MAY-2003.

PD 27-MAY-2003.

XX 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.

PF 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.

XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

PR 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.

PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

XX Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR, Querrelli O, Pinto J;

PI Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR, Querrelli O, Pinto J;

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

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XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.

RESULT 792
ADB74079/c
ID ADB74079 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
AC ADB74079;
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XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO DNA probe #93.
XX
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
KW Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003045462-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.
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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
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PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
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PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
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PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
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PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
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PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00505028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00505028.
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PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
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PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145598P.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
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PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGAGGA 1
RESULT 793
ADB76795/c
ID ADB76795 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADB76795;
XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE
XX Human PRO associated DNA sequence, SEQ ID NO:573.
XX
KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
KW Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN US2003083248-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
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PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
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XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavita IJ, Kuo SS, Nager MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-755118/71.
XX New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 573; 425pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a
CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides
CC are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such
CC as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Reifsum's disease, and Krabbe's disease.
CC The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as
CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation
CC of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
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Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGA 1
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DT Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiaesthetic; osteopathic; antineoplastic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN US2003054986-A1.
XX PD
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981915.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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XX PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
XX PI
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
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DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteoporotic; antihemetic; vulnervary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003054405-A1.
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 797

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XX
AC ADC67045;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

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KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytosstatic; gene therapy;

KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;

KW tissue growth; muscle regeneration; muscle regeneration;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;

KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2003060406-A1.

XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.

PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

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PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
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PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US034956.
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 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882536.
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 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
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 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
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 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2003-596568/56.
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
 PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
 PT neuropathy.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 472pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
 CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
 CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
 CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO772, PRO853,
 CC PRO866 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
 CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
 CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
 CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or
 CC diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
 CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are
 CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
 CC reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying
 CC related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridisation probes for
 CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of
 CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and
 CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for
 CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also
 CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO
 CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide
 CC (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies
 CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample
 CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.
 CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for
 CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
 CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC protein associated probe.
 CC
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 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.84; Pred. NO. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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 Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGAGCAGCAGGGA 1
 RESULT 798
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 AC ADC69169; standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC69169;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003064407-A1.
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 PD 03-APR-2003.
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 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999834.
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XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
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XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TCGAGGAAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TCGAGGAAAGAGACACAGCGCA 1
RESULT 799
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ID ADCG3229 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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AC ADCG3229;
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DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vitreous;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

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XX Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003068648-A1.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-695924/66.
XX
PT New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 467bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
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DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antineutronic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
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XX US2003069178-A1.
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XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
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PI Goddard A, Goddard PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavir IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-657582/62.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO
PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating
PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 468bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC antibody, PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
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Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGGAGGACACGCGCA 1
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XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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DE
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW optalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003072745-A1.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US0087305.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
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PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US002277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US02328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deans J, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Flivaoroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertelmeier ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillman KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,

PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX WPI; 2003-743610/70.
XX
PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,
CC PRO660 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TCGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TCGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 1

RESULT 803
ADG62605/c
ID ADG62605 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADG62605;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX

KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003073624-A1.

PD 17-APR-2003.

PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978193.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0078965P.

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PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
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PR 08-NOV-2000; 200MO-US027338.
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PR 20-DEC-2000; 200MO-US047259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 200MO-US049556.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
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25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 804
ADC42238/c
ID ADC42238 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADC42238;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104998-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
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PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0016897P.
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PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 22-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000431.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.

PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 805
ADE49607/c
ID ADE49607 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADE49607;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX Optalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
XX audiology; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003096744-A1.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00404220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083588P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083599P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085373P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311833.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146988P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007533.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709328.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US004956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816952.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
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 DB 22 TGGAGGAAAGGACACAGCGCA 1

RESULT 806
 ADE3561/c
 ID ADE3561 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE3561;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003203434-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145088.
 XX
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavitt IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PI WPI; 2003-875641/81.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumours, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypohinsulinemia or wounds.
 PT
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive

CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
 |||||
 DB 22 TGGAGGAAAGGACACAGCGCA 1

RESULT 807
 ADE16775/c
 ID ADE16775 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE16775;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003203435-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavitt IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PI WPI; 2003-875642/81.
 DR

XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 452pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC antibody. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC antibody. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 808
ADD73390/C
ADD73390 standard; DNA: 24 BP.
XX
AC ADD73390;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; BS; PCR, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003203436-A1.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.
XX
XX 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENT) GEMENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlesen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT.
XX
XX MPI; 2003-875643/81.
XX
XX New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful
PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
PT wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 453pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
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CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAAGAGCGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 809
ADE15926
ID ADE15926 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADE15926;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Non-antibiotic resistance expression vector system oligo 818.
XX
KW expression vector; dapa gene; positive selection marker; thya gene;
KW lysine cyclodeaminase; Streptomyces pristinaespiralis;
KW diaminopimelic acid; auxotrophy; dihydriopicollinate synthase; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003068978-A2.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 14-FEB-2003; 2003WO-FR000481.
XX
PR 14-FEB-2002; 2002FR-00001835.
XX
PA (EVOU-) EVOLGIC SA.
XX
PI Marliere P, Doring V;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-646486/61.
XX
PT Vector for recombinant protein production in eubacteria, contains the
PT dapa gene as its only positive selection marker, and eliminates need for
PT antibiotic selection.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 22; 41bp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a vector (A) for expressing a protein (I) in
XX eubacteria containing the dapa gene as its only positive selection marker
XX instead of an antibiotic resistance gene. (A) is stable in its host
XX (particularly Escherichia coli) and is a derivative of pQE60, pQE70 or
XX pUC18 in which the bla (ampicillin resistance gene) has been replaced by
XX dapa. The expression system includes a second vector that contains an
XX element for regulating or induction of (I) expression, specifically one
XX containing the thya gene as its only positive selection marker.
XX particularly pRPP4 in which the neo (kanamycin resistance) gene has been
XX replaced by thya. (A) are used for recombinant production of proteins in
XX eubacteria, specifically the lysine cyclodeaminase enzyme of Streptomyces
XX pristinaespiralis, expressed from a synthetic gene, codon-optimized for
XX use in Escherichia coli. (A) eliminates the need for antibiotic selection
XX during bacteria production of recombinant proteins, and since selection
XX is now made for diaminopimelic acid auxotrophy, production can be done in
XX nutrient-rich media. This sequence corresponds to a primer used to
XX construct the vectors of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1293 GTGTCAAGCTCAGCAACTGA 1314
DB 1 GAGTCAAGCTCAGCTAATTAA 22

RESULT 810
ADD72748/c
ID ADD72748 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADD72748;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003194781-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.
XX
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTECH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;

CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAGGACGACGCGCA 841

Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGACGACGCGCA 1

RESULT 812

ADP47413/C

ID ADP47413 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADP47413;

AC ADP47413;

XX ADP47413;

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;

XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnetraty;

XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003195333-A1.

XX 16-OCT-2003.

PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978194.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0080040P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0080042P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079565P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079633P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086332P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01016978P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01016978P.

PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-01018216P.

PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-010187368P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517P.

PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGCACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGCGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 813
ADG53170/c
ID ADG53170 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG53170;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003216561-A1.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013927.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080335P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
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PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086033P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-05021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-05024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 03-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-05010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-05012352.
PR 15-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-05000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-05000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-05000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-05003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-05004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-05005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-05005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-05006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-05007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-05008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-05013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-05014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-05014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-05015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 99US-05020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 99US-0502328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-05032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-05034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-05065520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-05095552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-05017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-05017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-05019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-05021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-05021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-05021855.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DU;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DU,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-902053/82.

PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.

XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 457bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 801 amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9, 7e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACGCGGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
|||||

RESULT 814
ADG60490/c
ID ADG60490 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG60490;
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003206915-A1.
PD 06-NOV-2003.
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013916.
XX
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini JT, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-901034/82.
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
PT mapping, and as chromosome markers in tissue typing.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 520pp; English.
PS
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide), also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337

CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGACAGCGAGAGA 1
XX
RESULT 815
AD161250/c
ID AD161250 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AD161250;
AC
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003077700-A1.
PN
XX 24-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999830.
PF
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR	31-MAR-1998;	PR	98US-0080165P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	PR	98US-0080194P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080327P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080328P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080333P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080334P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081049P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081070P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081071P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081195P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081203P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081229P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081817P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081819P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081838P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081952P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081955P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082568P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082569P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082700P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082704P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082797P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082804P.
PR	23-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082796P.
PR	27-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083336P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083322P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083392P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083495P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083496P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083499P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083500P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083545P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083554P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083558P.
PR	30-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083559P.
PR	30-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083742P.
PR	05-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084366P.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084414P.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084441P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084598P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084600P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084627P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084637P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084639P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084640P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084643P.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085323P.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085338P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085339P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085573P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085579P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085580P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085582P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085689P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085697P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085700P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0085704P.
PR	18-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0086023P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0086392P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0086414P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0086430P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0086486P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0087098P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0087106P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0087208P.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	PR	98US-0090863P.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	PR	98US-0091010P.
PR	01-JUL-1998;	PR	98US-0091359P.
PR	30-JUL-1998;	PR	98US-0094651P.
PR	11-SEP-1998;	PR	98US-0100038P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	PR	98WO-US021141.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	PR	98US-0109304P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	PR	98WO-US024855.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	PR	98US-0113296P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	PR	98US-0113621P.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	PR	99WO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	PR	99WO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	PR	99WO-US005190.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	PR	99US-0123957P.
PR	29-MAR-1999;	PR	99US-0126773P.
PR	21-APR-1999;	PR	99US-0130232P.
PR	26-APR-1999;	PR	99US-0131022P.
PR	28-APR-1999;	PR	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	PR	99US-0134287P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	PR	99WO-US010733.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	PR	99WO-US012252.
PR	16-JUN-1999;	PR	

peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACAGGAGAGA 1

RESULT 816
ACCS7639/c
ID ACCS7639 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC CCS7639;

DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE Mouse MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2 exon 8 3' sequence.

XX Mouse; MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2; Mnk2; enzyme; anorectic;
XX antidiabetic; antihypertic; hypotensive; cardiatic; antihypertic;
XX antitumor; litholytic; hepatotropic; gene therapy; transgenic animal;
XX ds.

OS Mus sp.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1..12
FT /*tag= a
FT /number= 8
FT /partial

FT Intron

FT 13..24
FT /*tag= b
FT /comp_splice= (5'site:NO)
FT /partial

PN WO2003037362-A2.

PD 08-MAY-2003.

PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP012075.

PR 29-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00125812.

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011073.

XX (DEVE-) DEVELOPENTWICKLUNGSHIOLOGISCHE FORSCH.

XX Steuernagel A, Eulenberg K, Broemner G, Ciosek T, Rudolph B;
PI Rudolph D, Belgore F, Jaekel S;
XX MPI; 2003-430470/40.

DR New pharmaceutical composition having a MAP kinase interacting kinase
XX nucleic acid or polypeptide, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or
XX treating disorders related to weight-regulation and thermogenesis.

PS Disclosure; Fig 12; 120pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of the 3' end of exon 8 of the murine MAP
CC kinase interacting kinase 2 (Mnk2) gene. This gene is regulated by
CC fasting and by genetically induced obesity. Mnk2 mRNA is upregulated
CC during adipocyte differentiation in vitro. High expression is seen in
CC white and brown adipose tissue. The invention relates to Mnk proteins
CC involved in energy homeostasis and organellar metabolism, and to the use
CC of these proteins, and the nucleic acids encoding them, in the diagnosis,

CC study, prevention and treatment of diseases and disorders related to body
CC weight regulation and thermogenesis, for example metabolic disease such
CC as obesity and related disorders including an eating disorder, cachexia,
CC diabetes mellitus, hypertension, coronary heart disease,
CC hypercholesterolemia, dyslipidaemia, osteoarthritis, gallstones and
CC sleep apnoea, and disorders related to ROS defence, such as diabetes
CC mellitus, neurodegenerative disorders and cancer, e.g. cancers of the
CC reproductive organs, and others, in cells, cell masses, organs and/or
CC subjects (all claimed). Methods of screening for an agent that modulates
CC Mnk activity are claimed, and also a transgenic animal in which
CC expression of Mnk is modified

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4891 TGCCTCTCTGAGGTGCGAGC 4912
Db 22 TGCCTCTCTGAGGTGCGAGC 1

RESULT 817
ACD42906/c
ID ACD42906 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ACD42906;

DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #209.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; vituicide; gene therapy;
XX cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
XX viral infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003050239-A1.

PD 13-MAR-2003.

PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004022P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0079336P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086073P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0050863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0505028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0505190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-05010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-05012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000376.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
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PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
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PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.

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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGA 1

RESULT 818
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ID ADE48907 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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XX ADE48907;
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XX 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; ankyratic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104536-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00166709.
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XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
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XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
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XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
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XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Coddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumae D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-008994/01.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or
XX PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
XX generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in genome therapy.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 460pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acid encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGA 1

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RESULT 819

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DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003130181-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
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PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031274.

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PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
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PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
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PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
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PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (ASHK/) ASHKENAZI A J.
PA (BAKE/) BAKER K P.
PA (BOTS/) BOTSTEIN D.
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (EATON/) EATON D L.
PA (FERR/) FERRARA N.
PA (FILV/) FILVAROFF E.
PA (FONG/) FONG S.
PA (GAOM/) GAO W.
PA (GERB/) GERBER H.
PA (GERR/) GERRITSEN M E.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOMSKI P J.
PA (GIRM/) GIRMALDI J C.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA (HILL/) HILLAN K J.
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PA (PANT/) PAN J.
PA (PAON/) PAONI N F.
PA (ROYM/) ROY M A.
PA (SHEL/) SHELTON D L.
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PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
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Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
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XX      ADP61648;
DT      12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
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XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antihemematic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003195345-A1.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
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PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-021097/02.
XX
PT New protease, useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors,
PT osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes,
PT hyperinsulinemia, hypoinulinemia or wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
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AC ADF40340;
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XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridization.

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XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003198994-A1.
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XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
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Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 22 TGGAGGAAGAGACGCGAGAGA 1
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XX
AC ADF46136;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerrary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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PD 16-OCT-2003.
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XX
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XX
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XX
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XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
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XX
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XX ophthalmologic; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
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XX
XX US2003204055-A1.
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XX 30-OCT-2003.
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PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017085.
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[illegible]

01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021056.
09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
30-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US0918585.

(GERTH) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gether H, Gerltsen MF,
Goldwadt A, Godowski PJ, Grimsdidi JC, Gunney AF, Hillan KJ,
Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ,

WPI; 2004-041494/04.

New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy, or
neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.

Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 459gp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

DB 22 TCGAGGAGGCGAGGAGAGA 1
RESULT 824
ADP40964/C
ID ADP40964 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADP40964;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003199021-A1.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013924.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Nantier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-041351/04.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypotension or wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorder,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 820 TCGAGGAGGCGAGGCGCA 841
DB 22 TCGAGGAGGCGAGGCGAGAGA 1
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RESULT 825
ADP23908/C
ID ADP23908 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADP23908;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003203402-A1.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017084.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080338P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084419P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00204855.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131422P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00380137.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-00510733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0051252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145598P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0031274.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-005000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-005000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-005000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 98US-005003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 98US-005003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 98US-005005841.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 98US-00505804.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 98US-00506319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 98US-00507532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 98US-00508439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 98US-00513705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 98US-00514042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 98US-00514941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 98US-0051264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 98US-00520710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 98US-00523328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 98US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 98US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 98US-00732678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 98US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 98US-00747259.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 98US-00747259.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 98US-00806520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 98US-00849552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 98US-00849552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 98US-00849552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 98US-00854280.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 98US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 98US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 98US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 98US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 98US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 98US-00886342.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 98US-00886342.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 98US-00886342.

PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0018585.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACGACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 826
ADF33891/C
ID ADF33891 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF33891;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003194780-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-0016829.
XX
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
PR 15-APR-1999; 99MO-US008313.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030655.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US00277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.

PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0018585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerder H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paout NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ;
XX WPI; 2004-021078/02.
XX
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acid useful for treating
XX inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,
XX infertility, birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency
XX syndrome, or cancer.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide), also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO protein
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XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 820 TGGAGGAGGACGACAGCGCA 841
22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 827
ADP27358/C
ID ADF27358 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF27358;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199436-A1.
PD
XX 23-OCT-2003.
PF
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978544.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
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PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000217.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US00341.
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers J, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvarcoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin LJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Thomas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-041374/04.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating diabetes, kidney disorders
PT (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-associated tumors, anemia,
PT arthritis, cardiac insufficiency disorders, treating peripheral
PT neuropathy.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 457bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; aneurysmal; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199437-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978665.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
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PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
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KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003199435-A1.
XX PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978299.
XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filyaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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 DB 22 TGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1
 RESULT 830
 ADF33267/c
 ID ADF33267 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF33267;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vlnetary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003211091-A1.

XX
 PD 13-NOV-2003.
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 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013918.
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 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

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 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
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 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
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 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-010921141.
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 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
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 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
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 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
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 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
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 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
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 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
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 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.

PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
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 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrera N, Flivaroif E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI.
 DR WPI, 2004-021571/02.
 XX
 PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
 PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
 PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 465bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9, 7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
 Db 22 TCGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
 RESULT 831
 ADF25633/c
 ID ADF25633 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF25633;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteoporosis; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003211092-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162521.
 XX
 XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-00166978.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98MO-US021141.
PR	02-NOV-1998;	98US-00184216.
PR	06-NOV-1998;	98US-00187368.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98MO-US024855.
PR	07-DEC-1998;	98US-00202054.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-00219517.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99MO-US000106.
PR	05-MAR-1999;	99US-00254465.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99MO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99US-00265686.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99MO-US005190.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-00267213.
PR	12-APR-1999;	99US-00284291.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-00311832.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-00380137.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99MO-US010733.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99MO-US012252.
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380138.
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380142.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028551.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US031243.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99MO-US031274.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000277.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000376.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004341.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US006319.
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US007532.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328.
PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000US-00709238.
PR	27-NOV-2000;	2000US-00723749.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US032678.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000US-00747259.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US034956.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001MO-US006520.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816744.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00819920.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001MO-US009552.
PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854208.
PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854280.
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001MO-US017092.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001US-00872035.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US017800.
PR	05-JUN-2001;	2001US-00874503.
PR	14-JUN-2001;	2001US-00882636.
PR	19-JUN-2001;	2001US-00886342.
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US019692.
PR	29-JUL-2001;	2001MO-US021066.
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001MO-US021735.
PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
XX		
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers IJ, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Nessler MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT.	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2004-021572/02.	

XX	New nucleic acid encoded a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful
PT	for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
PT	arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
PT	wounds.
XX	
PS	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 456pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC	to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC	in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC	peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC	peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC	mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
CC	comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC	PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC	antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC	polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC	Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC	polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC	PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC	PRO725. PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC	molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC	causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC	to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC	useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC	polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC	polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC	biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC	modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC	polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC	gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred.No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
CY	820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGGCCA 841
DB	22 TGGAGGAAGGCGACGAGAGA 1
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ADFF26734 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	
ADFF26734;	
12-FEB-2004 (first entry)	
Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.	
Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;	
ophthalmologically, antirheumatic; osteoporotic; antihemetic; vulnery;	
arthroy; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;	
articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;	
wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.	

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199674-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978802.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079284P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
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PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
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PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083352P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083455P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083456P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083489P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
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PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085123P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085600P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085600P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085682P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0102114P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0113621P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0113621P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-01628313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628313.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-01628313.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-01628313.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-01628313.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 99US-01628313.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gertlisen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavrin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-041393/04.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides PRO200, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 and PRO617 that
PT enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells, useful for
PT treating retinal disorders or injuries e.g., sight loss in mammals.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide;
CC similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 820 TGGAGGAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGACGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 833
ADP34523/c
ID ADF34523 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADF34523;
AC
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnetary;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003194410-A1.
FN
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145087.
PF

XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gertlisen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavrin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-021069/02.
DR
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acid, for use in gene therapy,
PT as a molecular weight marker for protein electrophoresis, as a
PT hybridization probe or as a therapeutic agent.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 820 TGGAGGAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGACGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 834
ADP46760/c
ID ADF46760 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

AC ADF46760;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN
XX US2003195344-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
PF
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999829.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083366P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085600P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085682P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086436P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031247.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gether H, Gertlisen ME,
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Kijavini J, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-021096/02.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,
XX useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
XX hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 460bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGAGCGACGAGAGAGA 1

```

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KM haematopoietic hyperproliferative disorder;
KM hematopoietic progenitor cell; haematopoietic stem cell; haematopoietic;
KM tumor; tumor inhibitor; leukaemia; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003102215-A2.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US017289.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384529P.
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431555P.
XX
XX (STRD ) UNIV LEIAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
XX Jamieson CHM, Allles LE, Reya T, Weissman IL;
XX WPI; 2004-053480/05.
XX
XX Identifying cancer stem cells, useful in identifying anticancer agents,
XX comprises introducing into a cell a nucleic acid construct encoding a
XX detectable marker linked to a transcriptional response element regulated
XX by beta-catenin.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 7; 40bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for identifying stem cells,
XX which comprises introducing into a cell or population of cells a nucleic
XX acid construct comprising sequences encoding a detectable marker that is
XX operably linked to a transcriptional response element regulated by beta-
XX catenin; and detecting the presence of expression of said detectable
XX marker, where expression of the marker is indicative that a cell is a
XX stem cell. Also described: (1) a method for diagnosis or characterisation
XX of a haematopoietic hyperproliferative disorder by determining the
XX presence of aberrant beta-catenin in the cells; (2) a method for
XX increasing into a stem cell or haematopoietic progenitor cells a nucleic
XX acid construct to produce a transgenic haematopoietic stem cell, where
XX the nucleic acid construct comprises an open reading frame from a beta-
XX catenin sequence, which when expressed increases the lifespan and/or
XX increases the numbers of a mammalian haematopoietic cell; and (3) a
XX method for screening candidate agents for inhibition of tumours by
XX combining the agent with the cell described above; and determining the
XX effect of the agent to the cell. The methods are useful for the diagnosis
XX or characterisation of a haematopoietic hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.
XX leukaemia. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2826 GAGGGGAGCTGGTGTGAAGT 2847
Db 2 GAGTGGGAGTTCCTGTGAAGT 23

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RESULT 835
ADFS1171
ID ADF91171 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADF91171;
AC
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GAPDH reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
XX stem cell; transcriptional response element; beta-catenin;

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RESULT 836
ADG50746/c
ID ADG50746 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADG50746;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
XX

```

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003207803-A1.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00143026.
XX
XX 26-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
XX 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlesen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan MJ,
XX Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-021515/02.
XX
XX New genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for
XX treating e.g. lung or breast tumours, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
XX arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
XX wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
XX Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 837
XX ADG50122/c
XX ID ADG50122 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG50122;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX
XX DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX KM optathnological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
XX KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003215905-A1.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013928.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENTECH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Abhkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-080683/08.
 DR
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
 PS
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 454pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
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 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
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 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Db Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Db Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+07;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGA 841
 Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1
 RESULT 838
 ADG51994/c
 ID ADG51994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX

AC ADG51994;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003215908-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162522.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENTECH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Abhkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-021841/02.
 DR
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
 PS
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 453pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of

CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGAGAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGAGAGCGACGAGCGAGA 1

RESULT 839

ADG49498/c
ID ADG49498 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADG49498;

XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003216305-A1.

XX 20-NOV-2003.

XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013923.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065249P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082322P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083746P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0140377P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-0146222P.
(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
PI Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filyaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geider H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini TJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-033145/03.
XX
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide useful as a molecular
PT weight marker and for treating arthritis, thalassemia, diabetes, or
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders.
XX
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 456bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide). A PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 820 TGGAGGAGGACACGCGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGACGCGAGGA 1
RESULT 840
ADG48042
ID ADG48042 strand; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADG48042;
XX
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 2823-96 PCR primer used to generate human transchylretin variant DNA.
XX
XX
KW Transchylretin; TTR; thrombopoietin mimetic peptide; TPO; TMP;
KW thrombocytopenia; megakaryocyte deficiency; platelet deficiency;
KW thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; idiopathic thrombocytopenia;
KW metastatic tumours; systemic lupus erythematosus; splenomegaly;
KW Fanconi's syndrome; vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency;
KW May-Hegglin anomaly; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; glucagon-like peptide 1; GLP-1;
KW paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; haemostatic; dermatological;
KW non-insulin dependent diabetes; haemostatic; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN US2003195154-A1.
XX
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 03-APR-2003; 2003US-00407078.
XX
XX
PR 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
XX
PA (WALK) WALKER K.
PA (XION) XIONG F.
XX
XX
PI Walker K, Xiong F;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-051257/05.
XX
XX
PT Increasing serum half-life of biologically active agent involves fusing
PT biologically active agent to transchylretin or a transchylretin variant.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 26; 61pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of increasing the serum half-
CC life of a biologically active agent involves fusing the biologically
CC active agent to transchylretin (TTR) or a TTR variant. The method is
CC useful for increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent.
CC Homogenous compositions comprising thrombopoietin (TPO) mimetic peptide
CC (TMP) is useful for treating thrombocytopenia, megakaryocyte/platelet
CC deficiency/thrombocytopenia, diseases that involve thrombocytopenia
CC e.g., aplastic anaemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia, metastatic tumours
CC which result in thrombocytopenia, systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC splenomegaly, Fanconi's syndrome, vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid
CC deficiency, May-Hegglin anomaly, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome and paroxysmal
CC nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Homogenous compositions comprising glucagon-
CC like peptide 1 (GLP-1) is useful for treating non-insulin dependent
CC diabetes. TMP compounds are useful in stimulating certain cell types
CC other than megakaryocyte, which expresses Mpl receptor and in maintaining
CC the viability or storage life of platelets and related cells. The present
CC sequence is PCR primer used to generate human transchylretin (TTR) variant
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCAG 3053
DB 1 GGAGATGCCAAGACACTTCAG 22

RESULT 841
ADG48041/C
ID ADG48041 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADG48041;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE 2823-95 PCR primer used to generate human transthyretin variant DNA.

XX Transthyretin; TTR; thrombopoietin mimetic peptide; TPO; TMP;
KM thrombocytopaenia; megakaryocyte deficiency; platelet deficiency;
KM thrombocytopaenia; aplastic anaemia; idiopathic thrombocytopaenia;
KM metastatic tumours; systemic lupus erythematosus; splenomegaly;
KM Fanconi's syndrome; vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency;
KM May-Hegglin anomaly; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome;
KM paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; glucagon-like peptide 1; GLP-1;
KM non-insulin dependent diabetes; haemostatic; dermatological;
KM immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003195154-A1.

XX 16-OCT-2003.

XX 03-APR-2003; 2003US-00407078.

XX 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.

PA (WALKER) WALKER K.
PA (XIONG) XIONG F.

PI Walker K, Xiong F;

DR MPI; 2004-051257/05.

PT Increasing serum half-life of biologically active agent involves fusing
biologically active agent to transthyretin or a transthyretin variant.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 25; 61pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method of increasing the serum half-
life of a biologically active agent involves fusing the biologically
active agent to transthyretin (TTR) or a TTR variant. The method is
useful for increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent.
CC Homogenous compositions comprising thrombopoietin (TPO) mimetic peptide
(TMP) is useful for treating thrombocytopaenia, megakaryocyte/platelet
deficiency/thrombocytopaenia, diseases that involve thrombocytopaenia
e.g., aplastic anaemia, idiopathic thrombocytopaenia, metastatic tumours
which result in thrombocytopaenia, systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC splenomegaly, Fanconi's syndrome, vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid
deficiency, May-Hegglin anomaly, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome and paroxysmal
CC nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Homogenous compositions comprising glucagon-
like peptide 1 (GLP-1) is useful for treating non-insulin dependent
CC diabetes. TMP compounds are useful in stimulating certain cell types
other than megakaryocyte, which expresses MPI receptor and in maintaining
CC the viability or storage life of platelets and related cells. The present
CC sequence is PCR primer used to generate human transthyretin (TTR) variant
DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCAG 3053
DB 24 GGAGATGCCAAGACACTTCAG 3

RESULT 842
ADG48874/C
ID ADG48874 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADG48874;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003216560-A1.

XX 20-NOV-2003.

XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013925.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083335P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084558P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

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PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 200WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 200WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 200WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 200WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 200WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 200WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 200WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 200WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 200WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 200WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 201WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 201WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 201WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 201WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 201WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 201WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 201WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 201US-00918585.

```

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavyn IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;

WPI, 2004-033149/03.

New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.

Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 454pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGGACGCGAGGAGA 1

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RESULT 843
ADG68797/c
ID ADG68797 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG68797;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mutant transhyretin (TTR) cDNA PCR primer #6.
XX
KW Human; transhyretin; TTR; PCR; ss; TPO mimetic peptide; TMP;
KW thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; metastatic tumour; cancer;
KW haemostatic; antianaemic; cyostatic; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003191056-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PR 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PA (WALK/) WALKER K.
XX (XION/) XIONG F.
XX
PI Walker K, Xiong F;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-010111/01.
XX
PT Increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent for
PT treating thrombocytopenia, comprises fusing the agent to transhyretin or
PT a variant of it.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 25; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for increasing the serum half-life of a
CC biologically active agent comprising fusing the agent to transhyretin
CC (TTR) or a TTR variant. The invention also relates to a homogenous
CC preparation of a TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a polyethylene
CC glycol (PEG)-TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a TTR variant-
CC biologically active agent fusion and a PEG-TTR variant-biologically
CC active agent fusion, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent,
CC carrier or adjuvant. The method is used to increase the serum half-life
CC of a biologically active agent, e.g. a protein or a peptide. A
CC preparation comprising a TPO mimetic peptide (TMP) is used to treat
CC thrombocytopenia, aplastic anaemia and metastatic tumours. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a human mutant TTR
CC polypeptide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCCAG 3053
DB 24 GGAGATGCCAMGACACTTCAG 3
XX
RESULT 844
ADG68798
ID ADG68798 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG68798;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Human mutant transhyretin (TTR) cDNA PCR primer #7.
XX
KW Human; transhyretin; TTR; PCR; ss; TPO mimetic peptide; TMP;
KW thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; metastatic tumour; cancer;
KW haemostatic; antianaemic; cyostatic; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003191056-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PR 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PA (WALK/) WALKER K.
XX (XION/) XIONG F.
XX
PI Walker K, Xiong F;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-010111/01.
XX
PT Increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent for
PT treating thrombocytopenia, comprises fusing the agent to transhyretin or
PT a variant of it.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 26; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for increasing the serum half-life of a
CC biologically active agent comprising fusing the agent to transhyretin
CC (TTR) or a TTR variant. The invention also relates to a homogenous
CC preparation of a TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a polyethylene
CC glycol (PEG)-TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a TTR variant-
CC biologically active agent fusion and a PEG-TTR variant-biologically
CC active agent fusion, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent,
CC carrier or adjuvant. The method is used to increase the serum half-life
CC of a biologically active agent, e.g. a protein or a peptide. A
CC preparation comprising a TPO mimetic peptide (TMP) is used to treat
CC thrombocytopenia, aplastic anaemia and metastatic tumours. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a human mutant TTR
CC polypeptide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCCAG 3053
DB 1 GGAGATGCCAMGACACTTCAG 22
XX
RESULT 845
ADG51370/c
ID ADG51370 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG51370;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cyostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
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PN US2004005312-A1.
 XX 08-JAN-2004.
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145093.
 PF 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GENENTECH INC.)
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-081694/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
 PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
 PT mapping, as chromosome markers, in tissue typing, and in identifying
 PT chromosome.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

820 TGGAGGAGAGACACAGCGGA 841
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 22 TGGAGGAGAGCGACGAGGAGA 1
 Db
 RESULT 846
 ADG59314/c
 ID ADG59314 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX ADG59314;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX US2004005657-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-JAN-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013919.
 PF
 XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GENENTECH INC.)
 PA
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME,
 XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 XX Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-081722/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
 PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
 PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
 PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO493 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO493 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 847
ADG62770/c
ID ADG62770 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG62770;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW opthamological; anarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004006219-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001, 2001US-00013920.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US02485P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US00519P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000217.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000279.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000434.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005804.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-090107/09.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT diabetes, kidney disorders (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-
PT associated tumors, arthritis and cardiac insufficiency disorders.

XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 458pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the

CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Db 820 TGGAGGAGAGACACACGCGA 841
XX 22 TGGAGGAGAGCGACGAGGAGA 1

XX RESULT 848

XX ADJ93326/c
XX ID ADJ93326 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADJ93326;

XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human prostate-specific membrane antigen-related PCR primer SeqID124.

XX KW alternatively spliced; prostate-specific membrane; PSM; antigen;
XX KW prostate cell; cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent; prostate cancer imaging;
XX KW human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2004001846-A1.

XX PD 01-JAN-2004.

XX PF 21-MAY-2003; 2003US-00443694.

XX PR 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

XX PR 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.

XX PR 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.

XX (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

XX Israeli RS, Heston MDW, Fair WR, Querfelli O, Pinto J;

XX WPI; 2004-061649/06.

XX Isolated polypeptide having biological activity of alternatively spliced
PT prostate-specific membrane antigen, useful for identifying ligands useful
PT in imaging prostate cancer in human patient's s.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 124; 174pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide having the
CC biological activity of an alternatively spliced prostate-specific
CC membrane (PSM) antigen. The invention is useful for making prostate cells
CC susceptible to a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent which involves
CC contacting prostate cells with the polypeptide of the invention in an
CC amount effective to render the prostate cells susceptible to the agent.
CC In addition, the invention is useful for identifying ligands that bind
CC PSM which are useful for imaging prostate cancer in human patients. The
CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4780 GGCCTTCAGCTCTTGGTTGG 4801
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 23 GGCCTTCAGCTCTTGGTTAG 2

RESULT 849
 ADM17572/c
 ID ADM17572 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX ADM17572;
 AC
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004048332-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999831.
 XX
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paooni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumae D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-238493/22.
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
 PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
 PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
 PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
 XX

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

SEQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TCGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCCGA 841
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 22 TCGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 850
 ADL07406/c
 ID ADL07406 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL07406;
 XX
 DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004063921-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013917.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US05841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709328.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
PT Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavan IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paponi NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-282524/26.
XX
XX
PT New PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides, used as molecular weight
PT makers and are useful in chromosome mapping and tissue typing and in
XX treating tumors.
XX
CC Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464pp; English.
CC
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal

CC	peptide) Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC	mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
CC	comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC	PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC	antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC	polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC	Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC	polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC	PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC	PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC	molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC	causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC	to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC	useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC	polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is K112d. PRO337
CC	polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC	biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC	modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC	polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC	gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
CC	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db	22 TGGAGGAAGAGCGACGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 851	
ID	AD018116
XX	AD018116 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	AD018116;
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Primer of the invention #342.
XX	
FW	single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2004003220-A2.
XX	
PD	08-JAN-2004.
XX	
PF	26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.
XX	
PR	28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.
XX	
PA	(ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX	
PI	Giles R, Baisch JM, Mckeown B, Stolorow M;
XX	WPI; 2004-091088/09.
XX	
XX	New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more

KM ss.
 OS Rattus rattus.
 PN ID WO9523225-A2.
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 PD 23-FEB-1995; 95W0-IB000156.
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dierenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpelsky A, Kislach K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mewisigen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Belgian L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Ueman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 201; 407bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
 CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
 CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
 CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
 CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
 CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 384 TGGTGCGAGCGCGAG 400
 DB 17 TGGTGCGAGCGCGAG 1

RESULT 854
 AAA36640
 ID AAA36640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA36640;
 XX
 XX 31-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Nucleic acid transporter system ligand containing template #3.
 XX
 XX Transporter system; nucleic acid delivery; gene therapy; cancer;
 KM carcinogenesis; cardiovascular disease; infection; ss.
 KW
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX US6033884-A.
 PN
 XX 07-MAR-2000.
 PD
 XX 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 PF
 XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93W0-US002725.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 XX Gottschalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Woo SLG, Smith LC;
 PI WPI; 2000-281993/24.
 DR
 PT System for transporting nucleic acid into cells, useful e.g. in gene
 PT therapy and for generating transgenic animals, comprises binding agent
 PT linked to nucleic acid, surface ligand and lytic agent.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 15a; 108bp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a transporter system for delivering
 CC nucleic acid to a cell. The system comprises a nucleic acid binding
 CC complex, consisting of a binding molecule bonded non-covalently to the
 CC nucleic acid, and covalently to a surface ligand, and a lytic agent. The
 CC binding molecule is spermine or a spermidine derivative. Nucleotide
 CC sequences AAA3663-A3665 and peptide sequences AA98456-Y98500 are used
 CC in the construction of the transporter system of the invention. The
 CC transporter system is used in gene therapy, particularly to deliver
 CC nucleic acids to hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells, e.g. for
 CC treating cardiovascular disease, cancer, and infection. The transporter
 CC systems are also used to create transgenic animals (as models for human
 CC carcinogenesis or disease or for drug testing). Other uses include
 CC transforming cells to produce proteins, or transfecting cells in vitro
 CC to study the function of the nucleic acid. The use of a surface ligand
 CC allows specific targeting of selected cells and tissues. The lytic agent
 CC provides for release of the nucleic acid into the cellular interior, from
 CC endosomes, without requiring endosomal or lysosomal degradation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 DB 1 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
 XX
 RESULT 855
 ID AA239490
 XX AA239490 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AA239490;
 XX

DT 07-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Template pyrimidine series sequence in a ligand.
DE
XX Nucleic acid transport system; NTS; cell surface receptor; cytosol;
XX nuclear membrane; lysis moiety; transgenic animal; human disease;
KW nucleic acid delivery; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C's are methylcytosines"
XX
XX US5994109-A.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1995; 95US-00460890.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
XX 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
XX 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Woo SLC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Smith LC;
PI MPI; 2000-038262/03.
XX
XX Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
XX assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 15A; 107pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid transport system (NTS) for
XX delivering nucleic acid into a cell. The NTS contains but is not limited
XX to 5 components: (a) the nucleic acid or a macromolecule to be delivered;
XX (b) a moiety that recognizes and binds to a cell surface receptor or
XX antigen or is capable of entering a cell through cytosol; (c) a nucleic
XX acid or macromolecular molecule binding moiety; (d) a moiety that is
XX capable of moving or initiating movement through a nuclear membrane; and/
XX or (e) a lysis moiety that enables the transport of the entire complex
XX from the cell surface directly into the cytoplasm of the cell. The NTS
XX delivers nucleic acid into the cellular interior as well as the nucleus
XX of specific cells. The NTS can be used to treat disorders by targeting
XX specific nucleic acid accordingly. The NTS can also be used to create
XX transgenic animals for assessing human disease, such as cancer, in an
XX animal model. The NTS can be used in vitro with tissue culture cells
XX which allows the role of various nucleic acids to be studied by targeting
XX specific expression into specifically targeted tissue culture cells. The
XX lysis agent within the NTS avoids the problem of endosomal/lysosomal
XX degradation
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
XX |||||
XX 1 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCCCT 17

XX
XX Nucleic acid transporter system primer SEQ ID NO 8.
DE
XX
XX Nucleic acid delivery; nucleic acid transporter system; hormone; enzyme;
KW growth factor; clotting factor; apolipoprotein; receptor; drug; oncogene;
KW tumor antigen; tumor suppressor; viral antigen; parasitic antigen;
KW bacterial antigen; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 10
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX US6150168-A.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460971.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
XX 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
XX 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Smith LC, Woo SLC;
PI MPI; 2001-049093/06.
XX
XX Nucleic acid transporter system for delivering nucleic acid into a cell,
XX useful for delivering proteins and polypeptides to cells, including
XX growth factors, enzymes, hormones, and tumor suppressors.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 95-96; 105pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel system (I) for delivering a nucleic acid
XX to a cell, comprising a binding complex comprising a ligand binding
XX molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
XX surface ligand, and a second binding complex comprising a second binding
XX molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
XX nuclear ligand. The complexes are simultaneously bound to the nucleic
XX acid. The nucleic acid transporter system can also be used in a method

CC for the in vivo targeting of the insertion of DNA into a cell. It can
CC also be used in processes for producing transformed cell lines. The
CC system can be used to deliver a variety of proteins and polypeptides,
CC such as hormones, growth factors, enzymes, clotting factors,
CC apolipoproteins, receptors, drugs, oncogenes, tumor antigens, tumor
CC suppressors, viral antigens, parasitic antigens, and bacterial antigens.
CC The transporter system uses lysis agents to overcome the problems of
CC endosomal/lysosomal degradation seen with prior art systems
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 1 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 857
ID ABL46849 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ABL46849;
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #303.
XX
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell1;
XX
XX co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
XX
XX leukemia; cytostatic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200162911-A2.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.
XX
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
XX
XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
XX
XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 68; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
XX
XX expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
XX
XX a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
XX
XX for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
XX
XX tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
XX
XX administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
XX
XX chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
XX
XX used to illustrate the invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGCTGCCCAAGAAA 898

db 1 GAGCTGCCCAAGAAA 17
RESULT 858
ID AAS08470
XX AAS08470 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAS08470;
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine-rich oligonucleotide #3 used in nucleic acid transport system.
XX
XX
XX Nucleic acid transport; cytosol; ligand; lysis agent; spacer molecule;
XX
XX gene therapy; hepatocyte; muscle; bone forming cell; oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 4 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 6
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 8
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 10
XX FT /*tag= d
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 12
XX FT /*tag= e
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 14.16
XX FT /*tag= f
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6177554-B1.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462040.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Woo SLC, Smith LC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-365933/38.
XX
XX Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
XX
XX assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 15; 111pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents the pyrimidine-rich oligonucleotide #3 used in a
XX
XX nucleic acid transporter system. The nucleic acid transporter system uses
XX
XX nucleic acid binding complexes containing surface ligands which are
XX
XX capable of binding to a cell surface receptor and entering the cell
XX
XX through cytosol. The compounds of the invention are either ligands,
XX
XX binding molecules (surface ligands), lysis agents, spacer molecules or
XX
XX their intermediates. The ligands, binding molecules, lysis agents and
XX
XX spacer molecules are used in nucleic acid transporter systems to deliver
XX
XX nucleic acid into specific cells e.g. in gene therapy to deliver nucleic
XX
XX acid into hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 1 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 859
ABN01355
ID ABN01355 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN01355;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1347.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1347; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The

CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localized to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the amplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY 773 GAAGGAAAACATGGGCG 789
DB 1 GAAGGAAAAGATGGGCG 17

RESULT 860
ABN08206/C
ID ABN08206 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN08206;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8198.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8198; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3873 ATCAGCCTCCGATC 3889
Db 17 ATCAGCCTCCAAATC 1

RESULT 861
ABN01353
ID ABN01353 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN01353;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1345.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1345; 214pp; English.
PS

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 771 AAGAGGAAACATGGG 787
Db 1 AAGAGGAAAGATGGG 17

RESULT 862
ABN01354
ID ABN01354 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN01354;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1346.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268680P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 1346; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP-
 CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 772 AGAAGGAAAAATGCGG 788
 Db 1 AGAAGGAAAAATGCGG 17
 XX
 RESULT 863
 ID ABQ82102/c
 XX ABQ82102 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ82102;
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Brevibacterium lactofermentum gdh PCR primer SEQ ID NO:14.
 XX
 KW Brevibacterium lactofermentum; glnA2; glnE; L-glutamine; fermentation;
 KW Corynebacterium bacterium; glutamine synthetase adenyl transferase;
 KW glutamine synthetase; liver function promoting agent; enzyme; seasoning;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.
 XX
 XX EPI229121-A2.
 XX

PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PP 05-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00001993.
 XX
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00028163.
 XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162806.
 XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 PI Nakamura J, Izui H, Moriguchi K, Kawashima H, Nakamatsu T;
 PI Kurahashi O;
 XX WPI; 2002-629685/68.
 DR
 XX
 PT Corynebacterium which has L-glutamine producing ability and has been
 PT modified so that its intracellular glutamine synthetase activity should
 PT be enhanced, useful for producing L-glutamine.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 34; 39pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a corynebacterium (I) which has L-
 CC glutamine producing ability and has been modified so that its
 CC intracellular glutamine synthetase activity should be enhanced. Also
 CC described is a DNA (II) coding for a protein having glutamine synthetase
 CC activity or glutamine synthetase adenyl transferase activity (see
 CC ABP53500 and ABP53501 respectively). (I) is useful for producing L-
 CC glutamine, by culturing a bacterium in a medium to produce and accumulate
 CC L-glutamine in the medium and collecting the L-glutamine. L-glutamine
 CC produced by (I) is useful industrially as an ingredient of seasonings, as
 CC liver function promoting agents, in amino acid transmutations, and in
 CC comprehensive amino acid preparation. (II) is useful for breeding (I).
 CC The by-production of L-glutamic acid is suppressed and the production
 CC efficiency of L-glutamine is improved using (II). The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for a gdh gene isolated from Brevibacterium
 CC lactofermentum, which is used in an example from the present invention.
 CC (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2010 CGATCAGCCACATCTG 2026
 Db 17 CGATCAGCCACATCTG 1
 XX
 RESULT 864
 ID ABV90366/c
 XX ABV90366 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV90366;
 XX
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1079.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSH
PT -, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSH1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1079; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling
CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSH1.1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 819 CTGAGGAGAGGAGAC 835
Db 17 CTGAGGAGAGGAGAC 1
XX
RESULT 865
ABK98153
ID ABK98153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK98153;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #32.
XX
KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.

XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX
PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.
XX
PS Example 4; Fig 7; 10pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 277 TCTTCCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
XX
RESULT 866
ADA99521
ID ADA99521 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99521;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 510.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunosuppressant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 510; 103bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 924 GAGGCCAGAGGTTCC 940
 DB 1 GAGGCCAGAGCGGTTC 17
 XX
 RESULT 867
 AB259891/c
 ID AB259891 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AB259891;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #3.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HERR2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswigen J;

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HERR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 85; 185bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HERR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HERR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB265520 - AB265524,
 CC AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3919 CGAGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3935
 DB 17 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
 XX
 RESULT 868
 AB222872
 ID AB222872 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AB222872;
 XX
 DT 07-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Locked nucleic acid oligonucleotide LNAs.
 XX
 KW Phosphorothioate; locked nucleic acid; LNA; immunostimulatory;
 KW cytosstatic; antimicrobial; gene therapy; pathogenic infection; cancer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note="N-terminally modified by TAMRA"
 XX
 PN WO2002102825-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002728.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00014719.
 XX
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Catchpole IR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-157022/15.
 XX
 PT Novel locked nucleic acid conjugate useful in manufacturing a medicament
 PT for treating or preventing pathogenic infections or cancer, has an
 PT oligonucleotide having locked nucleic acid based on a functional moiety.
 XX

CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyme, DNazyme,
 CC amberyne, inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
 CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRD activity in a
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRD
 CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukemia) by contacting the cell with
 CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRD gene by
 CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
 CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
 CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
 CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
 CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRD gene. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
 CC GRD, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The present sequence is
 CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 882 GAGCTGCCCCAGAAA 698
 DB 1 GAGCTGCCCCAGAAA 17

RESULT 871
 ADH70294
 ID ADH70294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADH70294;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #84.
 XX
 KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomae;
 KW filarial bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious diseases, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 488; 164bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC vbetRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases,
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCT 287
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 872
 ADH70390
 ID ADH70390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADH70390;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #180.
 XX
 KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomae;
 KW filarial bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious diseases, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
PS
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 584; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetarNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomies, filaria and bacterial infections include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
Db 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 17
RESULT 873
ID ADH70382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADH70382;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #172.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
XX degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
XX hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
XX Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
XX degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; Type I hypersensitivity;
XX allergy; Type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
XX Type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
XX HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosome;
XX filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
XX lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
XX breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002150891-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
PS
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 576; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetarNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomies, filaria and bacterial infections include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 874
ID ADO80105/c
XX
XX ADO80105; standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Glutamate dehydrogenase gene promoter PCR primer N2.
XX
XX Glutamine; glutamate dehydrogenase; enzyme; hepatotropic; PCR; primer;
XX promoter; ss.
XX
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX
XX EP1424398-A2.
XX
XX 02-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2004EP-00000167.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00028163.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162806.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00001993.
XX

PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 XX Nakamura J, Izui H, Moriguchi K, Kawashima H, Nakamatsu T;
 PI Kuraishi O;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-402874/38.
 XX
 PT New corynebacterium having L-glutamine-producing ability and is
 PT modified so that intracellular glutaminase activity is enhanced, useful
 PT for producing L-glutamine for use as an ingredient in seasonings or amino
 PT acid infusions.
 PS
 PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 14; 38pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is of PCR primer N2, which was used with primer C2
 CC ADO80106 in an example from the invention for the PCR amplification of
 CC the promoter and 5' region of the Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC
 CC 13869 gdh gene encoding glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH). The PCR product
 CC was used in the construction of a gdh promoter-modified plasmid for use
 CC in the generation of a Brevibacterium flavum strain in which both
 CC glutamine synthetase and GDH activities were simultaneously enhanced. L-
 CC glutamine production by this strain reached 50.5 g/l, compared with 40.5
 CC g/l for the parental B. flavum strain. The invention relates to a
 CC corynebacterium which has L-glutamine-producing ability and which
 CC has been modified so that its intracellular GS activity is enhanced. The
 CC corynebacterium may be further modified so that intracellular GDH
 CC activity is also enhanced. The L-glutamine is useful as an ingredient of
 CC seasonings, in liver function promoting agents, in amino acid
 CC transfusions, in amino acid preparations, etc.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2010 CGGATCAGCCACATCTG 2026
 DB 17 CGGATCAGCCACCACTG 1
 RESULT 875
 AAQ22915/c
 ID AAQ22915 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ22915;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-JUL-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV-Hc59 primer #843 (anti-sense strand).
 XX
 KM Hepatitis C virus; non-A non-B virus; HCV-Hc59; primers; probes; vaccine;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9203458-A.
 PN
 PD 05-MAR-1992.
 PD
 XX
 PF 23-AUG-1991; 91WO-US006037.
 PF
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-1990; 90US-00573643.
 PR 21-NOV-1990; 90US-00616369.
 PR 21-AUG-1991; 91US-00748564.
 XX
 XX (NYBL-) NEW YORK BLOO DCENT.
 PA (PHAR-) PHARMA.
 XX
 PI Zebede S, Inchauspe G, Naeefe MS, Prince AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-096821/12.

XX
 XX Deoxyribonucleic acid sequence encoding non-A, non-B hepatitis virus -
 PT obd. Hutch C59 subgroup encoding polypeptide(s), useful as vaccines, and
 PT immuno reactive ABS for diagnosis of virus.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 107; 225pp; English.
 XX
 XX One Hutch strain (HCV-H) of NANBV, designated the Hutch C59 isolate (HCV-
 CC Hc59) was propagated through passage in animals and the entire viral
 CC genome was cloned and sequenced. Five microg of purified liver or plasma
 CC derived from HCV RNA was used per cDNA priming reaction. Specific
 CC nucleotide primers derived from published HCV sequences and spanning the
 CC entire reported genomic sequences were used to prime the reaction.
 CC Selected target sequences were amplified using a PCR-based approach using
 CC a variety of nucleotide primers. The nucleotide sequences of the primers
 CC are given in AAQ22872-936 and AAQ24472. Amplified sequences were
 CC subsequently isolated, rendered blunt-ended and inserted into a pUC or
 CC Bluescript cloning vectors. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR
 CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2183 CATCTCCGGTCTCTGG 2199
 DB 17 CATGCTCCGGTCTCTGG 1
 RESULT 876
 AA39316
 ID AA39316 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AA39316;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human RAD54 mutation detecting PCR primer SEQ ID NO:24.
 XX
 KM Human; RAD54; hRAD54; cancer; xeroderma pigmentosum; Bloom syndrome;
 KM Werner's syndrome; At-R; diagnosis; detection; SN2 superfamily;
 KM X-linked mental retardation with alpha-thalassemia syndrome; tumour;
 KM gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN EP844305-A2.
 PN
 PD 27-MAY-1998.
 PD
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-1997; 97EP-00308998.
 PF
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-0030676P.
 PR
 XX
 PA (SMITK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Croce CM, Fisher RA, Rasio D, Robbins DJ;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1998-274189/25.
 DR
 XX
 PT Human hRAD54 DNA and polypeptide - and agonists, antibodies, antagonists,
 PT etc.
 PS
 PS Claim 18; Page 39; 64pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer for use in a method of the
 CC invention for determining the genetic predisposition to cancer in an
 CC individual by detecting hRAD54 mutations in a sample. hRAD54 is a gene
 CC thought to be present in tumours that display allelic imbalance at Ip32,

PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.
XX
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of polymorphic variations in the ICM, MAPK10, KIAA0861, NIMA1 or GALE
PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
PT from a subject.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 82; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
XX more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
XX breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
XX cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
XX response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
XX current sequence is that of an extend primer (also described as probe) of
XX the invention which was used to genotype human intercellular adhesion
XX molecule ICM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 gDNA. ICM-1 (human rhinovirus receptor;BB2
XX :CD54;cell surface glycoprotein P3.58) has been mapped to chromosome
XX position 19p13.3-p13.2, ICM-4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group;LW) has
XX been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2-cen and ICM-5
XX (telencephalin) has been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 498 AGGCCACGCCACCAT 514
XX 18 AGGCCACGCCACCAT 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 882
XX ADP45813/c
XX ID ADP45813 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADP45813;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Extend primer 5 used to genotype human ICM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; ICM-1; human rhinovirus receptor; BB2;
XX CD54; cell surface glycoprotein P3.58; ICM-4;
XX Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; ICM-5; telencephalin; chromosome 19p13;
XX ss; primer; PCR; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004047623-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.
XX
XX

PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of polymorphic variations in the ICM, MAPK10, KIAA0861, NIMA1 or GALE
PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
PT from a subject.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 82; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
XX more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
XX breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
XX cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
XX response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
XX current sequence is that of an extend primer (also described as probe) of
XX the invention which was used to genotype human intercellular adhesion
XX molecule ICM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 gDNA. ICM-1 (human rhinovirus receptor;BB2
XX :CD54;cell surface glycoprotein P3.58) has been mapped to chromosome
XX position 19p13.3-p13.2, ICM-4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group;LW) has
XX been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2-cen and ICM-5
XX (telencephalin) has been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 498 AGGCCACGCCACCAT 514
XX 18 AGGCCACGCCACCAT 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 883
XX AAQ49070
XX ID AAQ49070 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ49070;
XX
XX 15-APR-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX P. multocida 16S rRNA gene primer.
XX
XX Detection; hybridisation; septicemia; respiratory disease; probe; primer;
XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP05219954-A.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1993.
XX
XX 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-00026867.
XX
XX 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-00026867.
XX
XX (NISE-) NIPPON SEIHUN KK.
XX
XX (ZENK-) ZENROKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI REN.
XX
XX WPI; 1993-308321/39.
XX
XX 16-SrRNA gene of Pasteurella multocida - used in detection of Pasteurella
XX multocida by hybridisation using DNA fragment as probe.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 2; 14pp; Japanese.
XX
XX P. multocida, which causes septicemia and respiratory diseases of various
XX animals, can be detected by hybridisation using the DNA fragments given
XX in AAQ49061-Q49108. Rapid, specific detection of P. multocida is possible
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX

Query Match. 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 TTTCTGTATGAGGAG 319
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTCGGTAAAGAGGAG 18

RESULT 884
 AAT30413/C
 ID AAT30413 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT30413;
 XX
 DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Compound simple sequence repeat primer (GA)7.5(TA)2.
 XX
 KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
 KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
 KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
 KM genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; compound; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9617082-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
 XX
 PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
 XX
 PI Morgante M., Vogel JM;
 DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
 XX
 PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
 PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 84; 173pp; English.
 XX
 CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
 CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
 CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
 CC primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
 CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
 CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
 CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
 CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a compound SSR primer. The
 CC method represents a modified amplified fragment length polymorphism
 CC assay, which is partic. useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for
 CC genetic trait marking and germplasm comparisons
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 |||||
 DB 18 TATCTCTCTCTCTCT 2

RESULT 885
 AACT2827
 ID AACT2827 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AACT2827;

XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1771.
 XX
 KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFEX-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Alterhuler D., Gargill M., Daley GQ., Ireland JS., Lander ES;
 PI Lipschutz RJ., Patil N., Sklar P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 XX genetic analysis.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCACG 4050
 |||||
 DB 2 GGAGGAGGGGTACACG 18

RESULT 886
 AACT2812
 ID AACT2812 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AACT2812;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1761.
 XX
 KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.

PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Gargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGGCGCAGCAG 4050
Db 2 GGAGGAGGGGTCCACG 18
XX
RESULT 887
ID AAA50403
AC AAA50403 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised).
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Monkey gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor PCR primer Monkey 1.
XX
KM Gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor; gonadoliberin receptor;
KM GnRH receptor; G-protein coupled receptor; monkey; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Macaca mulatta.
XX
PN WO200050627-A1.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004396.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121780P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138134P.
XX
PA (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Cui J, Lo J, Mount GR;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-558402/51.
XX

PT Novel monkey gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor useful to screen and
PT identify compounds which bind to the receptor and used for treating sex
PT hormone related conditions such as endometriosis and uterine fibroids.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 1; 37pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of primer Monkey 1, which is based on exon 1
CC of the monkey gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor gene. The
CC primer was used in the PCR amplification of the monkey GnRH receptor gene
CC from a genomic library. The invention provides expression vectors and
CC host cells for the recombinant production of monkey GnRH receptor (see
CC AAY95928). It also provides a method for determining whether a substance
CC is a potential antagonist of the monkey GnRH receptor. Such substances
CC are useful for treating sex hormone related conditions. (Updated on 06-
CC AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 86 CTTGAGAGTGCCACA 102
Db 2 CTTGAGAGTGCCACA 18
XX
RESULT 888
ID ADF49277
AC ADF49277 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA upper sequence SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KM ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KM cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide, anti-HIV; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070969-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L,
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712622/67.
XX
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 5; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytostatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and

CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering, e.g. of single
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADF49273-ADF50143
CC represent siNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 3 GCCGCCGCCGCCGCTGC 19
GGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
RESULT 899
ADFA9691/C
ID ADF49691 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF49691;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA upper sequence SEQ ID NO:419.
XX
KM ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KM cytotoxic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070969-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712622/67.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT the BCL2 gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 419; 148bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytosstatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and
CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering,

CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADF49273-ADF50143
CC represent siNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 17 GCCGCCGCCGCCGCTGC 1
GGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
RESULT 890
ADFA93976
ID ADF83976 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF83976;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breakpoint cluster region-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 270.
XX
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
KM v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
KM cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; BCR; ss; siRNA.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070972-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439222P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-679689/64.
XX
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 270; 197bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human BCR-targeted siRNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3924 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 3940

Db 1 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 17

RESULT 891

ADP83713/c

ID ADP83713 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADF83713;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human breakpoint cluster region-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 7.

KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; breakpoint cluster region;

KM v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;

KM cytosolic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; BCR; ss; siRNA.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003070972-A2.

PD 28-AUG-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439222P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;

DR WPI; 2003-679889/64.

PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment

PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint

PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 7; 197pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering

CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint

CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1

CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytosolic

CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,

CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug

CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,

CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of

CC the human BCR-targeted siRNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.34; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3924 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 3940

Db 19 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 3

RESULT 892

AD015021/c

ID AD015021 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC AD015021;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PDGFR-targeted siRNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:452.

KM cytosolic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;

KM treating leukaemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;

KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;

KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;

KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;

KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;

KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;

KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;

KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003072704-A2.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003473.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;

DR WPI; 2003-731605/69.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived

PT growth factor receptor gene.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 452; 148pp; English.

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor

CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNA may or may not

CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They

CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are

CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.

CC Specifically, the siRNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-

CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNA

CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain

CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a

CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits

CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or

CC complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNA are used to

CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or

CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants

CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for

CC treating leukaemia and solid tumors, restenosis, polycystic kidney

CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNA are also

CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification

CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene

CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).

CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human PDGFR-

CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript

CC target sequence.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 11 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

SO

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4161 GGCTCCTCTGCCCCAGC 4177
DB 18 GGCTCCCCCTGCCAGC 2

RESULT 893
AD014710
ID AD014710 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AD014710;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:141.
XX
XX cytosolic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;
KM treating leukaemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;
KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003072704-A2.
XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003473.
XX
XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrita B;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-731605/59.
XX
XX PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived
XX growth factor receptor gene.
XX
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 141; 148bp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor
XX receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
XX comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
XX further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
XX assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA, double-
XX stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
XX can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a
XX vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or
XX complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to
XX modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants

CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for
CC treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, polycystic kidney
CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siNAs are also
CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification
CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human PDGFR-
CC targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcrip
CC target sequence.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4161 GGCTCCTCTGCCCCAGC 4177
DB 2 GGCTCCCCCTGCCAGC 18

RESULT 894
ADM69848/C
ID ADM69848 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADM69848;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 727.
XX
XX XX Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;
XX gene polymorphism marker; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN JP2003289885-A.
XX
XX PD 14-OCT-2003.
XX
XX PF 31-JUN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.
XX
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.
XX
XX PA (RIKA) RIRAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.
XX PA (MATS/) MATSUI M.
XX PA (NAKA/) NAKAZAWA M.
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-126231/13.
XX
XX PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
XX variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.
XX
XX PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 727; 120bp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
XX least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
XX polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
XX utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
XX prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
XX the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
XX the gene polymorphic marker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
XX containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
XX ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
XX with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
XX oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
XX genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
XX amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
XX of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
XX the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reactional product
XX is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
XX determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a

CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5101 CTTGTTATTGAGAA 5117
 Db 17 CTTGTTATTGAGAA 1

RESULT 895
 ADM69847/c
 ID ADM69847 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADM69847;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 726.

XX Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;

KW gene polymorphism marker; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003289885-A.

PD 14-OCT-2003.

PF 31-JAN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.

PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.

PA (MATS/) MATSUI M.

PA (NAKA/) NAKAZAWA M.

DR WPI; 2004-126231/13.

PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
 variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.

PS Claim 7, SEQ ID NO 726; 120bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
 CC least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
 CC polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
 CC utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
 CC prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
 CC the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
 CC the gene polymorphic maker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
 CC containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
 CC ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
 CC with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
 CC oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
 CC genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
 CC amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
 CC of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
 CC the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reactional product
 CC is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
 CC determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a
 CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5101 CTTGTTATTGAGAA 5117
 Db 17 CTTGTTATTGAGAA 1

RESULT 896
 ADM69846/c
 ID ADM69846 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADM69846;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 725.

XX Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;

KW gene polymorphism marker; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003289885-A.

PD 14-OCT-2003.

PF 31-JAN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.

PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.

PA (MATS/) MATSUI M.

PA (NAKA/) NAKAZAWA M.

DR WPI; 2004-126231/13.

PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
 variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.

PS Claim 7, SEQ ID NO 725; 120bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
 CC least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
 CC polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
 CC utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
 CC prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
 CC the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
 CC the gene polymorphic maker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
 CC containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
 CC ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
 CC with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
 CC oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
 CC genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
 CC amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
 CC of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
 CC the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reactional product
 CC is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
 CC determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a
 CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5101 CTTGTTATTGAGAA 5117
 Db 17 CTTGTTATTGAGAA 1

RESULT 897
 AAQ46129
 ID AAQ46129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA046129;
 AC
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-FEB-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Glucocerebrosidase gene exon 11 3' sense PCR primer.
 XX
 KM Mutant; polymerase chain reaction; PvuII polymorphism; detection;
 KM screening method; GC alleles; Gaucher's disease; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP558257-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-SEP-1993.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1993; 93EP-00301301.
 XX
 PR 24-FEB-1992; 92US-00841652.
 XX
 PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RBS INST.
 XX
 PI Beutler E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-274677/35.
 XX
 PT Detection of Gaucher's disease - by screening DNA for a substitution of
 PT adenine for guanine at position 1 of glucocerebrosidase gene intron 2.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 15; 42pp; English.
 XX
 CS The sequence is that of a 3' sense PCR primer corresponding to nucleotide
 CC positions 116 through 135 of glucocerebrosidase exon 11 (nt 6712 - nt
 CC 6731). It was used in a PCR amplification of a 3' fragment of amplified
 CC 12266/7Pv1.1-/Pv1.1+ genotype cDNA comprising a portion of the leader
 CC sequence of cDNA corresponding to the 5' portion of exon 1 and extended
 CC through most of the cDNA corresponding to exon 9 of the genomic sequence.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4344 CCCAGTGCCTCTGTGAG 4360
 DB 2 CCCAGTGCCTCTGTGAG 18
 RESULT 898
 AA097961/C
 ID AA097961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA097961;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PNA oligomer targeting coding region of PKC-epsilon.
 XX
 KM Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; PKC-alpha; protein kinase C ss;
 KM cell proliferation; cell differentiation; isozyme; antisense;
 KM triple helix; cancer; psoriasis; inflammation.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..20
 FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
 FT subunits are composed of N-acetyl N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine
 FT

FT peptide residues, the nucleobase being attached
 FT covalently to the acetyl group and the peptide linkage
 FT being formed by condensation of the glycine carboxy group
 FT of one residue with the amino group of the 2-aminoethyl
 FT moiety in the next residue"
 XX
 PN WO9503833-A1.
 XX
 PD 09-FEB-1995.
 XX
 PF 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008465.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099098.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean NM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-082040/11.
 XX
 PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers specific for protein kinase C
 PT isozyme(s) - useful as anti-sense molecules for treating PKC mediated
 PT disease, e.g. cancer, psoriasis and inflammation.
 XX
 PS Claim 38; Page 274; 287pp; English.
 XX
 CS New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist
 CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide
 CC backbone and (b) hybridise to the translation initiation AUG region,
 CC coding region, 5' untranslated region (5' UTR) or 3' untranslated region
 CC (3' UTR) of PKC-alpha or its isoforms. The PNAs can be used to target RNA
 CC and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation
 CC moieties. They inhibit expression of PKC-alpha and its isoforms
 CC (including beta, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta and eta) and so are useful
 CC for treating and diagnosing cell proliferation and differentiation
 CC processes such as neoplastic, hyperproliferative and inflammatory
 CC diseases. PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single
 CC stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a first
 CC PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the
 CC resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no
 CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular
 CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,
 CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.
 CC The present sequence targets the coding region of PKC-epsilon. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 463 GTGGGCTCTGGGGTGC 479
 DB 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGTGC 2
 RESULT 899
 AA084238/C
 ID AA084238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA084238;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PKC-epsilon coding region antisense oligo, ISIS #7945.
 XX
 KM Antisense; protein kinase C; alpha; PKC; beta; gamma; eta; epsilon; zeta;
 KM modulation; expression; isozyme; hybridase; 5' UTR; human;
 KM 3' untranslated region; translation initiation site; detection;
 KM phosphotriphosphate linkage; 2'-O-methyl modification;
 KM 2'-O-propyl modification; ss.


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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9502069-A1.
XX PD 19-JAN-1995.
XX PF 08-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007770.
XX PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00199779.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Bogs RT, Dean NM;
XX DR WPI; 1995-066911/09.
XX PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) hybridisable with Protein Kinase C mRNA or gene -
XX PT also novel PKC-alpha 3'-UTR sequence, useful for diagnosis and treatment
XX PT of hyperproliferative disorders.
XX PS Claim 115; Page 37; 125pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AA084236-40 are oligos which are antisense to the
XX CC protein kinase C-epsilon (PKC-epsilon) cDNA. These antisense molecules
XX CC may be used in modulating the expression of this particular isozyme of
XX CC PKC. The oligos of the invention preferably hybridise with the 5'- or 3'-
XX CC untranslated regions of the PKC gene, or the translation initiation site,
XX CC or the coding region. These oligos may be used in the detection of the
XX CC human PKC genes and for treatment of animals with conditions associated
XX CC with PKC, esp. hyperproliferative diseases such as psoriasis, colorectal
XX CC cancer, lung cancer, breast or skin cancer. These oligos may contain at
XX CC least one phosphorothioate linkage and/or at least one of the nucleotides
XX CC comprises a modification on the 2' position of the sugar, esp. a 2'-O-
XX CC methyl or a 2'-O-propyl modification. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
XX CC PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 463 GTGGTCTCTGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGTGC 2

RESULT 900
AAT27910
ID AAT27910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT27910;
XX DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer DVD(TC)8.5.
XX KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
XX KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
XX KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
XX KM genetic trait marking; germline comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9617082-A2.
XX PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX PA 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.

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XX PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
XX PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
XX PT polymorphism esp. in micro:satellite regions.
XX PS Example 1; Page 76; 173pp; English.
XX CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
XX CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
XX CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
XX CC primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
XX CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
XX CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
XX CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
XX CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
XX CC flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
XX CC modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.
XX CC useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
XX CC germline comparisons.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
DB 4 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20

RESULT 901
AAT27909/C
ID AAT27909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT27909;
XX DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer BHB(GA)8.5.
XX KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
XX KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
XX KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
XX KM genetic trait marking; germline comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9617082-A2.
XX PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
XX PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
XX PT polymorphism esp. in micro:satellite regions.
XX PS Example 1; Page 76; 173pp; English.
XX CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in

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CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
 CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
 CC primer directed amplification and comparing the products to detect
 CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
 CC consisting of a perfect cpd, simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
 CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
 CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
 CC flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
 CC modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic-
 CC cularly useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
 CC germplasm comparisons

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286

DB 20 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 4

RESULT 902

AAV52707

ID AAV52707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV52707;

XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DE Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 beta gene exon 5 forward PCR primer.

XX Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 beta; HNF-1 beta; MODY4; human;

KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; TCF2;

XX diabetes; NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; se.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN MO981254-A1.

XX PD 19-MAR-1998.

XX PF 10-SEP-1997; 97MO-US016037.

XX PR 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.

XX PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.

XX PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.

XX PA (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.

XX PI Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki RJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;

XX PI Horikawa Y;

XX DR WPI; 1998-271667/24.

XX PT Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-

XX PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent

XX PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.

XX PS Example 8; Page 146; 363pp; English.

XX This is a forward PCR primer designed for use with a reverse primer (see

CC AAV52708) in the PCR amplification of exon 5 of the human hepatocyte

CC nuclear factor-1 beta (HNF-1 beta) TCF2 gene (see AAV52730). Mutations of

CC the HNF-1 beta gene have been identified by amplifying (see AAV52693-716)

CC and sequencing the appropriate exon. The invention concerns the

CC identification of genes responsible for non-insulin dependent diabetes

CC mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and therapeutics. It demonstrates

CC that the MODY4 (maturity-onset diabetes of the young) locus is the HNF-1

CC beta gene. Analysis of mutations in the HNF-1 beta gene can be diagnostic

CC for diabetes

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 CCGAGCATTGTTCCAG 1007

DB 3 CCGAGCATTGTTCCAG.19

RESULT 903

AAV29903

ID AAV29903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV29903;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

XX DT 06-AUG-1998 (first entry)

DE 3' PCR primer used to amplify the KSHV ORF 73.

XX KSHV; body cavity-based lymphoma cell line; Epstein-Barr virus;

KW characterisation; diagnosis; detection; antibody treatment; PCR primer;

XX ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Human herpesvirus 8.

XX PN WO9812341-A1.

XX PD 26-MAR-1998.

XX PF 15-SEP-1997; 97MO-US016282.

XX PR 20-SEP-1996; 96US-00717291.

XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Cesarman E, Arvanitakis L, Knowles DM, Meert E;

XX DR WPI; 1998-230320/20.

XX PT Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus positive cell lines - comprising

XX PT develop diagnostic and therapeutic products.

XX PS Example 2; Page 18; 46pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV29902-03 were used to amplify open reading frame (ORF) 73

CC of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus (KSHV). The specification

CC describes a cell line comprising KSHV, the cell line preferably being a

CC body cavity-based lymphoma cell line that does not harbour the Epstein-

CC Barr virus. The KSHV cell lines can be used for the characterisation of

CC the properties and functions of the infectious agent KSHV. The purified

CC virus can be used for diagnostic purposes, e.g. for the detection of

CC antibodies. The purified virus can also be used for the production of

CC antibodies which can be used for diagnostic and/or treatment purposes.

XX (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4650 GGAGCTGAAGACTCTGG 4666

DB 2 GGAGCTGAAGACTCTGG 18

RESULT 904

AAV31711
XX ID AAV31711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV31711;
XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpesvirus ORF73 PCR primer.
XX KM PCR primer; KSHV; ORF73; Kaposi's sarcoma; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human herpesvirus 8.
XX PN MO9815289-A1.
XX PD 16-APR-1998.
XX PF 09-OCT-1997; 97MO-US018216.
XX PR 10-OCT-1996; 96US-00728603.
XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Cesarman E, Knowles DM;
XX PI WPI; 1998-261008/23.
XX DR
XX XX Isolated Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus proteins - comprising
XX PT antigenic membrane protein, G protein coupled receptor and cyclin protein
XX PT used to develop products for diagnosis and therapy.
XX PS Example 1; Page 26; 68pp; English.
XX CC The sequence is that of a 3' PCR primer p16 which was used to detect
XX CC transcripts of ORF73 of Kaposi's sarcoma herpesvirus (KSHV). (Updated on
XX CC 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 4650 GGAGCTGAAGAGTCTGG 4666
XX DB 2 GGAGCTAAGAGTCTGG 18
XX
XX RESULT 905
XX AAX90368
XX ID AAX90368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX90368;
XX XX
XX DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human p53 gene reverse transcription PCR primer exon 7 sense.
XX KM Human p53; reverse transcription; PCR primer; resistance; mutant;
XX KM cancer; cyclin D1 protein; chemotherapy; cytotoxic; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN GB2334577-A.
XX PD 25-AUG-1999.
XX PF 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-000003446.
XX PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-000003446.
XX PT 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-000003446.

XX XX (UYLT-) UNIV LIVERPOOL.
XX PA
XX PI Warenius HM;
XX DR WPI; 1999-422070/36.
XX XX
XX PT Measuring resistance of p53 mutant cancer cells to cytotoxic agents.
XX PS Example; Page 13; 26pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method for measuring the resistance of
XX CC p53 mutant cancer cells to the cytotoxic effects of chemotherapeutic
XX CC agents by testing a sample comprising p53 mutant cells or an extract from
XX CC p53 mutant cells for the abundance of cyclin protein D1. AAX90360 to
XX CC AAX90373 represent reverse transcription PCR primers used to amplify the
XX CC human p53 gene. The method can be used to predict the response of human
XX CC cancer cells to anticancer therapy agents which can be used to select the
XX CC most appropriate therapy for patients suffering from cancer. High cyclin
XX CC D1 levels or high cyclin D1 expression together with p53 mutation is
XX CC strongly associated with resistance to cis-diaminedichloroplatinum (CDDP)
XX CC in human cancer cells. The test may be used to detect resistance to other
XX CC cytotoxic agents such as etoposide and indicate whether radiation may be
XX CC a viable alternative to CDDP or if other cytotoxic agents would be more
XX CC suitable, e.g. may suggest that Taxol should be considered as an
XX CC alternative therapy as it may not be sensitive to a combination of p53
XX CC mutation and cyclin D1 protein overexpression
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGAGC 4858
XX DB 2 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGAGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 906
XX AAX22651/C
XX ID AAX22651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX22651;
XX XX
XX DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide #90.
XX KM Protein kinase C; PKC; human; antisense; primer; inhibitor; treatment;
XX KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; colorectal; breast; bladder; lung;
XX KM brain; glioblastoma multiforme; skin; psoriasis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US5885970-A.
XX PD 23-MAR-1999.
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488177.
XX PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX DR WPI; 1999-228583/19.
XX PT New human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotides - useful for
XX PT treating PKC-related hyperproliferative conditions e.g. cancer and

PT psoriasis.
XX
PS Example 16; Col 21; 55pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC bind to human protein kinase C (PKC) mRNA. These oligonucleotides can be
CC used to inhibit PKC mRNA and therefore be used to treat PKC-related
CC hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer, especially colorectal cancer,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, or brain cancer (preferably
CC glioblastoma multiforme). The products of the invention may also be used
CC to treat skin cancer and psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
XX
RESULT 907
AAK78613/c
ID AAK78613 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK78613;
XX
DT 03-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKC-epsilon oligonucleotide primer ISIS # 7945.
XX
XX PKC; human; PKC-alpha; primer; protein kinase C; expression modulator;
KM PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-eta; PKC-delta;
KM PKC-epsilon; PKC-zeta; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
KM antisense targeting; isozyme; growth control; hyperproliferative disease;
KM colon cancer; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; inflammatory condition;
KM psoriasis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5922686-A.
XX
PD 13-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 14-JUN-1996; 96US-00664336.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-404471/34.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding protein kinase
C.
XX
PS Example 16; Col 63-64; 56pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides (AAK78524-X78644) having
CC up to 50 nucleotides hybridizable with, and able to modulate the
CC expression of, a nucleic acid encoding protein kinase C and its isozymes
CC alpha, beta type I, beta type II, gamma, eta, delta, epsilon and zeta.
CC The oligonucleotides of the invention have anti-inflammatory and
CC cytostatic activity and are used for antisense targeting to modulate the
CC expression of PKC or of a particular PKC isozyme or set of isozymes in
CC cells or tissues. The products of the invention also hybridize with
CC nucleic acids involved in the modulation of PKC expression, which is
CC known to be involved growth control in hyperproliferative diseases e.g.

CC colon cancer, glioblastoma and bladder cancer as well as in inflammatory
CC conditions e.g. psoriasis. Due to their specificity the oligonucleotides
CC are able to overcome the problems of toxicity associated with previous
CC agents designed to modulate PKC expression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
XX
RESULT 908
AAK90396
ID AAK90396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK90396;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p53 gene reverse transcription PCR primer exon 7 sense.
XX
KM Human; p53; reverse transcription; PCR primer; cancer; diagnosis; mutant;
KM cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN GB2334578-A.
XX
PD 25-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1998; 96GB-00003447.
XX
PR 18-FEB-1998; 96GB-00003447.
XX
PA (UWLI-) UNIV LIVERPOOL.
XX
PI Warenius HM, Seabra L;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-432548/37.
XX
PT Diagnosis of cancerous or pre-cancerous cells by monitoring the levels of
PT cyclin-dependent kinases 1 and 4.
XX
PS Example; Page 12; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the diagnosis of a cancerous
CC or pre-cancerous state from the co-elevation of cyclin-dependent kinase 1
CC (CDK1) and CDK4 levels. The method may be used for the clinical diagnosis
CC of cancerous or pre-cancerous cells. In addition the combination of
CC targets may be used to screen for drugs that may specifically act on
CC cancer cells. The combination of CDK1, CDK4 elevation and p53 mutation in
CC combination form a combinatorial target that is likely to be specific for
CC cancerous cells. AAK90388 to AAK90401 represent reverse transcription PCR
CC primer for the human p53 gene, used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4842 CTGGCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858
DB 2 CTGGCTCATCTTGGGC 18

RESULT 909
AA20382
ID AAX90382 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX90382;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p53 gene reverse transcription PCR primer exon 7 sense.
XX
KW Human; p53; reverse transcription; PCR primer; cancer; cytotoxic;
KW signal transduction factor; mutant; cell cycle; apoptosis; chemotherapy;
KW ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN GB2334579-A.
XX
PD 25-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 03-JUL-1998; 98GB-00014545.
XX
PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003446.
PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003447.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012151.
XX
PA (UYLI-) UNIV LIVERPOOL.
PA (THER-) THERYTE LTD.
XX
PI Warenius HM, Seabra LA;
PI WPI; 1999-422071/36.
DR
PT Determination of sensitivity of cancer cells to anti-cancer agents.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 18; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the determination of
CC sensitivity of cancer cells to anti-cancer agents by measuring the
CC mutational status, expression and/or function of signal transduction
CC factors. The method, by measuring the resistance of cells to anti-cancer
CC agents, is useful for selecting the most appropriate therapy for patients
CC suffering from cancer. AAX90374 to AAX90387 represent reverse
CC transcription PCR primer for the human p53 gene, used in an example from
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGCGC 4858
Db 2 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGCGC 18
XX
RESULT 910
AA202649
ID AA202649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA202649;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perlepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griflais R;
PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.
DR
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1542; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AA201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perlepatitis; Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1167 CTCTATGAGAGACTCAT 1183
Db 4 CTCTATGAGAGACTCAT 20
XX
RESULT 911
AAX83705/c
ID AAX83705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX83705;
XX
DT 27-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:90.
XX
KW Human; protein kinase C; PKC; antisense oligonucleotide; diagnosis; ss;
KW hybridisation; cancer; psoriasis; hyperproliferative disease; tumour.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5916807-A.
XX
PD 29-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481072.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Dean N, Bennett CF;
 XX MPI; 1999-403817/34.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides specific for human protein kinase C useful
 XX for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and psoriasis.
 PT Claim 1; Col 21; 54pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC human protein kinase C (PKC) in cells. The method comprises contacting
 CC the cells with an antisense oligonucleotide which has up to 50 nucleotide
 CC units. AAX83633 to AAX83720 represent specifically claimed antisense
 CC oligonucleotides for use in the method of the invention. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides modulate hybridize to messenger RNA from the PKC gene
 CC which results in modulation of expression of the PKC gene. This means
 CC they can be used for diagnosis, therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of
 CC PKC associated diseases such as cancer and psoriasis, and as research
 CC agents. Abnormal proliferative states in tissue from patients suspected
 CC of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g. cancer, psoriasis can be
 CC diagnosed. Tumours associated with PKC can be distinguished from tumours
 CC which are not PKC associated to allow an efficacious treatment regime to
 CC be used. The antisense oligonucleotides have specific activity so are
 CC able to modulate PKC activity without producing side effects and with
 CC greater effectiveness than observed from administration of current
 CC agents. AAX83721 to AAX83753 represent other oligonucleotides used in
 CC examples from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 463 GTGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 479
 DB 18 GTGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
 XX
 RESULT 912
 AAX97112/c
 ID AAX97112 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX97112;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KM Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcooidosis;
 KM sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KM neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 XX (BEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR MPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Page 1878; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2394 GTCTCTCTACTTGA 2410
 DB 20 GTCTCTCTACTTGA 4
 XX
 RESULT 913
 AAX19216/c
 ID AAX19216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX19216;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PKC-epsilon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:90.
 XX
 KM Human; PKC; protein kinase C; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KM phosphothioate linkage; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; psoriasis;
 KM tumour; inhibition; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US5882927-A.
 XX
 PD 16-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
 PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean N, Bennett CF;
 XX
 DR MPI; 1999-214073/18.
 XX
 PT New synthetic oligonucleotides inhibiting expression of protein kinase C
 PT (PKC)-alpha - useful for treating and diagnosing conditions associated
 PT with abnormal PKC expression.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Col 23; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention specifically describes antisense oligonucleotides
 CC of up to 50 nucleotides in length which specifically bind human protein
 CC kinase C-alpha (PKC-alpha) mRNA. AAX19127 to AAX19247 represent antisense
 CC oligonucleotides from the present invention which bind human PKC-alpha, -
 CC beta, -gamma, -delta, -epsilon, -zeta and -eta. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides modulate the expression of the PKC gene (i.e. inhibit
 CC the PKC gene). The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to diagnose
 CC abnormal proliferative states in tissue or other samples from patients

CC suspected of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g cancer or psoriasis.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to distinguish PKC-associated
CC tumors and to detect and diagnose PKC expression (through the use of 32P
CC labeled antisense oligonucleotides). Radiolabeled antisense
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to perform autoradiography of tissues
CC to determine the localization, distribution and quantitation of PKC
CC expression for research, diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The use of
CC the antisense oligonucleotides eliminate the side effects associated with
CC prior art methods because it modulates the amount of PKC protein made
CC from the gene rather than inhibiting the enzyme itself. (Updated on 20-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
Db 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
RESULT 914
AA227355/c
ID AA227355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AA227355;
XX
XX 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C epsilon antisense oligonucleotide #13.
DE
XX Human; protein kinase C; PKC; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphothioate; hybridisation; isozyme; target; inflammation;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; tumour; cancer; glioblastoma; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5959096-A.
PN
XX 28-SEP-1999.
PD
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.
PF
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean N;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-561076/47.
DR
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides useful for treatment of hyperproliferative and
PT inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer.
XX
XX Example 16; Col 23; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides up to 50
CC nucleotides in length which specifically bind mRNA encoding human protein
CC kinase C (PKC). AA227266 to AA227386 represent human PKC antisense
CC oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of diseases
CC associated with PKC expression, such as hyperproliferative and
CC inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer
CC (glioblastoma, bladder, breast, colon and lung cancer)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
Db 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
RESULT 915
AAC64395
ID AAC64395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC64395;
AC
XX
XX 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human KCNQ5 (KCN6q) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:32.
DE
XX Human; KCNQ5; KCN6q; chromosome 6; voltage-gated potassium channel;
KW Stargardt-like macular dystrophy; cone-rod macular dystrophy;
KW Salla disease; ophthalmological; auditory; central nervous system;
KW cardioactive; anticonvulsant; gastrointestinal; muscular active;
KW age-related macular degeneration; macular degeneration; deafness;
KW epilepsy; neuropsychiatric disorder; heart disorder; muscle disorder;
KW gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200061606-A1.
PN
XX 19-OCT-2000.
PD
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009587.
PF
XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129274P.
PR
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Petrukhin K, Caskey CT, Li W, Metzker ML;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-647417/62.
DR
XX
XX Voltage-gated potassium channel KCNQ5 DNA and protein, for identifying
PT inhibitors and activators which can treat e.g. Stargardt-like macular
PT dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, deafness, and epilepsy.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 35; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the human KCNQ5 (also called KCN6q)
CC protein, which is a voltage-gated potassium channel protein. Human KCNQ5
CC has ophthalmological, auditory, central nervous system (CNS),
CC cardioactive, anticonvulsant, gastrointestinal and muscular active
CC activities. Sequences and methods from the present invention are useful
CC for identifying activators or inhibitors of KCNQ5 protein. These
CC activators and inhibitors are useful for treating Stargardt-like macular
CC dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, age-related macular
CC degeneration, other forms of macular degeneration, deafness, epilepsy,
CC and different forms of neuropsychiatric, heart, gastrointestinal, and
CC muscle disorders. Stargardt-like macular dystrophy and cone-rod
CC dystrophies are located at chromosome 6q. The present sequence represents
CC a PCR primer for human KCNQ5, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2140 CAGGAAGTGAAGAA 2156
Db 3 CAGGAAGTGAAGAA 19

```
RESULT 916
AAC64400/c
XX AAC64400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC64400;
XX
XX 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KCNQ5 (KCN6q) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:37.
XX
XX Human; KCNQ5; KCNQq; chromosome 6; voltage-gated potassium channel;
XX Stargardt-like macular dystrophy; cone-rod macular dystrophy;
XX Salla disease; ophthalmological; auditory; central nervous system;
XX cardioactive; anticonvulsant; gastrointestinal; muscular active;
XX age-related macular degeneration; macular degeneration; deafness;
XX epilepsy; neuropsychiatric disorder; heart disorder; muscle disorder;
XX gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200061606-A1.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009587.
XX
XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129274P.
XX
XX (MERT ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Petrukhin K, Caskey CT, Li W, Metzker ML;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647417/62.
XX
XX Voltage-gated potassium channel KCNQ5 DNA and protein, for identifying
XX inhibitors and activators which can treat e.g. Stargardt-like macular
XX dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, deafness, and epilepsy.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 36; 99p; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the human KCNQ5 (also called KCNEq)
XX protein, which is a voltage-gated potassium channel protein. Human KCNQ5
XX has ophthalmological, auditory, central nervous system (CNS),
XX cardioactive, anticonvulsant, gastrointestinal and muscular active
XX activities. Sequences and methods from the present invention are useful
XX for identifying activators or inhibitors of KCNQ5 protein. These
XX activators and inhibitors are useful for treating Stargardt-like macular
XX dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, age-related macular
XX degeneration, other forms of macular degeneration, deafness, epilepsy,
XX and different forms of neuropsychiatric, heart, gastrointestinal, and
XX muscle disorders. Stargardt-like macular dystrophy and cone-rod
XX dystrophies are located at chromosome 6q. The present sequence represents
XX a PCR primer for human KCNQ5, which is used in an example from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2140 CAGGAGTGAAGAAA 2156
XX |||||
XX DB 18 CAGGAGTCAAGAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 917
XX AAF92869
XX AAF92869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF92869;
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
```

```
XX
XX DE Human ABC1 transcription factor binding site #30.
XX
XX High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200115676-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
XX
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Hayden MR, Brooke-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX
XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
XX level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
XX disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
XX transcriptional activity.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 3, 317pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
XX diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
XX cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
XX cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
XX LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
XX activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
XX compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
XX lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
XX triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1224 GACGACGACCTTCCCC 1240
XX |||||
XX DB 2 GACCTGCAGCTCTCCCC 18
XX
XX RESULT 918
XX AAH56780/c
XX AAH56780 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH56780;
XX
XX 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX S. aureus groB operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:428.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groB; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
XX microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
XX Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
XX antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
XX microbial infection; ss.
XX
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
XX WO200136625-A2.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001.
```


XX 20-NOV-2000; 2000MO-CA001347.
PF
XX 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
PR
XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-355633/37.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 53; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat
CC shock protein (HSP)60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (I) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are
CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1671 CTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
DB 19 CAGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 3
RESULT 919
AAH5626
ID AAH5626 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH5626;
AC
XX
DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide for zinc finger protein-217 coding region.
DE
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; zinc finger protein-217; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= b
PT

FT /note= "all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 6. .15
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "2'-deoxynucleotides"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US6242590-B1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00560594.
PF
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00560594.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Cowser LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-373821/39.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of zinc
PT finger protein-217, particularly useful for preventing, delaying or
PT treating infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
PT
XX
PS Claim 1; Col 41; 41pp; English.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides AAH25596-AAH25675 are targeted to various
CC regions of the human zinc finger protein-217 gene, and inhibit expression
CC of this gene. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating an animal, particularly a human,
CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of zinc finger protein-217. In particular, the
CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or
CC treating infection, inflammation or tumour formation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1375 CTCGCGCCGCCCTCC 1391
DB 1 CTCGCGCCGCCCTCC 17
RESULT 920
AAH43261
ID AAH43261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH43261;
AC
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Oestrogen receptor beta gene sequencing primer, Exon 10 #1.
DE
XX Human; Oestrogen receptor beta; ERbeta; ss; SNP; chromosome 6q.25.1;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; cardiovascular disease;
KM autoimmune disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; arthritis; rheumatism;
KM osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; breast cancer; endometrial cancer;
XX sequencing primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200162793-A2.
PN
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005360.
PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183755P.
PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00768185.
XX (PEKE) PE CORP NY.
XX Kaluah F, Cassel MJ, Hwang SS, Winn-Deen ES;
PI WPI; 2001-582041/65.
DR Estrogen receptor gene and protein polymorphisms useful for diagnosis of
XX individuals at risk of developing bone disorders.
PT Example 1; Fig 2F; 245pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated peptide comprising or
CC consisting of an amino acid sequence selected from an amino acid sequence
CC of a variant oestrogen receptor protein (e.g. ERbeta), or a fragment of
CC 10 amino acids, antibodies against them, nucleic acids encoding them
CC (including vectors for transforming cells). The gene for human ERbeta is
CC located on chromosome 6q.25.1. The variants are encoded by single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The variant peptides and proteins can be
CC used in assays to determine the biological activity of the protein, to
CC raise antibodies, as a reagent in assays designed to quantitatively
CC determine levels of the protein in biological fluids, to identify
CC compounds that modulate receptor activity and to screen compounds for the
CC ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the receptor protein
CC and a target molecule that normally interacts with the receptor protein
CC e.g. oestrogen. The antibody can be used to isolate the protein, to
CC assess expression in disease states e.g. cardiovascular disease and
CC autoimmune disease (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, arthritis,
CC rheumatism and osteoarthritis), osteoporosis, breast cancer and
CC endometrial cancer. In addition the antibodies can be used in
CC pharmacogenomic analysis and inhibiting protein function, e.g. blocking
CC the binding of the oestrogen receptor protein to a binding partner such
CC as a ligand. The nucleic acids encoding the proteins can be used as
CC probes, primers, chemical intermediates and in biological assays. The
CC present sequence is a primer used to sequence nucleic acids from the
CC exons/introns of the human ERbeta gene
XX
SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 4 TCTCTCTCACTCTCTG 20
RESULT 921
ABK41518/c
ID ABK41518 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK41518;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CTNNA3 exon-specific upper PCR primer #5.
XX
XX Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytosolic; antiinfertility;
KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
KW cadherin-catenin related diseases; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200204636-A1.
PN
XX
PD 17-JAN-2002.

XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.
PF 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.
PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.
XX (VLAAs-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOC.
XX Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;
PI WPI; 2002-171717/22.
DR New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
XX for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
XX particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.
PS Example; Page 35; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin
XX
SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4686 AGAGGCTGTCTGTCC 4702
DB 17 AGAGGCTGTCTGATCC 1
RESULT 922
ABL90943/c
ID ABL90943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL90943;
XX
DT 27-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human protein kinase C-epsilon antisense oligonucleotide 13.
XX
XX Human; PKC antisense oligonucleotide; protein kinase C; PKC; PKC-alpha;
KW PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-delta; PKC-epsilon;
KW PKC-zeta; PKC-eta; PKC expression modulation; ss;
KW hyperproliferative condition; tumour; glioblastoma; bladder cancer;
KW breast cancer; colon cancer; lung cancer; inflammatory condition;
KW psoriasis; phosphorocholate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6339066-B1.
PN
PD 15-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.
PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.
PR 15-OCT-1991; 91US-00777760.

PR 16-OCT-1991; 91US-00777007.
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 05-MAY-1993; 93US-00058023.
PR 03-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
PR 29-AUG-1994; 94US-00297703.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cook PD, Hoke G;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-215022/27.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide having nucleoside units which specifically
PT binds mRNA encoding human protein kinase C isoform, useful for treating
PT hyperproliferative and inflammatory diseases e.g. psoriasis, tumor and
XX cancer.
XX
PS Example 16; Col 47-48; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides designed to bind mRNA
CC encoding a human protein kinase C (PKC) isoform (i.e. PKC-alpha, PKC-beta
CC type I, PKC-beta type II, PKC-gamma, PKC-delta, PKC-epsilon, PKC-zeta,
CC and PKC-eta). The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for modulating the expression of the PKC isoforms. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions
CC (e.g. tumor, glioblastoma, bladder cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer
CC and lung cancer), and inflammatory conditions (e.g. psoriasis). The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are also useful for detection
CC and diagnosis of PKC expression. The present sequence represents a human
CC PKC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present
CC sequence contains a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
XX
RESULT 923
ABA99804
ID ABA99804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA99804;
AC
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Murine capn12 exon 10 splice donor site.
DE
XX
XX Murine capn12 exon 10 splice donor site.
DE
XX
XX Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; ss.
KM
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1.10
FT exon /*tag= a
FT /number= 10
FT intron 11.20
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 10
XX
XX DE10031932-A1.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2002.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
PF
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
PR

XX
XX (BAD1) BASF AG.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2002-115441/16.
DR
XX
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
PT treating specific deficiency disorders.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The
XX calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that
XX encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases
XX associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The
XX protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise
XX specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the
XX polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for
XX diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant
XX production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12,
XX capn12 exon 10 splice donor site described in the disclosure of the
XX invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1263 GTTCTGTGTAGGCCAA 1279
DB 4 GTTCCAGGTGAGGCCAA 20
XX
RESULT 924
ABX34273/C
ID ABX34273 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX34273;
AC
XX
DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide against human SAA4 expression, ISIS 145127.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; serum amyloid A4; SAA4; lipoprotein;
XX apolipoprotein; high density lipoprotein; HDL; amyloid A; amyloid fibril;
XX amyloidosis; inhibition; antagonist; diagnosis; antisense therapy;
XX tumor formation; inflammatory disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX familial Mediterranean fever.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US6455308-B1.
PN
XX
XX 24-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
PF
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Freier SM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-066237/06.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for inhibiting the expression of serum
PT amyloid A4, and for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT associated with expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumor formation or
PT inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
PS
XX

CC The invention discloses antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC hybridize with a region encoding human serum amyloid A4 (SAA4) and
CC inhibit its expression. Lipoproteins are globular, micelle-like particles
CC which have been classified into five categories. The protein components
CC of lipoproteins are known as apolipoproteins, and one family of these are
CC the serum amyloid proteins. These apolipoproteins are associated with the
CC high density lipoprotein (HDL) and act as precursors of the amyloid A
CC proteins found in amyloid fibril deposits formed during the process of
CC amyloidosis. The antisense compounds and methods are useful for
CC modulating, (i.e. inhibiting) the expression of serum amyloid A4
CC (antagonists). The compounds are also useful for diagnosing, preventing
CC and treating (using antisense therapy) diseases associated with elevated
CC expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumour formation or inflammatory
CC disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever.
CC The antisense compounds can also be used as research reagents and
CC diagnostics, or as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to
CC elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of
CC genes expressed within cells or tissues. The sequences presented in
CC ABX34211-ABX34288 are the antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC against human SAA4 expression. Each antisense oligonucleotide has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidines residues are 5-methylcytidines
CC and bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3046 ACTTCAGGGGGGATC 3062

DB 20 ACTTCAGGGGGGATC 4

RESULT 925

ID ACH11222/c

ID ACH11222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACH11222;

DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human protein kinase C-epsilon targeted oligonucleotide ISIS#7945.

XX Human; ss; antisense; PKC; protein kinase C; hyperproliferation; tumour;

KW inflammation; psoriasis; cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; lung cancer;

KW non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; colon cancer;

KW breast cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US637973-B1.

XX 25-MAR-2003.

PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025139.

XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.

PR 09-JUN-1993; 93US-00089996.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.

PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Holmlund JT, Dorr FA;

XX WPI, 2003-531084/50.

PT New pharmaceutical composition, useful for treating cancer, e.g., non-
XX small cell lung cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
PS Example 16; Col 22; 56pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a new pharmaceutical composition comprising: (a)
CC an oligonucleotide sequence having up to 50 base pairs (bp); and (b)
CC carboplatin and pemetrexel, cisplatin and gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil and
CC leucovorin, or docetaxel. The pharmaceutical composition is useful for
CC treating diseases associated with protein kinase C such as
CC hyperproliferative and inflammatory conditions e.g. psoriasis, tumours
CC and cancer e.g. non-small cell lung cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,
CC glioblastoma, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer,
CC ovarian cancer and pancreatic cancer. The present sequence represents an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted against protein kinase C

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 463 GTGGGTCTCTGGGGGTGC 479

DB 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2

RESULT 926

ID ABZ90002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ90002;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI, 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5244; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ffp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 269 CCTCTCTCTCTTCTCT 285
Db 4 CCTTCTCTCTTCTCT 20
RESULT 927
ABD26232
ID ABD26232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26232;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA398883-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5244.
DE
XX Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hyperextension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPDG-) EPIDGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antitense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5244; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antisthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosolic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 269 CCTCTCTCTTCTCT 285
Db 4 CCTTCTCTCTTCTCT 20
RESULT 928
ADH47997/c
ID ADH47997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH47997;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Protein kinase C epsilon antisense oligonucleotide seq id 90.
DE
XX cytosolic; protein-kinase-inhibitor-C-alpha; gene therapy; carboplatin;
KM paxitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; gemcitabine; 5-fluorouracil;
KM leucovorin; protein kinase C alpha inhibitor; PKC-alpha inhibitor;
KM cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KM antisense technology; ss; PKC-epsilon.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003148989-A1.
XX
PN 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PD 21-JAN-2003; 2003US-00348485.
XX
PF 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1993; 95US-00089996.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828637.
XX
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025139.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Holmlund JT, Dorr FA;
XX WPI; 2004-106519/11.
XX
XX New pharmaceutical compositions comprising oligonucleotide in combination
PT with e.g. arboplatin or cisplatin, useful for inhibiting protein kinase C
PT expression, particularly for treating cancer, e.g. non-Hodgkin's

PT lymphoma.
 XX
 PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 90; 52pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes new pharmaceutical compositions comprising an
 CC oligonucleotide up to 50 nucleotide units in length of a sequence having
 CC 20 bp (dual), in combination with any of the following: carboplatin and
 CC paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin and gemcitabine; or 5-fluorouracil and
 CC leucovorin. Also described are: a method of inhibiting protein kinase C
 CC (PKC)-alpha expression in human cells by contacting the cells with any of
 CC the pharmaceutical compositions; and methods of treating a condition
 CC associated with expression of human PKC-alpha by administering to an
 CC animal, or its cells, tissues or bodily fluid any of the pharmaceutical
 CC compositions. The compositions are useful for inhibiting PKC-alpha
 CC expression in human cells. The compositions are useful for treating a
 CC condition associated with the expression of human PKC-alpha, particularly
 CC cancer. In particular, the compositions are useful for treating non-small
 CC cell lung cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in a human. This sequence
 CC represents a human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
 Db 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
 RESULT 929
 ADI27548
 ID ADI27548 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADI27548;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DRAK1 DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #26.
 XX
 KM Antisense therapy; human;
 KM death-associated protein kinase-related apoptosis-inducing;
 KM protein kinase 1; DRAK1; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KM neurological disorder; infection; inflammation; tumor formation;
 KM cytotoxic; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; anticarcinoma;
 KM phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
 FT end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 PN US2003232773-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174559.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174559.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Bennett CF, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-061310/06.
 XX

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death
 PT -associated protein kinase-related apoptosis-inducing protein kinase 1
 PT (DRAK1), useful for modulating expression of DRAK1 or for treating
 PT cancer.
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 40; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein kinase-related apoptosis-
 CC inducing protein kinase 1 (DRAK1). The antisense compound comprises an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic
 CC acid and inhibits the expression of DRAK1. The antisense oligonucleotide
 CC is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at
 CC least one modified internucleoside linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate
 CC linkage. It also comprises at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
 CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) sugar moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide
 CC further comprises at least one modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-
 CC methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the
 CC treatment of diseases such as hyperproliferative disorders, preferably
 CC cancer, and neurological disorders. The antisense compound can also be
 CC used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation. The present sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used in the examples of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1693 ACTCAGAGCAGCCGAG 1709
 Db 1 ACTCCGAGCAGCCGAG 17
 RESULT 930
 ADM79595
 ID ADM79595 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM79595;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cDNA array production-related PCR primer SeqIDS.
 DE
 XX
 KM cDNA array; support; functional group; mismatch detection;
 KM virus identification; bacterium identification; p53; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2004069488-A.
 XX
 PD 04-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00228971.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00228971.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-308703/29.
 XX
 PT Producing cDNA array on support with introduction of the coupling group
 PT using a PCR primer containing the group.
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 13pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method of producing a cDNA array on a
 CC support, which involves introducing a functional group to one edge part
 CC of 2 or more types of single stranded cDNA (known sequence) for fixing to
 CC a support and combining each strand of cDNAs with a support through a
 CC functional group for binding such that each strand of cDNA is mutually
 CC isolated and fixed. The method is useful for preparing a cDNA array.

CC which is useful for detecting mismatches, or for identifying (for
CC example) viruses or bacteria. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer which was used for amplification of a region of the human p53 gene
CC in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858
DB 2 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 18

RESULT 931
ADN35259
ID ADN35259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADN35259;

XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Target sequence of the invention #2.

XX KM secondary-ion mass spectrometry; gene analysis; disease diagnosis;
XX species identification; ds.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2004003532-A1.

XX PD 08-JAN-2004.

XX PF 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008104.

XX PR 28-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00190010.

XX PR 28-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00191391.

XX PA 28-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00191414.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX PI Okamoto T, Takase H, Hashimoto H;

XX DR WPI; 2004-203385/19.

XX PT Analysis of probe supports or nucleic acids on nucleic acid chips by
XX halogen-based time-of-flight secondary-ion mass spectrometry, applicable
XX in gene analysis, disease diagnosis and species identification.

XX PS Example; SEQ ID NO 4; 68bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to detecting a probe located and/or a
XX target capable of binding specifically to the probe on a substrate
XX comprising the preparation of a substrate with the probe and/or the target
XX for specific binding to the probe located on its surface, and measurement
XX of the substrate surface by time-of-flight secondary-ion mass
XX spectrometry with labeling. The method is for analyzing probe supports or
XX nucleic acids on nucleic acid chips with detection and quantitation of
XX probe conditions and hybrid of probe with target nucleic acid, which is
XX applicable in gene analysis, disease diagnosis and species
XX identification. The present sequence represents a target sequence used
XX for hybridization tests.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858
|||||

DB 2 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 18

RESULT 932

ID ADN35489
ADN35489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADN35489;

XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene inhibitory oligo ISIS233816.

XX KM ss; death-associated protein kinase 1; gene expression; diagnosis;
XX dysregulation; cellular apoptosis.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT modified_base 1..20

XX FT /tag= b

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, all C bases are 5-
XX methylcytidine bases"

XX FT modified_base 1..5

XX FT /tag= a

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"

XX FT /tag= c

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"

XX PN WO2004048531-A2.

XX PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037445.

XX PR 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303588.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Dobie KW;

XX DR WPI; 2004-441167/41.

XX PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein
XX kinase 1, useful for modulating death-associated protein kinase 1
XX expression, or treating diseases associated with expression of death-
XX associated protein kinase 1.

XX PS Claim 25; SEQ ID NO 23; 103bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death-associated protein kinase 1,
XX where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding death-associated protein kinase 1 and inhibits the expression of
XX death-associated protein kinase 1. The compound is useful for the
XX modulation of death-associated protein kinase 1 expression and for
XX diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of death-
XX associated protein kinase 1 expression. The disease or condition is
XX dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The compound is also useful in
XX research and diagnostics, and for drug discovery to elucidate
XX relationships that exist between death-associated protein kinase 1 and a
XX disease state, phenotype, or condition. This sequence represents an
XX inhibitory oligonucleotide of the invention which is targeted to the
XX human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene (ADN35470).

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858
|||||

	Matches	16;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps
QY	504	ACGCCACCATGTC	520						
Db	1	ACGTCACCATGTC	17						
RESULT 933									
ID	ADQ09438	standard; DNA; 20 BP.							
AC	ADQ09438;								
DT	09-SEP-2004	(first entry)							
DE	Human Angiopoietin-2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #51.								
KW	Human; Angiopoietin-2; as; antisense oligonucleotide;								
KM	5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytosstatic.								
OS	Homo sapiens.								
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers							
FT	modified_base	1..20							
FT		/*tag= b							
FT		/mod_base= OTHER							
FT		/note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"							
FT	modified_base	1..5							
FT		/*tag= a							
FT		/mod_base= OTHER							
FT		/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"							
FT		16..20							
FT		/*tag= c							
FT		/mod_base= OTHER							
FT		/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"							
PN	US2004115640-A1.								
PD	17-JUN-2004.								
PF	11-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317803.								
PR	11-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317803.								
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.								
PI	Myers K, Dobie KW;								
DR	WPI; 2004-449380/42.								
PT	New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Angiopoietin-2, useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer.								
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 74; 102bp; English.								
XX	The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding the human Angiopoietin-2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage 1.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleoside comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of the human Angiopoietin-2 polypeptide and in preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders, e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to DNA encoding a human Angiopoietin-2 polypeptide of the invention.								
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;								

[illegible]


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XX AC AAT05590;
XX DT 14-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Interleukin 2 receptor PCR primer.
XX KM Autoimmune disease; type I insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
XX KM immunotherapy; interleukin-2 receptor; IL2R; primer; PCR;
XX KM polyclonal chain reaction; bovine serum albumin; BSA; p69;
XX KM mimicry antigen; self-antigen; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9529936-A1.
XX PD 09-NOV-1995.
XX PF 03-MAY-1995; 95MO-CA000264.
XX PR 03-MAY-1994; 94US-00237363.
XX PA (HSCR-) HSC RES & DEV LP.
XX PI Dosch HM;
XX DR WPI; 1995-393039/50.
XX PT Antigen compns. and methods for treating T-cell-mediated immune
XX PT responses - for treating autoimmune diseases, such as type I diabetes.
XX PS Example 6; Page 32; 123pp; English.
XX CC IL2R primers (AAT05590-91) were used to amplify a 739 bp fragment of
XX CC Interleukin 2 receptor coding sequence derived from RNA isolated from
XX CC peripheral blood mononuclear cells of a child with recent onset diabetes
XX CC following stimulation of the cells with BSA-derived peptide P2267
XX CC (AAR2157), p69-derived peptide Tep69 (AAR2159), herpes simplex antigen
XX CC or a mixture of P2267 and Tep69. Patient cells proliferated in response
XX CC to BSA and herpes antigen but not to Tep69
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY
XX DB
XX QY 5008 GCCTGCTGCCAGGAG 5024
XX DB 4 GCCTGCTGCCAGGAG 20
XX RESULT 936
XX AAC69271/c
XX ID AAC69271 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAC69271;
XX DT 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human ABC1 gene exon 7 fragment published sequence, SEQ ID NO:170.
XX KM Human ABC1 cholesterol transporter; chromosome 9q31;
XX KM ATP-binding cassette; HDL deficiency disorder; high density lipoprotein;
XX KM Tangier disease; TD; familial HDL deficiency; FHA; polymorphism;
XX KM cerebrovascular disease; coronary artery disease; coronary restenosis;
XX KM cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease;
XX KM Alzheimer's disease; Niemann-Pick disease; Huntington's disease;
XX KM X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy; cancer; gene therapy; genetic diagnosis;
XX KM prognosis; prophylaxis; drug screening; transgenic animal; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
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PN MO200055318-A2.
PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX PF 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-IB000532.
XX PF 15-MAR-1999; 99US-0124702P.
XX PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138048P.
XX PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139600P.
XX PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PA (XENO-) XENON BIORESEARCH INC.
XX PI Hayden MR, Wilson AR, Pimstone SN;
XX DR WPI; 2000-587528/55.
XX PT New ABC1 polypeptide is useful for treating diseases associated with ABC1
XX PT biological activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and
XX PT cancer.
XX PS Example; Fig 11; 229pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to the human ABC1 cholesterol transporter protein
XX CC (B38082) and to nucleic acid sequences (C69120) which encode it. ABC1 is
XX CC a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC transporter) superfamily of
XX CC proteins, and plays a crucial role in cholesterol transport, particularly
XX CC intracellular cholesterol trafficking in monocytes and fibroblasts, being
XX CC involved in cholesterol efflux from the cell. The gene encoding ABC1 is
XX CC located on chromosome 9q31, and mutations in this gene are associated
XX CC with two genetic HDL (high density lipoprotein) deficiency disorders,
XX CC Tangier disease (TD) and familial HDL deficiency (FHA). These diseases
XX CC are distinguishable in that TD is an autosomal recessive disorder, while
XX CC FHA is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Low levels of HDL ("good
XX CC cholesterol") in the blood correlate with a high risk of cerebrovascular
XX CC disease, particularly coronary artery disease, but also cerebrovascular
XX CC disease, coronary restenosis, and peripheral vascular disease.
XX CC Conversely, a high level of HDL has protective effects against
XX CC cerebrovascular disease. The invention provides genetic constructs and
XX CC transgenic cells and non-human animals comprising human ABC1 nucleic
XX CC acids, and methods of gene therapy for the treatment or prevention of
XX CC cerebrovascular disease comprising the administration of an expression
XX CC vector encoding ABC1 or an active fragment thereof. The invention also
XX CC encompasses compounds which mimic ABC1 activity, compounds which
XX CC stimulate ABC1 expression and methods of screening for such compounds. It
XX CC further relates to methods for determining whether a patient has an
XX CC increased risk for cerebrovascular disease due to polymorphisms in the
XX CC ABC1 gene. Human ABC1 proteins and nucleotides can be used to treat or
XX CC prevent cerebrovascular disease, especially coronary artery disease,
XX CC cerebrovascular disease, coronary restenosis or peripheral vascular
XX CC disease. They may also be used in the treatment of diseases associated
XX CC with ABC1 biological activity, such as Alzheimer's disease, Niemann-Pick
XX CC disease, Huntington's disease, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy and cancer.
XX CC The invention specifically excludes proteins with the exact amino acid
XX CC sequences of GenBank Accession No: CAA10005.1 and X75926, and the nucleic
XX CC acid with the exact sequence as GenBank Accession No: AJ012376.1.
XX CC Sequences C69269-C69282 represent published and corrected versions of
XX CC human ABC1 gene exon fragments
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY
XX DB
XX QY 1656 GGCTTGCGCAGTCTCT 1672
XX DB 17 GGCTTGCGCAGTCTCT 1
XX RESULT 937
XX AAC69272/c
XX
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ID AAC69272 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC69272;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABC1 gene exon 7 fragment corrected sequence, SEQ ID NO:171.
XX
KW Human ABC1 cholesterol transporter; chromosome 9q31;
KW ATP-binding cassette; HDL deficiency disorder; high density lipoprotein;
KW Tangier disease; TD; familial HDL deficiency; FHA; polymorphism;
KW cardiovascular disease; coronary artery disease; coronary restenosis;
KW cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Niemann-Pick disease; Huntington's disease;
KW X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy; cancer; gene therapy; genetic diagnosis;
KW prognosis; prophylaxis; drug screening; transgenic animal; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200055318-A2.
XX
PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-IB000532.
XX
PR 15-MAR-1999; 99US-0124702P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138048P.
PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139600P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (XENO-) XENON BIORESEARCH INC.
PI Hayden MR, Wilson AR, Pimstone SN;
PI WPI; 2000-587528/55.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-587528/55.
XX
PT New ABC1 polypeptide is useful for treating diseases associated with ABC1
PT biological activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example; Fig 11; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human ABC1 cholesterol transporter protein
CC (B38082) and to nucleic acid sequences (C69120) which encode it. ABC1 is
CC a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC transporter) superfamily of
CC proteins, and plays a crucial role in cholesterol transport, particularly
CC intracellular cholesterol trafficking in monocytes and fibroblasts, being
CC involved in cholesterol efflux from the cell. The gene encoding ABC1 is
CC located on chromosome 9q31, and mutations in this gene are associated,
CC with two genetic HDL (high density lipoprotein) deficiency disorders,
CC Tangier disease (TD) and familial HDL deficiency (FHA). These diseases
CC are distinguishable in that TD is an autosomal recessive disorder, while
CC FHA is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Low levels of HDL ("good
CC cholesterol") in the blood correlate with a high risk of cardiovascular
CC disease, particularly coronary artery disease, but also cerebrovascular
CC disease, coronary restenosis, and peripheral vascular disease.
CC Conversely, a high level of HDL has protective effects against
CC cardiovascular disease. The invention provides genetic constructs and
CC transgenic cells and non-human animals comprising human ABC1 nucleic
CC acids, and methods of gene therapy for the treatment or prevention of
CC cardiovascular disease comprising the administration of an expression
CC vector encoding ABC1 or an active fragment thereof. The invention also
CC encompasses compounds which mimic ABC1 activity, compounds which
CC stimulate ABC1 expression and methods of screening for such compounds. It
CC further relates to methods for determining whether a patient has an
CC increased risk for cardiovascular disease due to polymorphisms in the
CC ABC1 gene. Human ABC1 proteins and nucleotides can be used to treat or
CC prevent cardiovascular disease, especially coronary artery disease,
CC cerebrovascular disease, coronary restenosis or peripheral vascular
CC disease. They may also be used in the treatment of diseases associated
CC with ABC1 biological activity, such as Alzheimer's disease, Niemann-Pick
CC disease, Huntington's disease, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy and cancer.

CC The invention specifically excludes proteins with the exact amino acid
CC sequences of GenBank Accession No: CAA10005.1 and X75926, and the nucleic
CC acid with the exact sequence as GenBank Accession No: AJ012376.1.
CC Sequences C69269-C69282 represent published and corrected versions of
CC human ABC1 gene exon fragments
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 GGGTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1672
DB 17 GGGTTCCAGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 938
AAC61789/c
ID AAC61789 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC61789;
XX
DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX

DE PCR primer for prostate-specific membrane antigen-like gene exon 15.
XX
KW Human; prostate specific membrane antigen like protein; cancer;
KW PSM-like protein; chromosome 11q14.3; schizophrenia;
KW schizophrenia disorder type II locus; PCR primer; 88.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061605-A1.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX

PF 07-APR-2000; 2000MO-US009417.
XX
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128839P.
XX

PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX

PI Heston WD, O'Keefe DS;
XX

DR WPI; 2000-679461/66.
XX

PT New DNA fragment encoding mammalian prostate specific membrane antigen
PT (PSMA) like protein, useful for distinguishing mammalian PSMA gene
PT expression or protein from PSMA-like gene expression or protein.
XX

PS Claim 12; Page 31; 75pp; English.
XX

CC PCR primers AAC61788-89 were used to amplify exon 15 of the human
CC prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA) like gene. The PSMA-like gene
CC is mapped to chromosome 11q14.3, to the schizophrenia disorder type II
CC locus. Antibodies directed against PSMA-like protein are useful for
CC diagnosing cancers (prostate, bladder, pancreatic, sarcoma, melanoma,
CC lung or kidney) or neurological disorders such as schizophrenia. They may
CC also be used for screening for ligands of PSMA-like protein and imaging
CC cells expressing PSMA-like protein
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 CTGACTCCAAAAGAGA 1652
DB 21 CTGACTCCAAAAGAGA 5

```

RESULT 939
AA277167/C
ID AA277167 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AA277167;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11523.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KM haployping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KM diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GSEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2687; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 289
Db 17 TCTCTTTTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 940
AAC63360
AAC63360 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAC63360;
AC
XX
DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX

```

DE	.PCR primer TEM-12A.
XX	
XX	.Primer; polymorphism detection; MITE;
KW	miniature inverted-repeat transposable element; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	M0200060113-A2.
EN	
PD	12-OCT-2000.
XX	
PF	30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000351.
XX	
PR	01-APR-1999; 99US-0127460P.
XX	
PA	(UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA	(DNAL-) DNA LANDMARKS INC.
PA	(LAND/) LANDRY B.
PI	Bureau T, Chang R, O'donoghue LS;
XX	
DR	WPJ; 2000-665015/64.
XX	
PT	Detecting polymorphisms of nucleic acid, useful for e.g. tracing progeny,
PT	by amplifying the nucleic acid with a homologous and a nonhomologous
PT	primer to a miniature inverted-repeat transposable element.
XX	
PS	Claim 6; Page 19; 62pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to a method for detecting polymorphisms in
CC	a nucleic acid sequence. The method comprises amplifying nucleic acid
CC	sequences with a first primer homologous to a miniature inverted-repeat
CC	transposable element (MITE) in combination with another primer
CC	(non)homologous to MITE, separating the amplified nucleic acid fragments,
CC	and analysing the fragments obtained in relation to reference fragments
CC	obtained from the amplification of the nucleic acid with the primer
CC	homologous to MITE. The present sequence is a primer used in the method
CC	of the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
	Query March 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	2420 AATCAGCTTGSCCCACACTA 2440
	::
DB	1 AATTMTTTTTCACCAACTTA 21
RESULT 941	
ID	AAH28092/c
XX	AAH28092 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC	
XX	AAH28092;
DT	
XX	05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	PCR primer for human norepinephrine transporter gene exon 2.
XX	
KW	Norepinephrine transporter; orthostatic intolerance; gene therapy;
KW	mental illness; hypertension; heart disease; stimulant abuse; cocaine;
XX	amphetamine abuse; PCR primer; sb.
OS	
XX	Homo sapiens.
PN	
XX	MO200148246-A1.
PD	
XX	05-JUL-2001.
PF	
XX	28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035491.
PR	
XX	29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173682P.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175456P.
XX
XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
XX
XX
PI Robertson D, Blakely RD;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-425681/45.
XX
XX Screening for susceptibility to sub-optimal norepinephrine transport,
PT particularly orthostatic intolerance in a subject by detecting a
PT polymorphism of norepinephrine transporter gene.
XX
XX Example; Page 66; 133pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAH28091-92 were used to amplify an exon of the human
CC norepinephrine transporter. The specification a method for screening for
CC susceptibility to sub-optimal norepinephrine transport in a subject. The
CC method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the subject and
CC detecting a polymorphism of a norepinephrine transporter gene in the
CC sample from the subject, the presence of the polymorphism indicating the
CC susceptibility of the subject to sub-optimal norepinephrine transport.
CC The method is useful for screening for susceptibility of a subject to
CC orthostatic intolerance. Norepinephrine transporter genes are useful for
CC gene therapy for modulating norepinephrine transporter in a target cell and
CC treating susceptibility to impaired norepinephrine transporter function,
CC orthostatic intolerance or other relevant diseases in humans and animals
CC such as mental illness, hypertension, heart disease, psycho stimulant
CC abuse e.g. cocaine or amphetamine abuse
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4827 CTCACGTGAGAGATCT 4843
DB 21 CTCACGTGAGATCT 5

RESULT 942
AAF96322
ID AAF96322 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF96322;
XX
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1083.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT replace(11,T)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JY;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 126; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 TGGACGAGCTCATCGAG 764
DB 4 TGGACGAGCTCATCGAG 20

RESULT 943
AAS59998/C
ID AAS59998 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAS59998;
XX
XX
XX 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Canine interleukin-13 receptor alpha2 PCR primer 13R2P4.
XX
XX
XX Interleukin-13 receptor alpha1; interleukin-13 receptor alpha2;
KW IL-13Ralpha1; IR-13Ralpha2; immunoglobulin heavy chain; IgG Fc;
KW immunoglobulin light chain; lambda; ss; immunosuppressive; gene therapy;
KW immune response; PCR primer.
XX
XX Canis familiaris.
XX
XX
XX WO200177332-A2.
XX
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 09-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011498.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195659P.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195874P.
XX
XX (HESK-) HESKA CORP.
XX
XX
XX McCall CA, Tang L;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657172/75.
XX
XX
XX Novel isolated canine protein, preferably canine immunoglobulin G protein
PT or canine interleukin-13 receptor protein useful for regulating immune
PT response of an animal and for developing regulatory compounds.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 220; 221pp; English.

XX The invention concerns an isolated canine protein, preferably canine
 CC immunoglobulin G (IgG) protein or canine interleukin-13 (IL-13) receptor
 CC protein, the nucleic acids encoding them, antibodies raised against them,
 CC fusion proteins between the IgG and IL-13R proteins and methods of
 CC isolating regulators of them. The regulators are useful for regulating an
 CC immune response in a canine. The proteins useful to develop regulatory
 CC compounds including inhibitors and activators that, when administered to
 CC a canine in an effective manner, are capable of protecting canine from
 CC disease mediated by IL-13Ralpha or IL-13. The regulators are useful for
 CC treating canine IgG (heavy and/or light chain) and/or canine IL-13R
 CC mediated responses. The molecules of the invention are useful to regulate
 CC the immune response of an animal (e.g. by gene therapy). The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the nucleic acids of the
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3499 GGAAGAACGCGCGGAC 3515
 |||||
 Db 21 GGAAGAACGCGCGGAC 5

RESULT 944
 AAS03086
 ID AAS03086 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAS03086;
 AC AAS03086;
 DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human IL-2 receptor (IL2R) PCR primer #1.
 DE Human IL-2 receptor (IL2R) PCR primer #1.
 XX Human; T-cell epitope; pancreatic beta-cell protein p69; islet cell;
 KM Trep69; T-cell mediated autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; arthritis;
 KM Type 1 insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ulcerative colitis;
 KM Transplant rejection; tumor rejection; interleukin-2; IL-2; BMC;
 KM T-lymphocyte proliferative response; peripheral blood mononuclear cell;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6207389-B1.
 PN US6207389-B1.
 XX 27-MAR-2001.
 PD 27-MAR-2001.
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477928.
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477928.
 XX 03-MAY-1994; 94US-00237363.
 PR 03-MAY-1994; 94US-00237363.
 XX 03-MAY-1995; 95MO-CA000264.
 PR 03-MAY-1995; 95MO-CA000264.
 XX (HRCR-) HRC RES & DEV LP.
 PA (HRCR-) HRC RES & DEV LP.
 XX Dosch HM;
 PI Dosch HM;
 PT WPI; 2001-280701/29.
 DR WPI; 2001-280701/29.
 XX Novel pancreatic beta cell protein designated, p69, useful for preventing
 PT development of diabetes in susceptible mammal and truncated form of p69
 PT useful for detecting a subject at risk for diabetes.
 XX Example 6; Col 17; 85pp; English.
 XX The present sequence for human IL-2 receptor (IL2R) PCR primer #1 is used
 CC with PCR primer #2 (AAS03087) to amplify the IL2R coding region from
 CC peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). The T-cell epitope peptide p69
 CC (Trep69) can be used as a method for preventing the development of a T-
 CC cell mediated autoimmune disease such as Type 1 insulin dependent
 CC diabetes mellitus (IDDM), multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis,

CC arthritis and also in transplant and tumor rejection in mammals. The
 CC invention also describes human (AAU01106), rat (AAU01107) and mouse
 CC (AAU01108, AAU01130-AAU01132) pancreatic beta-cell protein p69. A natural
 CC truncated variant of human p69 (AAU01133) isolated from clone IS4 is also
 CC described. The truncated form of p69 protein or its peptide are useful
 CC for detecting a subject at risk for diabetes. The method comprises
 CC obtaining a serum sample from the subject and detecting antibodies in the
 CC sample reactive against p69 protein, where increased level of antibodies
 CC over control values indicates that the subject is at risk for diabetes,
 CC or by contacting T-lymphocytes obtained from the subject in the presence
 CC of interleukin-2 (IL-2) with p69 protein or peptide in serum free medium
 CC and detecting a proliferative response of T-lymphocytes to the protein or
 CC peptide, where the proliferative response indicates that the subject is
 CC at risk of diabetes

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5008 GCCTGGCTGCCAGGAG 5024
 |||||
 Db 4 GCCTGGCTGCCAGGAG 20

RESULT 945
 AAF93031/c
 ID AAF93031 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAF93031;
 AC AAF93031;
 DT 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX Partial exon 7 public sequence.
 DE Partial exon 7 public sequence.
 XX High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABCI; ds.
 KM Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200115676-A2.
 PN WO200115676-A2.
 XX 08-MAR-2001.
 PD 08-MAR-2001.
 XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000MO-IB001492.
 PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000MO-IB001492.
 XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
 XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
 XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
 XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
 PI (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
 XX Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
 PI Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
 PT WPI; 2001-244356/25.
 DR WPI; 2001-244356/25.
 XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
 PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
 PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
 PT transcriptional activity.
 XX Disclosure; Fig 4; 317pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
 CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
 CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
 CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
 CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABCI expression or
 CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
 CC compound useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
 CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
 CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1672
DB 17 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 946
AAF93032/c
ID AAF93032 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC AAF93032;

XX 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Partial exon 7 corrected sequence.

DE High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABCI; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200115676-A2.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000MO-IB001492.

XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.

PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.

PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.

XX Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;

XX WPI; 2001-244356/25.

XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular

XX disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated

XX transcriptional activity.

XX Disclosure; Fig 4; 317pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient

XX diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-

XX cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a

XX cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates

XX LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABCI expression or

XX activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify

XX compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a

XX lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal

XX triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1672

DB 17 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 947

ABLS1707

ID ABL51707 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABL51707;

AC ABL51707;

XX 08-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GFRalpha4 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:49.

DE GFRalpha4; glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol; GPI; GDNF; cytosolic;

XX glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-linked GDNF family alpha-receptor;

XX glial cell line derived neurotrophic factor; osteopontin; tumour;

XX neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; neoplasia; endocrine tumour;

XX medullary thyroid carcinoma; pheochromocytoma; parathyroid hyperplasia;

XX neuronal disorder; aberrant axonal sprouting; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200162795-A1.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 14-NOV-2000; 2000MO-FI000994.

XX 21-FEB-2000; 2000FI-00000394.

XX (LICE-) LICENTIA LTD.

XX Alirakinen M, Saarna M, Poterlaev D, Lindahl M, Timmusk T;

XX Rosel U;

XX WPI; 2001-596722/67.

XX New nucleic acid sequence for manufacturing polypeptides for treating

XX endocrine cancers comprises a cDNA encoding a splicing isoform of

XX mammalian growth factor receptor (GFR)alpha4.

XX Example 8; Page 62; 143pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated and purified cDNA sequence

XX encoding a splicing isoform of a mammalian growth factor receptor

XX (GFR)alpha4, or its fragments. GFRalpha4 sequences have cytosolic,

XX osteopontin, neuroprotective and anticonvulsant activities. GFRalpha4 is

XX a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked glial cell line-derived

XX neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family alpha-receptor. A GFRalpha4

XX polynucleotide sequence can be used for recording GFRalpha4 mediated

XX signalling in neurons or endocrine cells such as thyroid calcitonin-

XX producing C-cells, parathyroid gland cells, adrenal chromaffin cells, or

XX cells from the pituitary intermediate lobe. GFRalpha4 protein and

XX polynucleotide sequences can be are used for manufacturing polypeptides

XX useful for diagnosing and/or treating tumours in parathyroid gland cells,

XX adrenal chromaffin cells, cells of pituitary intermediate lobe,

XX pheochromocytoma, parathyroid hyperplasia, neuronal disorders or for

XX preventing neuronal death or aberrant axonal sprouting. The present

XX sequence represents a PCR primer for human GFRalpha4, which is used in an

XX example from the present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 508 CCACCATGTCCTCCCTGC 524

DB 1 CCACCATGTCCTCCCTGC 17

RESULT 948

ABK65772/c

ID ABK65772 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABK65772;

AC ABK65772;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human single nucleotide polymorphism #392.
 XX
 DE Human: single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
 XX agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
 XX muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
 XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
 XX hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberosus sclerosis;
 XX hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
 XX Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 XX acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
 XX infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 XX systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
 XX baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002037508-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
 XX
 PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
 XX
 PA (CARG/) CARGILL M.
 PA (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
 PA (LAND/) LANDER E S.
 XX
 PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 XX WPI; 2002-315108/35.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 85; 96pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
 CC comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
 CC in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
 CC sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
 CC syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
 CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberosus sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
 CC component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
 CC inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
 CC pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
 CC independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
 CC including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
 CC kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
 CC skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
 CC obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
 CC receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
 CC and in paternity testing. ABK65381-ABK65841 represent human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3368 GGGGCCCCCTGCGAGGAGAA 3386
 DB 20 GGGGCCCCCTGCGAGGAGAA 2

RESULT 949
 ACF62223/C
 ID ACF62223 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF62223;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:24.
 XX
 XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 XX cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 XX cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003013534-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX
 PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX
 PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-268144/26.
 XX
 PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
 PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
 PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1669 TCCTGCGAGGCGTGAAGAA 1687
 DB 19 TCCTGCGAGGCGTGAAGAA 1
 XX
 RESULT 950
 ACF62222
 ID ACF62222 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF62222;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:23.
XX XX
XX XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
XX XX cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA, nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
XX XX cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003013534-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
XX XX
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX PI WPI; 2003-268144/26.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
XX PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
XX PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
XX CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
XX CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
XX CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
XX CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
XX CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
XX CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
XX CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
XX CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
XX CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
XX CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGA 1687
DB 3 TCCTGCAGYGCGTGAAGA 21
RESULT 951
ADB20893
ID ADB20893 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB20893;
XX XX
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:23.
XX XX
XX XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX XX ds.
XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO2003013533-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX XX
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX XX
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX PI WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX PT polynucleotide.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
XX CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGA 1687
DB 3 TCCTGCAGYGCGTGAAGA 21
RESULT 952
ADB20894/C
ID ADB20894 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB20894;
XX XX
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:24.
XX XX
XX XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX XX ds.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX XX
XX PN WO2003013533-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX XX
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
PI WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
PT polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1669 TCCTGCAGCGAGTGAAGAA 1687
Db 19 TCCTGCAGCGAGTGAAGAA 1
RESULT 953
ADB87983/c
ID ADB87983 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB87983;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytosolic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KM colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KM ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 45; 107pp; English.

CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one or
CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1669 TCCTGCAGCGAGTGAAGAA 1687
Db 19 TCCTGCAGCGAGTGAAGAA 1
RESULT 954
ADB87982
ID ADB87982 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB87982;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytosolic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KM colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KM ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 45; 107pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one or
CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in

CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 21
Db
RESULT 955
ADB96966/c
ID ADB96966 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB96966;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; human; de; Cyp3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
TOP1.
XX
PA Homo sapiens.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002MO-EP008218.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
PF New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 1
Db

RESULT 956
ADB96965
ID ADB96965 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB96965;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; human; de; Cyp3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
TOP1.
XX
PA Homo sapiens.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002MO-EP008218.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
PF New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 21
Db
RESULT 957
ADB92156
ID ADB92156 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB92156;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;

XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
PA
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAGAA 1687
DB 3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAGAA 21
RESULT 958
ADB92157/c
ID ADB92157 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB92157;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
KM irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KM lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
PA
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAGAA 1687
DB 19 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAGAA 1
RESULT 959
ADF82923
ID ADF82923 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF82923;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 5'-nuclease forward probe.
XX
KM PCR; probe; genome; genotyping; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KM DNA amplification; 5'-nuclease; enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003097794-A2.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US014491.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-00151061.
XX
PA (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
PI
Lao KO, Chen C, Koehler RT, Scafe C, Schroth G;
DR WPI; 2004-022855/02.
XX
XX Amplifying target DNA by polymerase chain reaction, useful in
PT pharmacogenomics, comprises mixing the target DNA, a set of single-
PT stranded oligonucleotide primers, a DNA polymerase, and multiple
PT deoxynucleoside triphosphates.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 19; 46pp; English.
XX
PS The present sequence is that of a probe for 5'-nuclease. The probe was
CC used in an example from the invention in which experiments were performed
CC to determine whether locked nucleic acid (LNA) substitution of bases in
CC universal-tagged specific primers had an effect on the efficiency of PCR
CC amplification. A synthetic template ADF82930 was used that included a
CC binding site for the primer. Real-time analysis was performed on 5'-
CC nuclease assay PCR reactions using the template, 5'-nuclease forward and
CC reverse primers, the 5'-nuclease probe and the universal-tagged primers
CC ADF82924-ADF82929, which were specifically designed to have homology with

CC the template and to contain a base substitution with 0, 1, 2, 3 or 5 LNA
CC bases. Cycle threshold values indicated that the higher melting
CC temperatures provided by substitution with LNA bases did not correlate
CC with greater efficiency in PCR amplification. The invention relates to
CC the use of universal-tagged primers for amplification of DNA, especially
CC human genomic DNA, optionally including single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) genotyping. The primers may include LNA bases.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1590 GTGGAAACAGAGAGGA 1606
Db 4 GTGGCAACAGAGAGGA 20
RESULT 960
ADP48056
ID ADP48056 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADP48056;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MRCK1 siRNA target DNA sequence SeqID91.
XX
KM protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
KM MRCK; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004050831-A2.
XX
PD 17-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.
XX
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.
XX
PA (AMRP) WYETH.
PA (LIDM/) LITU W.
PA (WULI/) WU L.
PI Liu W, Wu L;
PI WPI; 2004-461109/43.
XX
PT New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
PT dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
PT diagnostics and as a drug target.
XX
PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 91; 92pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
CC nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q33, of
CC and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of
CC the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
CC related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
CC diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
CC diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
CC sequence is that of a DNA sequence which is part of the human MRCK1 gene
CC which may be a target for a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence and which
CC is related to the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did
CC not form part of the printed specification but was obtained in electronic
CC format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1650 AGAGGAGGCTTCGCCA 1666
Db 2 AGAGGAGGATTCGCCA 18
RESULT 961
AAQ20032
ID AAQ20032 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAQ20032;
XX
DT 01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Cross-linking oligomer 212 for targeting human TNF.
XX
KM deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanamine group;
KM aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; tumour necrosis factor; 89.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 3
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 7
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 21
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5c
PN WO9118997-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-1991.
XX
PF 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
PR 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
PR 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.
XX
PI Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;

```

XX DR WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX
XX PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT infections e.g. HIV.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 25; 42pp; English.
XX
XX CC The sequence is designed to target the Human tumour necrosis factor
CC beginning at nucleotide 1137 and to covalently cross-link to it via the
CC N4N4-ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ200311-020038
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCT 239
Db      6 TCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 22

RESULT 962
AAQ30380 ID AAQ30380 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30380;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligomer TNP211 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
XX
XX KM Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
XX KM malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX FT 2
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX FT 3
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX FT 4
XX FT /*tag= d
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX FT 7
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /*tag= e
XX FT /mod_base= msc
XX FT 9
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /*tag= f
XX FT /mod_base= msc
XX FT 11
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /*tag= g
XX FT /mod_base= msc
XX FT 13
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /*tag= h
XX FT /mod_base= msc
XX FT 15
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /*tag= i
XX FT /mod_base= msc
XX FT 17
XX FT modified_base

```

```

FT FT /*tag= j
FT FT /mod_base= msc
FT FT 21
FT FT /*tag= k
FT FT /mod_base= msc
XX
XX PN WO9209705-A1.
XX
XX PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
XX PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX PT New oligomers conng. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX PS Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX
XX CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX CC tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
XX CC sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
XX CC like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by
XX CC specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV; HBV; HIV; hepatitis B, herpes,
XX CC malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild
XX CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
XX CC specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCT 239
Db      6 TCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 22

RESULT 963
AAQ30381 ID AAQ30381 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30381;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligomer TNP212 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
XX
XX KM Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
XX KM malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base
XX FT Location/Qualifiers

```

FT	/+tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
FT	2
FT	/+tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT	3
FT	/+tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT	4
FT	/+tag= d
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT	7
FT	/+tag= e
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	9
FT	/+tag= f
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	11
FT	/+tag= g
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	13
FT	/+tag= h
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	15
FT	/+tag= i
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	17
FT	/+tag= j
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	21
FT	/+tag= k
FT	/mod_base= m5c
XX	
PN	WO9209705-A1.
XX	
PD	11-JUN-1992.
XX	
PE	25-NOV-1991; 91WQ-US008811.
XX	
PR	23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907,
PR	18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR	08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR	17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR	17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR	17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR	27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX	
PA	(GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX	
PI	Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
DR	WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX	
PT	New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT	doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT	herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX	
PS	Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
CC	
The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV; HER; HIV; hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.	

```

CC      (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)
XX
SQ      Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY      283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCT 299
      |||||
      6 TCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 22
DB
      RESULT 964
      AAX31978
      ID AAX31978 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
      AAX31978;
      AC
      XX
      XX 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
      DT
      DE Human platelet antigen glycoprotein (GPIIb) gene amplifying 3' primer.
      XX DNA genotype; DNA methyltransferase; methylation; allele; genetic map;
      KW nucleic acid detection; platelet antigen glycoprotein; GPIIa;
      XX PCR primer; 88.
      XX Synthetic.
      XX Homo sapiens.
      OS
      PN W09910540-A1.
      XX
      PD 04-MAR-1999.
      XX
      XX 28-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017859.
      PF
      XX 29-AUG-1997; 97US-0057068P.
      PR
      XX (LOPEZ/) LOPEZ O J.
      PA (NELS/) NELSON R M.
      XX
      PI Lopez OJ, Nelson RM;
      XX
      XX WPI; 1999-204679/17.
      XX
      XX Method using DNA methyltransferase for identifying a DNA genotype -
      PT useful for analyzing a DNA sequence and ordering genetic maps of PCR
      PT amplified DNA.
      XX
      XX Example 2; Page 25; 63bp; English.
      XX
      XX The invention relates to methods of identification of a DNA genotype,
      CC using a DNA methyltransferase specific for a sequence recognition site,
      CC followed by detection of methylation and determination of the allele
      CC composition at the site. The genotyping procedure provides a method of
      CC ordered genetic maps of PCR-amplified DNA. The methods allow fast and
      CC accurate (and economic) determination of a mutation or nucleic acid
      CC variation within a DNA sequence. The methods are performed without the
      CC need for agarose gel fractionation of DNA or Southern blotting. The
      CC methods also permit the determination of the positions of
      CC methyltransferases relative to the 5' biotinylated end. Sequences
      CC AAX31976 and AAX31978 represent primers for amplifying a DNA fragment of
      CC a human platelet antigen glycoprotein (GPIIa) gene. This is used to
      CC exemplify the method of DNA Mase genotyping of a heritable human disease
      CC
      SO Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY      1256 TCTCTAGGTTCTGTG 1272
      |||||

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Db 6 TCCTCAGTTCGTGTTG 22

RESULT 965
AAH42194/c
ID AAH42194 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH42194;
XX
DT 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for cDNA encoding a G-protein coupled receptor.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; thyroid disorder;
KM thyrotoxicosis; myxedema; renal failure; inflammatory condition;
KM Crohn's disease; arthritis; autoimmune disorder; stroke; migraine;
KM central nervous system disorder; pain; psychotic disorder;
KM neurological disorder; anxiety; mental disorder; manic depression;
KM anxiety disorder; post-traumatic-stress disorder; depression;
KM bipolar disorder; dementia; severe mental retardation;
KM Huntington's disease; degenerative disorder; Parkinson's;
KM infection; metabolic disorder; cardiovascular disease; diabetes; obesity;
KM anorexia; hypotension; hypertension; thrombosis; myocardial infarction;
KM atherosclerosis; proliferative disease; cancer;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; prostate hyperplasia;
KM hormonal disorder; polycystic ovarian syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200148015-A2.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 28-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US035456.
XX
PR 28-DEC-1999; 99US-0173339P.
XX
PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184305P.
XX
PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188880P.
XX
PR 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0200534P.
XX
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219492P.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224321P.
XX
PR 09-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239062P.
XX
PA (PMAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX
PI Lind P, Parodi LA, Lindberg E, Vogeli G, Wood LS, Hiesch RR;
PI Ruff V;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-441707/47.
XX
PT G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR-x) nucleic acids and polypeptides
PT encoded by them, useful for treating neurological and psychiatric
PT disorders such as severe mental retardation, manic depression and
PT dementia.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 104; 175pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAH42194-95 were used to amplify G-protein coupled receptor
XX (GPCR) cDNA. GPCRs may be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis
XX of diseases associated with inappropriate GPCR expression such as thyroid
XX disorders (e.g. thyrotoxicosis, myxedema), renal failure; inflammatory
XX conditions (e.g., Crohn's disease); diseases related to cell
XX differentiation and homeostasis; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune
XX disorders; central nervous system (CNS) disorders (e.g., pain including
XX migraine, stroke; psychotic and neurological disorders such as anxiety,
XX mental disorder; manic depression, generalized anxiety disorder, post-
XX traumatic-stress disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, dementia, severe
XX mental retardation; Huntington's disease; degenerative disorders such as
XX Parkinson's, Alzheimer's; infections such as viral infections caused by
XX HIV-1 or HIV-2; metabolic and cardiovascular disease and disorders (e.g.,
XX type 2 diabetes, obesity, anorexia, hypotension, hypertension,
XX thrombosis, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis); proliferative
XX diseases and cancers and hyperproliferative disorders such as psoriasis,

CC prostate hyperplasia); hormonal disorders (male/female hormonal
CC replacement, polycystic ovarian syndrome)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2788 TTGTCAAGGTCAGGAA 2804
DB 18 TTGTCAAGGTCAGGAA 2
XX
RESULT 966
AAA91103
ID AAA91103 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAA91103;
XX
DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human heparanase, PCR primer hnu350.
XX
KM Heparanase; hnhpl; wound healing; angiogenesis; restenosis; Scarpe;
KM atherosclerosis; inflammation; pulmonary disease; Alzheimer's disease;
KM neurodegenerative disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; viral infection;
KM gene therapy; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200100643-A2.
XX
PD 04-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 19-JUN-2000; 2000MO-IL000358.
XX
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0140801P.
XX
PA (INST-) INSTIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
XX
PI Pecker I, Michal I, Itzhaki H;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-137930/14.
XX
DR New polynucleotides and polypeptides that are distantly homologous to
XX heparanase, useful in wound healing, as well as in gene therapy protocols
XX for angiogenesis, restenosis, atherosclerosis, or inflammation.
XX
PS Example; Page 30; 67pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding a
XX heparanase of the invention. The heparanase DNA and protein sequences are
XX useful in wound healing, angiogenesis, restenosis, atherosclerosis,
XX inflammation, pulmonary diseases, neurodegenerative diseases (such as
XX Scarpe, Alzheimer's disease, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or viral
XX infections. The heparanase coding sequence is particularly useful in gene
XX therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1393 TTATCCCTCCAGTCACC 1409
DB 5 TCATCCCTCCAGTCACC 21
XX
RESULT 967
AAQ43611/c
ID AAQ43611 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

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XX AC AAQ43611;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 11-OCT-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Chlamydia trachomatis serotype detection probe.
XX XX
XX KM Isolation; amplification; major outer membrane protein gene; MOMP;
XX KM 15 serotypes; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP546761-A1.
XX PD 16-JUN-1993.
XX PF 02-DEC-1992; 92EP-00310998.
XX PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806933.
XX PA (BECT ) BECTON DICKINSON CO.
XX PI Malinowski DP, Fraiser MS, Jurgensen SR;
XX DR WPI; 1993-190117/24.
XX PT Probe for detecting and isolating 15 serotype(s) of chlamydia trachomatis
XX PT - comprises specific nucleic acid sequences, modified backbone,
XX PT nucleotide, labelled and ribonucleic acid forms, for amplifying major
XX PT outer membrane protein gene.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 5; 19pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The sequence is that of a probe based on a unique nucleic acid sequence
XX CC in the Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein (MOMP) gene
XX CC which is present in all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. It corresponds to
XX CC nucleotides 744-766 of the MOMP gene. It may be used for detecting and/or
XX CC amplifying the MOMP gene of C. trachomatis, and can detect all 15
XX CC serotypes of C. trachomatis. Since the MOMP gene is unique for C.
XX CC trachomatis, there will be no cross-hybridisation to nucleic acid from
XX CC other bacteria. (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3964 ACCTCCAGCACTCCAG 3980
DB 19 AGCTCCAGCACTCCAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 968
XX ID AAT42230
XX XX AAT42230 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC AAT42230;
XX DT 09-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX DE HIV-1 group O strain VAV pol gene primer 4506.
XX XX
XX KM Human immunodeficiency virus; subgroup; strain; AIDS; homology; envelop;
XX KM gp120; gp41; seropositive; antibody; primer; probe; group O; group M;
XX KM PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; pol gene; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX WO9612809-A2.
XX PN 02-MAY-1996.
XX PD

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XX XX
XX PF 20-OCT-1995; 95WO-FR001391.
XX XX
XX PR 20-OCT-1994; 94FR-00012554.
XX PR 03-MAR-1995; 95FR-00002526.
XX XX
XX PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX XX
XX PI Charneau P, Clavel F, Borman A, Quillent C, Guetard D;
XX PI Montagnier L, Dourjon De Saint- Martin J, Cohen JMM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-230610/23.
XX XX
XX PT New antigenic HIV-1 group O strain proteins and related nucleic acids -
XX PT useful in diagnosis, vaccines, therapy etc., of infection by HIV-1 group
XX PT O strains VAV or DUR.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 25; Page 12; 108pp; French.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of a novel subgroup of the human
XX CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) type 1, designated group O. In particular,
XX CC the inventors have isolated 2 new strains of the group O virus: strains
XX CC VAV and DUR. Strain VAV was isolated from a French AIDS patient and has
XX CC homology to the recently characterised Cameroonian HIV strains AN770 and
XX CC WPS180. The DUR strain was isolated from a seropositive patient from the
XX CC Cameroons who showed atypical seroreactivity. Initial attempts to clone
XX CC the VAV strain nucleic acid used primers AAT42230-1 to PCR amplify part
XX CC of the pol gene. The resultant fragment was subcloned into pluscript
XX CC for sequencing. The results showed that the pol gene contained many
XX CC nonsense codons indicative of a hypermutated genome. The DNA and protein
XX CC sequences are used to generate peptides for detection of antibodies from
XX CC patients infected with the new group O strains, as well as primers and
XX CC probes to detect the viral nucleic acids. The peptides and nucleic acid
XX CC sequences derived from these strains are able to distinguish between the
XX CC group O and group M viral strains
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1590 GTGGAACAGACAGACAG 1610
DB 2 GTGATWYATAGAACAGACAG 22
XX
XX RESULT 969
XX ID ADO16713/C
XX XX ADO16713 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC ADO16713;
XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma related primer, SEQ ID 975.
XX XX
XX KM Human; 4 synthesis-period; neuroblastoma; stage 4S; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX WO2004039975-A1.
XX PN 13-MAY-2004.
XX PD
XX PF 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP013932.
XX PR 30-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00316586.
XX XX
XX PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREPCTURE.
XX XX
XX PI Nakagawara A, Ohira M;
XX PD

```


XX WPI; 2004-390323/36.
DR Novel nucleic acid obtained from 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma
XX cells useful for prognosing and determining progress stage of
PT neuroblastomas.
PS
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 975; 455bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human nucleic acid sequences (I;
CC A0015739-AD015912) obtained from 4 synthesis-period (stage 4S) of
CC neuroblastoma cell. (I) is useful for prognosing and determining the
CC progress stage of 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1877 GAGTGAGAGAGAGTGGC 1893
Db 17 GACTGAGAGAGAGTGGC 1
RESULT 970
AAQ30338/c
ID AAQ30338 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AAQ30338;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer HER104 for forming triplex with HER target duplex.
XX
XX Herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; malignancy; hepatitis;
KM inflammation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 2 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14
FT modified_base
FT /*tag= h

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 18
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 20
FT /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 21
FT /*tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 23
FT /*tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 24
FT /*tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 26
FT /*tag= p
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 27
FT /*tag= q
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT /*tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 29
FT /*tag= s
FT /mod_base= anthraquinone
XX
XX W09209705-A1.
XX
XX PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00685444.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00685446.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00685447.
XX PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers congy. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 68; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological


```

RESULT 973
AAT86501
ID AAT86501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT86501;
XX
DT 12-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase antisense oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KM S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase; SAMDC; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM antitumour; diagnosis; phosphorothioate; psoriasis; spermine; spermidine;
KM ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /note= "nucleotides are bonded via phosphorothioate
FT linkages"
XX
XX WO9605298-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-FEB-1996.
XX
XX PF 27-JUL-1995; 95WO-EP002985.
XX
XX PR 09-AUG-1994; 94US-00287753.
XX
XX PA (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
XX PI Mett H, Haner R, Dean NM;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1996-139694/14.
XX
XX PT New oligo:nucleotide derivs. specific for S-adenosylmethionine
XX decarboxylase related nucleic acid - useful as antisense inhibitors of
XX this enzyme, esp. for treatment of tumours but also as hybridisation
XX probes for diagnosis.
XX
XX PS Claim 11; Page 45; 81pp; English.
XX
XX CC This sequence represents a phosphorothioate analogue of an antisense
XX oligonucleotide which targets the 5' untranslated region of S-
XX adenosylmethionine decarboxylase (SAMDC) around nucleotides at positions
XX -80 to -61. Antisense oligonucleotide analogues (AAT86500-14) which
XX target the SAMDC gene are used to diagnose conditions associated with
XX expression of SAMDC by specifically hybridising to RNA or DNA derived
XX from the SAMDC gene. These antisense molecules are useful for therapeutic
XX modulation (especially inhibition) of SAMDC synthesis, particularly to
XX treat tumours (e.g. leukaemia, prostatic carcinoma, colon or brain
XX tumours, but especially bladder cancer), but also other hyper-
XX proliferative diseases such as psoriasis. They cause tumour regression
XX and prevent establishment/growth of (micro)metastases. Inhibition of
XX SAMDC reduces the level of polyamines (spermine and spermidine in cells),
XX resulting in cytostasis and possibly apoptosis
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3917 CCCGACCGCCGCGCGCCG 3936
DB 1 CCCGCGCTGCGCGCGCCG 20

```

RESULT 974
AAT27507

```

ID AAT27507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT27507;
XX
DT 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf kinase 3' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KM Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;
KM phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /note= "Opt. phosphorothioate linked"
FT misc_feature 10..20
FT /+tag= b
FT /note= "contain 2'-O-methyl modifications"
XX
XX WO9532987-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-DEC-1995.
XX
XX PF 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX
XX PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Monia BP, Boggis RT;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1996-030518/03.
XX
XX PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
XX capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX PS Claim 10; Page 18; 65pp; English.
XX
XX CC AAT27481-T27507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
XX for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are
XX targeted to either coding region, start or stop signal or 5' or 3'
XX untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONs may be
XX phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position
XX of the sugar moiety. ONs are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,
XX phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The
XX ONs are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
XX associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCGTGGCTGCTCTCTGCCC 4174
DB 1 CCGTGGCTGCTCTCTCTC 20

```

RESULT 975
AAX36464
ID AAX36464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX36464;
XX
DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric 2'-O-methyl oligo for c-raf inhibition.
XX
KM RNaseH; RNA cleavage; DNA cleavage; hybridisation; protein kinase C gene;

KW gene expression modulation; ras; raf; therapy; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
 XX infection; cell growth; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9730067-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 07-FEB-1997; 97MO-US002043.
 XX
 PR 14-FEB-1996; 96US-0011620P.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (NOVS-) NOVARTIS AG.
 XX
 PI Cook PD, Monia B, Altman K, Martin P;
 DR WPI; 1997-424968/39.
 XX
 PT Oligo:nucleotide with RNaseH activity, which specifically hybridises to
 PT DNA or RNA - comprises 1st and 2nd subsequence(s) having 2'-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-
 PT CH₃ and 2'-deoxy sugar moieties, useful for therapy or diagnosis.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Page 41; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is an example of an oligonucleotide of the invention, and
 CC is an inhibitor of c-raf expression. The invention relates to
 CC oligonucleotides (A), which specifically hybridises to RNA or DNA,
 CC comprising a linear sequence of nucleotide units linked by phosphodiester
 CC or phosphorothioate linkages, comprising a first subsequence having 2'-O-
 CC CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃ sugar moieties and a second subsequence having 2'-deoxy
 CC sugar moieties. (A), which has RNaseH activity for cleaving a
 CC complementary strand, can be used to modulate the expression of ras, raf
 CC and protein kinase C genes, useful in the therapy of AIDS,
 CC atherosclerosis, bacterial or other infections, or to control aberrant
 CC cell growth in humans, animals or plants. (A) can also be used
 CC diagnostically, particularly when labelled, to detect overexpression of
 CC mRNA or expression of abnormal RNA, including imaging of tissue sections,
 CC and as a research reagent. (A) has increased binding affinity for
 CC complementary strands (attributable to the 2'-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃ sugar
 CC moiety, which overcomes the loss of affinity caused by altered intersugar
 CC links), and increased resistance to nuclease (from the modified links and
 CC the 2'-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃ sugar moiety)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCCTCTGCCC 4174
 DB 1 CCTGCTGCTTCTCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 976
 AAT59728
 ID AAT59728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT59728;
 XX
 DT 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human raf inhibitor oligonucleotide ON21.
 XX
 KW raf; inhibitor; antisense; liposome; cancer; abnormal expression;
 KW anti-hyperproliferative; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN Key
 XX modified_base 1. .20
 FT Location/Qualifiers

FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone linkages"
 FT modified_base 10. .20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "2' position of the sugar moiety is substituted by
 FT methoxy"
 XX
 PN MO9704787-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-1997.
 XX
 PF 24-UTL-1996; 96MO-GB001775.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-1995; 95GB-00015743.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019130.
 XX
 PA (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG.
 XX
 PI Love WG, Phillips JA, Nicklin PL, Hamilton KO;
 DR WPI; 1997-145363/13.
 XX
 PT Inhibiting human raf expression, partic. for treating cancer - using an
 PT oligonucleotide targeted to mRNA encoding human raf entrapped in
 PT sterically stabilised liposome(s).
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 19; 27pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT59716-28 are preferred oligonucleotides which are targeted to mRNA
 CC encoding human raf and are capable of inhibiting raf expression.
 CC Compositions containing the oligonucleotides entrapped in sterically
 CC stabilised liposomes are claimed. The comps. can be used for inhibiting
 CC the expression of human raf. They can be used for the treatment of
 CC mammalian cancer, partic. human cancer e.g. lung, stomach, renal, breast,
 CC laryngeal, pancreatic, colorectal cancer and malignant melanoma. In
 CC particular the comps. can inhibit abnormal raf expression and retain
 CC anti-hyperproliferative activity after prolonged circulation in the
 CC bloodstream. They facilitate the reduction of accumulation of ONs in non-
 CC target organs and a reduction of acute and chronic side effects during
 CC prolonged treatment. ON8, 19 and 21 are chimeric oligonucleotides with
 CC uniform phosphorothioate backbones, and substituted with methoxy at the
 CC 2' position of the sugar moiety as indicated above. ON21 is targeted to
 CC the 3'UTR of c-raf
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCCTCTGCCC 4174
 DB 1 CCTGCTGCTTCTCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 977
 AAT61315/c
 ID AAT61315 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT61315;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Batten disease cDNA reverse PCR primer R1.
 XX
 KW Batten disease; ceroid lipofuscinosis; CLN3; diagnosis; gene therapy;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9708308-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-1997.

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XX 30-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013896.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995; 95US-0003030P.
XX
XX (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX
PI Lerner TJ, Taachner PEM, Breuning MH, Gusella JF, Mole SE;
PI Gardiner MR;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-179265/16.
XX
PT Batten disease polypeptide - useful to correct absence of wild type
PT polypeptide, or as agonist to enhance activity of wild type polypeptide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 17; 94pp; English.
XX
XX reverse PCR primer R1 (AAT61315) corresponds to nucleotides 637-656 of a
CC human Batten disease (Bd) cDNA clone (see also AAT61306). Forward
CC (AAT61308-14) and reverse (AAT61315-20) primers based on this cDNA can be
CC used to screen for possible deletions, insertions and other chromosomal
CC rearrangements associated with the Bd gene, C1N3. Primer R1 was used with
CC primers F2 (AAT61309) and P3 (AAT61316) to delineate the 1.02 kb genomic
CC DNA deletion associated with the Bd '56' haplotype
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 331 TCAGTTTCCTTCCTCACT 350
DB 20 TCACCTTCCTCCCTCACT 1
XX
RESULT 978
AAT62157
ID AAT62157 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT62157;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-raf and dextran sulphate mRNA targeting oligonucleotide ON21.
XX
XX Cancer; anionic polysaccharide; human; lung cancer; stomach cancer;
XX renal cancer; breast cancer; laryngeal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX colorectal cancer; malignant melanoma; tumour; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; optionally being
XX FT substituted at the 2'-position of the sugar moiety by a
XX FT methoxy group at positions 10 to 20"
XX
XX WO9710829-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997.
XX
XX 12-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002245.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019109.
XX
XX (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
XX Nicklin PL, Steward A;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-202610/18.

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XX Composition for cancer treatment - comprising anionic polysaccharide, and
XX PT oligonucleotide targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf and dextran
XX PT sulphate.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 15; 21pp; English.
XX
XX A pharmaceutical composition has been developed comprising an
CC oligonucleotide, targeted to human raf encoding mRNA, and an anionic
CC polysaccharide. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed
CC oligonucleotide for use in the composition. The composition can be used
CC to treat mammalian cancer, especially human lung, stomach, renal, breast,
CC laryngeal, pancreatic or colorectal cancer, or malignant melanoma. The
CC anionic polysaccharide increases tumour uptake of the oligonucleotide,
CC particularly an oligonucleotide targeted to human raf encoding mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4155 CCGTGGGCTTCCTCCGCC 4174
DB 1 CCGTGGGCTTCCTCCGCC 20
XX
RESULT 979
ADG78147
ID ADG78147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG78147;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 991.
XX
XX genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
XX copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
XX DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Canis familiaris.
XX
XX WO9731011-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
XX
XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
XX
XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-435082/40.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
XX in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
XX PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
XX PT carriers.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 20; 40pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the

```

CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4870 AGGCGTGTGCGAGTCCCT 4889

DB 1 AGTCTGTGTGAGCTCCCT 20

RESULT 980
AAV32020
ID AAV32020 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV32020;

DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DE Mus musculus cathepsin K gene sense PCR primer.

XX cathepsin K; amelioration; bone resorption disorder; symptom;
XX osteoporosis; macrophage-mediated inflammatory damage; osteoarthritis;
XX periodontal disease; emphysema; pycnodysostosis; atherosclerosis;
XX cathepsin S; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO9819671-A1.

XX 14-MAY-1998.

XX 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020152.

XX 07-NOV-1996; 96US-00744501.

XX 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00757601.

XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.

XX Gelb BD, Chapman H, Desnick RR;

XX WPI; 1998-286573/25.

XX Ameliorating bone resorption disorder symptom(s), e.g. osteoporosis - by
XX contacting inhibitor of cathepsin S activity to osteoclast to inhibit
XX cathepsin K activity.

XX Example 9; Page 67; 89pp; English.

XX The sequence is that of a sense PCR primer which was used in the

XX amplification of cathepsin K DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5078 TCTGTGCTTTCAGCTCTGC 5097

DB 1 TGTGTGCTTTCAGCTCTGC 20

RESULT 981
AAV32020
ID AAV32020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV32020;
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 16-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE c-rat antisense chimeric oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Nuclease resistant; ribofuranosyl moiety; 2'-aminoalkoxy; tumour;
XX 2'-imidazolylalkoxy; modulation; activity; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioated"

XX US872232-A.

XX 16-FEB-1999.

XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.

XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.

XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.

XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.

XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.

XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cook PD, Kawaaki AM;

XX WPI; 1999-166721/14.

XX New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
XX comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
XX hybridisation to RNA or DNA.

XX Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.

XX The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
XX invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
XX comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
XX or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
XX joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
XX the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
XX base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
XX has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
XX imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
XX used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
XX creating organisms having a disease characterized by the undesired
XX production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
XX protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
XX animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
XX treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
XX diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
XX molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
XX molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
XX field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4155 CCGTGTGCTCTCTGCGCC 4174

DB 1 CCGTGTGCTCTCTCTCTC 20

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RESULT 982
AAZ11537
ID AAZ11537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ11537;
XX
DT 05-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 7853.
XX
KM Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
KM cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US9592229-A.
XX
PD 14-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Boggis RT, Montia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-527018/44.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and
PT diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.
XX
PS Claim 1; Col 11; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA
CC encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing
CC abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,
CC psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.
CC Sequences AAZ1151-537 and AAZ11565-573 represent antisense
CC oligonucleotides for human c-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
DB 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTCCTC 20
RESULT 983
AAK90951/c
ID AAX90951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX90951;
XX
DT 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide 54 for construction of pm3CCR2sp vector.
XX
KM Oligonucleotide 54; primer; CCR2; PCR; hydrophobic signal sequence;
KM episomal expression vector; C-C chemokine receptor 2; pm3CCR2sp; human;
KM autonomous replication; transfection; episome; gc protein; CC CCR2;
KM recombinant eucaryotic cell line; multiple gene expression; gene therapy;
KM antisense therapy; gene amplification; cell immortalisation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
```

```
XX
PN WO947647-A1.
XX
PD 23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 12-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003307.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1998; 98US-00040961.
PR 06-AUG-1998; 98US-00130114.
XX
PA (PHAR-) PHARMACOPEDIA INC.
XX
PI Horlick RA, Robbins AK, Damaj BB;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-610610/52.
XX
PT New method for expressing genes from recombinant eukaryotic cells, useful
PT for gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 32; 86pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide 54 which was used in PCR to
CC generate an episomal expression vector pm3CCR2sp that encodes human C-C
CC chemokine receptor 2 (CC CCR2) and contains hydrophobic signal sequence
CC from pseudorabies virus gc protein. The episomal vector containing a
CC sequence that promotes autonomous replication of the episome and a gene
CC encoding protein of interest, is used to transfect eucaryotic host cells
CC to produce recombinant cell lines that stably express multiple genes of
CC interest. The episomes carrying desired genes can be used to transfect
CC cells in gene therapy, antisense therapy, for gene amplification, cell
CC immortalisation, etc
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 440 GCCTCCGCTCCCTCGCTGG 459
DB 20 GCCTCCGCTCTACTCGCTGG 1
RESULT 984
AAK59627/c
ID AAX59627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX59627;
XX
DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette.
XX
KM MSH2 gene; oncogenesis; non-polyposis colon cancer; tumour;
KM transgenic mice; disrupted MSH2 gene; spontaneous lymphoma;
KM intestinal adenoma; carcinoma; squamous cell tumor; skin; disease model;
KM mismatch repair; tumorigenesis; chemotherapeutic agent; carcinogen;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5907079-A.
XX
PD 25-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
XX
PR 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
XX
PI Mak TW, Reitmaier A;
XX
```

DR	WPI, 1999-337264/28.
XX	Transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2 genes useful as disease models
PT	for the role of mismatched repair in oncogenesis and as screening tools
PT	for suspected carcinogens and therapeutic agents.
XX	
PS	Example 2; Col 10; 25pp; English.
XX	
CC	The specification describes transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2
CC	(involved in the oncogenesis of non-Polyposis Colon) genes, which results
CC	in an increased incidence of spontaneous lymphomas, intestinal adenomas,
CC	carcinomas and squamous cell tumours of the skin. The transgenic mice may
CC	be used as disease models to investigate the possible role of mismatch
CC	repair in tumorigenesis and to provide systems for the testing of
CC	therapeutic interventions for the treatment of cancer and other diseases
CC	associated with mismatch repair deficiencies (i.e. act as screening tools
CC	for suspected carcinogens and chemotherapeutic agents). PCR primers
CC	AA93696-27 were used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette,
XX	in the course of the invention
SQ	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
DB	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX	
XX	2068 ACAAGGAGCCGTGGGGTG 2087
XX	
XX	20 ACAAGAGAGCTGTGTGTGTG 1
XX	
RESULT 985	
XX	AA05468
ID	AA05468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AA05468;
XX	
DT	20-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.
XX	
KW	Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;
KW	AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf; antisense; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PH	Key
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
FT	-methyl modification on some base pairs"
XX	
PN	US5859221-A.
XX	
PD	12-JAN-1999.
XX	
PF	06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX	
PR	11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR	13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR	12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
PR	05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR	01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Cook PD, Kawabaki AM;
DR	WPI, 1999-120005/10.
XX	
FT	Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides
FT	including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to

PT	increase binding affinity.
PS	
XX	Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
CC	
CC	The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC	with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC	individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC	portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside
CC	linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base
CC	sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base
CC	sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified
CC	deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,
CC	fluoromethyl, thioalkoxyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and
CC	alkenoxyl groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind
CC	to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating
CC	organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a
CC	protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in
CC	organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher-
CC	animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for
CC	treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can
CC	be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to
CC	targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs
CC	provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified
CC	ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-rat
CC	gene
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
DB	1 CCGCTGCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 986	
AAx22958/c	
ID	AAx22958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAx22958;
DT	
XX	07-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human glutathione-S-transferase primer #3.
XX	
KM	Glutathione-S-transferase; aryl-hydrocarbon-hydroxylase; pollutant;
KM	neurodermatitis; asthma; susceptibility; therapy; allelic variability;
XX	polymorphic gene; detoxification; detection; genetic profile; primer; se.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	DE19738908-A1.
XX	
PD	11-MAR-1999.
XX	
PP	05-SEP-1997; 97DE-01038908.
XX	
PR	05-SEP-1997; 97DE-01038908.
XX	
PA	(WASC/) WASCHUETZA S.
XX	
PI	Waschuetza S;
XX	
WP1	1999-181996/16.
XX	
DR	
XX	Assessing genetic susceptibility to neuro-dermatitis and asthma - to
PT	determine pollutant exposure limits or suitable therapy.
XX	
PS	Claim 16; Page 8; 18pp; German.
XX	

CC construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The method can be

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1671 CTGCAGCAGATGAGAACAA 1690
 |||||
 DB 1 CTGCAGCAATGAGAGCGCA 20

RESULT 989
 AAZ04755
 AAZ04755 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ04755;
 XX
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-1999. (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonorrheal trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrichitis;
 KW nongonorrheal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO928475-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PA Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 1714; 1755pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA136754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nongonorrheal trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonorrheal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, peritrichitis, Bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases

XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 81 TGCTTCTCAGAGTGCCCA 100
 |||||
 DB 1 TGCTTCTCAGAGTGCCCA 20

RESULT 990
 AAZ00507/C
 ID AAZ00507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC AAZ00507;
 XX
 DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human thiorredoxin reductase binding antisense oligonucleotide 3004.

KW Thiorredoxin; thiorredoxin reductase; human; antisense; primer; metastasis;
 KW cytostatic; tumour growth inhibitor; detection; nuclease resistant;
 KW phosphorothioate linkage; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9338963-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-AUG-1999.
 XX
 PF 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-CA000077.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073196P.
 PR
 XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PA Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;
 XX
 PI WPI; 1999-469328/39.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides against thiorredoxin and thiorredoxin reductase
 PT genes, useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis.

XX Claim 4; Page 19; 88pp; English.

XX
 PS This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides against
 CC thiorredoxin and thiorredoxin reductase gene which have cytostatic activity
 CC and are useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis in mammals.
 CC They may also be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of
 CC the thiorredoxin and thiorredoxin reductase mRNAs in mammalian cells. They
 CC may also be used as molecular weight markers. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant due to the presence of
 CC phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. AAZ00504-200543 represent
 CC oligonucleotide primers capable of binding to human thiorredoxin reductase
 CC mRNA

XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3796 CGCGCGCGGAGCAAGAGC 3815
 |||||
 DB 20 CGCGCGCGGAGCAAGAGC 1

RESULT 991
 AAZ10296
 ID AAZ10296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ10296;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-rat gene expression.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; c-rat; nuclease resistance;
 KW RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;
 KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX US955589-A.
 XX

```

PD 21-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.
XX
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
XX 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
XX 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-539598/45.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNAase H activity useful for diagnosis and
XX treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-rat gene expression. The
XX oligonucleotide is a gapped 2' modified oligonucleotide, whereby one part
XX has at least two consecutive 2'-P (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part
XX has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The
XX modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased
XX binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNAase H
XX strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions
XX susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and
XX atherosclerosis). (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4155 CCTGCTGAGCTTCCTGCCC 4174
XX 1 CCTGCTGAGCTTCCTGCTC 20
XX
XX RESULT 992
XX AAX93534/c
XX ID AAX93534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX93534;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (BEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

```

```

XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1599; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4242 TGCCTGAGAGCTTACACC 4261
XX 20 TGCCTGAGAGCTTATCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 993
XX AAX92750/c
XX ID AAX92750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX92750;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (BEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1536; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,

```

CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2098 TCATGGAACCTCTAGG 2117
DB 20 TCAATGAAGCTCCGTAGG 1
RESULT 994
AAZ23727
ID AAZ23727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ23727;
XX
DT 14-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE VEGF/VPF antisense primer 2.
XX
KM VEGF; VPF; antisense; primer; inhibition; vascular permeability factor;
KM intracellular neovascularisation; vascular endothelial cell growth factor;
KM treatment; disease; vitreous cavity; retinopathy of prematurity; ROP; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JPI1266871-A.
XX
PD 05-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98JP-00089578.
XX
PR 19-MAR-1998; 98JP-00089578.
XX
PA (TOAG) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1999-613778/53.
XX
XX
PT A method for inhibition of intra ocular neovascularisation - by
PT administering antisense nucleic acid compounds.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 7pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for inhibition at rates of 40% or
CC over of intraocular neovascularisation by administration of an antisense
CC nucleic acid compound(s) to a gene encoding for VEGF/VPF (vascular
CC endothelial cell growth factor)/vascular permeability factor) used for
CC treatment of intraocular neovascularisation diseases. Administration of
CC the antisense nucleic acid compound(s) to a gene encoding for VEGF/VPF
CC inhibits intraocular neovascularisation in vitreous cavity for treatment
CC of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). AAZ23726-Z23729 represent antisense
CC primers used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 288 CTCCTCTGCTGTTCT 307
DB 1 CTCCTCTGCTGTTCT 20
RESULT 995
AAA62975
ID AAA62975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA62975;

XX
DT 15-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Sense PCR primer for type 3 RYR DNA amplification.
XX
KM T cell activity; calcium ion level; cyclic adenosine diphosphate ribose;
KM CADPR; ryanodine receptor; RYR; autoimmune disease; inflammation;
KM inflammatory disease; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; anaemia; hepatitis;
KM myasthenia gravis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; peptic ulcer;
KM Addison's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus erythematosus; allergy;
KM intracellular inflammation; AIDS; huntington's disease; encephalitis;
KM Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200037089-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004295.
XX
PR 18-DEC-1998; 98GB-00028071.
XX
PA (UYBA-) UNITV BATH.
XX
PI Potter BVL, Guse AH, Schulze-Koops H, Berg I, Mayr GW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-442526/38.
XX
PT Use of compounds capable of antagonizing sustained CADPR-mediated rises
PT in intracellular calcium ion levels in T cell in manufacture of
PT medicaments for use in modulating T cell activity.
XX
PS Example; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the use of a compound in the manufacture of a
CC medicament for use in modulating T cell activity. The compound is capable
CC of antagonising a sustained cyclic adenosine diphosphate ribose (CADPR)-
CC mediated rise in intracellular calcium ion levels in a T cell, in
CC response to stimulation of the T cell receptor/CD3 complex. CADPR is a
CC potent Ca2+ mobilising compound and calcium release by CADPR has been
CC proposed to proceed via the ryanodine receptors (RYR) in T cells. An
CC increase in T cell calcium ion levels is stimulated through the T cell
CC receptor/CD3 complex via an increase in CADPR levels. The invention
CC relates to the identification of CADPR antagonists, and includes methods
CC for the identification of substances capable of modulating a sustained
CC rise in calcium ion entry via a CADPR-mediated pathway. The compounds may
CC be used to treat immune diseases, including autoimmune diseases or graft
CC rejection. Examples of autoimmune diseases treated with the compounds
CC include multiple sclerosis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, anaemia,
CC myasthenia gravis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, hepatitis,
CC Addison's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, hyper
CC reactivity and allergic reactions. Inflammatory diseases are also treated
CC with the compounds including inflammation associated with
CC hypersensitivity, peptic ulcers and other inflammatory diseases
CC associated with the gastrointestinal tract, and intracellular inflammation.
CC Examples of other diseases and disorders which may be treated with the
CC compounds include AIDS, Huntington's disease, septic shock, leukaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and encephalitis. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in examples illustrating
CC the invention. The primer is used to amplify type 3 ryanodine receptor
CC (RYR) encoding DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2591 CGACATCATGACGAGACC 2610
DB 1 CGACATGATGACGTGTACC 20

```
RESULT 996
AAA41034
ID AAA41034 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA41034;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104673.
XX
KM Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibic;
KM tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
KM rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
KM pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KM inflammatory disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020645-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Bucler MW, Shanahan WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
PT arthritis; comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
XX
PS Example 22; Page 100; 283pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
CC targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
XX
XX
Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
RESULT 997
AAA48676
ID AAA48676 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA48676;
XX
DT 20-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Upstream PCR primer to amplify alpha 3 domain of chicken BPIV21.
XX
KM Chicken; MHC; major histocompatibility complex; BPIV; antisera;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Gallus gallus.
XX
PN US6075125-A.
XX
PD 13-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 09-JUL-1997; 97US-00890719.
XX
PR 10-JUL-1996; 96US-0021685P.
XX
PA (USDA ) US SEC OF AGRIC.
XX
PI Hunt HD, Bacon LD, Fulton JB;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-411285/35.
XX
PT Producing antisera specific to major histocompatibility complex (MHC)
PT proteins in chickens involves administering transfected cells expressing
PT heterologous chicken MHC class I protein capable of eliciting immune
PT response.
XX
XX
Example 1; Col 21-22; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The chicken Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) B-complex is comprised
CC of three classes of loci. Class I was mutated by site directed
CC mutagenesis. Transfected cells containing the mutant sequence may be
CC generated. The heterologous BPIV protein produced by these cells may be
CC used as an immunogen to produce chicken MHC class I specific antisera.
CC This antisera may then be used to determine the BPIV haplotype of any
CC chicken. BPIV specific antisera may be used to determine the BPIV haplotype
CC of chickens with reduced cross reaction with class I and class IV MHC
CC proteins. The present sequence is the upstream PCR primer that was used
CC to amplify the alpha 3 domain of BPIV21
XX
XX
Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```

YY 403 CACCAAGAGGACAGGCGG 422
DB 1 CACCAAGAGGAAATGGAGG 20

RESULT 998
AA293623/c
ID AA293623 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA293623;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide directed against bcl-x gene.
XX
KM Bcl-x; bcl-xs; antisense; therapy; apoptosis; splice site;
KM cell signalling molecule; ultraviolet radiation; UV; cancer;
KM chemotherapy; cytokine; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
```

```

XX XX WO200020432-A1.
PN
XX 13-APR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022448.
PF
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167921.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277020.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00323743.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nickoloff BJ, Zhang Q;
PI WPI; 2000-303730/26.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to, and capable of inhibiting the
PT expression of, bcl-x nucleic acids, useful for sensitizing cancer cells
PT to apoptotic agents.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 104; 115pp; English.
XX
XX Antisense inhibition of bcl-x and bcl-xs expression results in apoptosis.
CC Antisense oligonucleotides directed against bcl-x alter the ratio of bcl-
CC x isoforms expressed by a cell or tissue (i.e. increases or decreases the
CC ratio of bcl-x1 to bcl-xs expressed) by altering the splicing of the RNA
CC encoding bcl-x. The antisense oligonucleotide is specifically targeted to
CC a transcript comprising two splice sites which when contacted with the
CC transcript, reduces the relative frequency of splicing at the second
CC splice site so that the resulting ratio of RNA splice products is
CC altered. The use of antisense compounds sensitizes cells to the effects
CC of apoptotic stimulants such as a cellular signaling molecule,
CC ultraviolet radiation, a cancer chemotherapeutic drug (e.g. VP-16,
CC cisplatinum or taxol), ceramide (e.g. staurosporine) or a cytokine which
CC causes mitochondrial dysfunction (especially loss of mitochondrial
CC membrane function). The antisense oligonucleotides may have a therapeutic
CC role in the treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2830 GGGAGCTGCTGTGAGATT 2849
Db 20 GGGAGCTGCTGTGACTTT 1
RESULT 999
AAA94500/c
ID AAA94500 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAA94500;
AC
XX
XX 09-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide #20939 targeted to human G-alpha-S1.
DE
XX G-alpha-S1; infection; inflammation; tumour; antisense; human;
KW phosphorothioate; 2'-methoxyethyl; MOE; 5-methylcytidine;
KW G-alpha short form; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally the internucleotide linkages are
FT modified_base 1..5
phosphorothioate"

```

```

FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally the nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethyl
FT FT and cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally the nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethyl
FT FT and cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX US6110664-A.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344914.
PF
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344914.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Cowbert LM;
PI WPI; 2000-586346/55.
XX
XX New antisense compounds for modulating the expression of G-alpha-S1,
PT especially useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to
PT prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 bases long
CC targeted to a coding region, a stop codon, or a 3' untranslated region of
CC human G-alpha-S1 (see AAA94451). The antisense compounds specifically
CC hybridize with and inhibit the expression of human G-alpha-S1. The
CC antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
CC formation. Particularly, the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC treating humans prone to a disease or condition associated with
CC expression of G-alpha-S1. The present sequence an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to the 3' untranslated region of human G-alpha-
CC S1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2320 AAAAATCAGACGACGACG 2339
Db 20 AATAAATAAACAACGACGACG 1
RESULT 1000
AAZ76252
ID AAZ76252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ76252;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10608.
DE
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO954500-A2.
PN
XX

```

PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 2492; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA65654 to AA69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA69579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 3475 AGGAGTCAGAGCCCAAGTGC 3494
 DB 1 AGGAGACAAAGACCCAGAGAC 20
 RESULT 1001
 AA276010/c
 ID AA276010 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA276010;
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10366.
 XX
 KM Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KM diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 2440; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA65654 to AA69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA69579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 4923 CACAGTTAGCCCAAGCCCC 4942
 DB 20 CAGAGTTAGCCCAAGTCCCC 1
 RESULT 1002
 AA288607/c
 ID AA288607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA288607;
 DT 04-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-myc PCR primer c-myc B.
 XX
 KM Cancer cell; isolation; body fluid; metastasis; erb-B2; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN DE19833738-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 27-JUL-1998; 98DE-01033738.
 XX
 PR 27-JUL-1998; 98DE-01033738.
 XX
 PA (GIES/) GIESING M.
 XX
 PI Giesing M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-148556/14.
 XX
 PT Isolation of cancer cells for nucleic acid analysis comprises passing
 PT body fluid through a sieve that retains cancer cells.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 7; 9pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method (I) for isolating cancer cells
 CC from a body fluid which comprises passing the fluid, or a fraction of the
 CC fluid, through a sieve that retains cancer cells. The invention also

CC discloses (1) a method (II) for isolating nucleic acids from cancer
CC cells, comprising incubating a cancer cell fraction obtained by (I) with
CC a solution containing guanidine isothiocyanate and phenol; and (2) a kit
CC comprising a sieve and means for identifying and characterizing
CC disseminated and metastatic cancer cells. (I) may be used either to
CC isolate cancer cells for the purpose of recovering nucleic acids from the
CC cells, especially for identifying and characterizing disseminated and
CC metastatic cancer cells, or to remove cancer cells from body fluids by
CC extracorporeal depletion. (1) and (II) cause little or no change in the
CC condition of the cancer cells. AA28596-288609 represent PCR primers used
CC in the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2801 GGAAGGAGAAATGAAGAG 2820
DB 20 GGAACAGAGAGATGAAGAG 1

RESULT 1003
AA28391/C
ID AA28391 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA28391;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Rat GLUT4 cDNA PCR primer #7.
XX
XX
XX Syntaxin-4 interacting protein; SYNIP; glucose; transport; GLUT4;
XX vesicle translocation; insulin; regulation; SNARE; SNARE-like; uptake;
XX syntaxin-4; competition; binding; glucose storage; fusion;
XX glucose utilization; recombinant expression; gene therapy; diagnostic;
XX antagonist; agonist; diabetes; glycogen storage disease; obesity;
XX type II; polycystic ovarian syndrome; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
XX insulin resistance; antidiabetic; anorectic; hypotensive;
XX antidiabetic; cellular localization; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Rattus sp.
XX
XX WO954465-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008568.
XX
XX
XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082454P.
XX
XX
XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUNDD.
XX
XX
XX Min J, Peessin JE, Saltiel AR, Syu L;
XX WPI; 2000-038498/03.
XX
XX
XX Novel polypeptides and polynucleotides used for diagnosis of syndromes
XX involving abnormal levels of glucose or abnormal GLUT4 translocation.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; Page 24; 51pp; English.

CC This sequence represents GLUT4 PCR primer #7, used with primer #8
CC (AA28392) to amplify cDNA encoding the rat GLUT4 glucose transporter for
CC construction of a GLUT4-eGFP (enhanced green fluorescent protein) fusion
CC gene. This was transfected into 3T3L1 adipocytes to enable investigation
CC of the effects of insulin and SYNIP (syntaxin-4 interacting protein) on
CC GLUT4 cellular localization. SYNIP is a novel insulin-regulated SNARE-
CC like protein directly involved in the regulation of glucose transport and
CC GLUT4 glucose transporter vesicle translocation. SYNIPs competitively

CC bind to syntaxin-4, preventing the ligand from interacting with its
CC cognate intracellular receptor, and are only expressed in cells which
CC exhibit insulin-responsive glucose transport and GLUT4 translocation.
CC Insulin induces a dissociation of the SYNIP-syntaxin-4 complex via a
CC decrease in the binding affinity of SYNIP for syntaxin-4. Binding of the
CC SYNIP C-terminal domain is in contrast reflective to insulin stimulation,
CC but inhibits glucose transport and GLUT4 translocation. SYNIP proteins
CC and nucleotides may be used in treatment of a variety of disease states
CC characterized by abnormal GLUT4 translocation or abnormal glucose storage
CC and/or utilization. SYNIP nucleotides may be used to recombinantly
CC express SYNIP proteins, in gene therapy, or as a source of diagnostic
CC probes and primers. SYNIP proteins may be used to identify antagonists
CC which will prevent the binding of SYNIP to syntaxin-4, thereby increasing
CC glucose transport, or agonists, which will act to decrease glucose
CC transport. The diseases that may be treated include diabetes
CC (particularly type II), glycogen storage diseases, obesity, polycystic
CC ovarian syndrome, hypertension, atherosclerosis and other diseases
CC associated with insulin resistance. Note: SYNIP cDNAs (mouse and human),
CC and a SYNIP protein additional to that given in Figure 1A (AAV52446) are
CC also claimed, but the sequences are not given in the specification

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2798 TCAGAGAGGAAATGAAG 2817
DB 20 TTAGAGAGGTGAAGATGAAG 1

RESULT 1004
AA248166
ID AA248166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA248166;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX C-raf chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
XX
XX Polyribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;
XX protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfluoroyl moiety; anti-HIV;
XX antidiabetic; nucleic acid resistant; atherosclerosis; AIDS;
XX abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US6005087-A.
XX
XX
XX 21-DEC-1999.
XX
XX
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
XX
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
XX Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.
XX
XX Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic
XX agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.
XX
XX Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I) comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides when the internucleotide linkages are phosphodiester nucleotides. (I) bind to their target mRNA and inhibit its expression. (I) are resistant to nuclease degradation and hybridise with appropriate strength and fidelity to its target RNA/DNA. (I) are also useful as research agents, diagnostic agents and as oligonucleotide therapeutics. (I) may be used to treat atherosclerosis following angioplasty to prevent reocclusion of the treated arteries. (I) may also be used in conjunction with AZT to treat AIDS patients. (I) have been used to modulate the expression of RAF gene, a cellular gene whose activate form has been implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and tumour formation. (I) are also used to modulate the expression of protein kinase C. (I) exhibit hybridisation properties of higher quality than CC phosphorous modified oligonucleotide duplexes containing CC methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate triesters. The present CC sequence represent an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the CC present invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4155 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
1 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTCTC 20

Db

RESULT 1005
AAZ99380/c
ID AAZ99380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ99380;
XX
DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE A splice junction of a pre-trans-splicing molecule.
XX
KM Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
KW gene regulation; targeted cell death;
XX
KM cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FN WO200009734-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX
PA (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX
PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX
PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 41; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which

CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor site; a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation, CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present sequence represents a CC splice junction of a PTM of the invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1953 ATCCACGCGCTGTGAACAT 1972
20 ATCATCAGCGCCGTGAACAT 1

Db

RESULT 1006
AAA95402
ID AAA95402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA95402;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat Nurrl coding sequence PCR primer #4.
XX
KM Rat; Nurrl; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN WO200058451-A1.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.
XX
PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656165/63.
XX
PT Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 26; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the rat Nurrl coding and protein CC sequences. The Nurrl protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine CC hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells. CC The Nurrl gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine- CC related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and CC schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase CC expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which CC are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer CC used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells

SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3371 GCCCTGACAGGGAGAAAGTC 3390
 Db 1 GACGTGCATGGAGAAAGTC 20

RESULT 1007

AAA73515
 ID AAA73515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAA73515;

DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #36 (ISIS #7853).

Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;
 psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;
 restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;
 endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "All or some nucleotides are optionally with 2'-methoxyethoxy modification. Also, optionally phosphodiester or phosphothioate backbone"

XX US6090626-A.

XX 18-JUL-2000.

XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.

XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Boggs RT, Monia BP;

XX WPI; 2000-531424/48.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel restenosis.

XX Claim 31: Col 10; 31pp; English.

XX c-raf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This sequence is targeted to human c-raf gene, resulting in c-raf expression inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer, hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTGCCC 4174

Db 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTGCTC 20

RESULT 1008

AAK95000
 ID AAK95000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK95000;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4245.

Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP130094-A2.

XX 05-SEP-2001.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.

XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.

XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isegai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

XX Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

XX WPI; 2001-524255/58.

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use in genetic manipulation.

XX Example 18; Page 128; 1380pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA clone provided in the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 CTCGCAAAAAGAGAAAGCT 1659
 Db 1 CCCGAAAACAGAGAAAGCT 20

RESULT 1009

AAF98913
 ID AAF98913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF98913;

DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #29.

XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;

PI Monia BP, Wyatt J;
 XX WPI; 2001-030942/04.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 PT human methionine aminopeptidase 2 expression, useful for treating
 PT methionine aminopeptidase 2 related disorders and preventing inflammation
 PT or tumor formation.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 39pp; English.
 XX
 CC Methionine aminopeptidase 2 (also known as MetAP2 and eukaryotic
 CC initiation factor (eIF-2) associated protein, p67) is a cellular
 CC glycoprotein that promotes protein synthesis in the presence of active
 CC eIF-2 kinases by protecting the eIF-2 alpha subunit from phosphorylation.
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (AAC67690-
 CC C67767) which inhibit human methionine aminopeptidase 2 coding sequence
 CC expression (see AAC67683). The present sequence is one such antisense
 CC oligonucleotide. The present sequence may be used for treating a patient
 CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
 CC with expression of MetAP2. In addition, the present sequence can also be
 CC used as research reagents, diagnostics and to distinguish between
 CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide may further be used prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Note: the present
 CC sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone and 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 CC wings
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2800 ACGAAGAGAAATGAAGA 2819
 DB 20 AAGAGAAGAAAGAAAGAA 1
 RESULT 1012
 AAD10561/c
 ID AAD10561 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD10561;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human WWP2 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #103800.
 XX
 KW Human; ubiquitin protein ligase; WWP2; antitumour; antiinflammatory;
 KW therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; chimeric; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT 4
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 6..15
 FT /tag= e
 FT /note= "Central gap region"
 FT 8
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 14
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 15
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 16..20
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT 20
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT
 FT modified_base
 FT 20
 FT /tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT
 FT US6258601-B1.
 FT 10-UTL-2001.
 PD
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657481.
 PF
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657481.
 PR
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-450370/48.
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of ubiquitin protein
 PT ligases WWP1 and WWP2, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
 PT diseases e.g. infection, inflammation or tumors.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Col 49-50; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to compounds, particularly antisense
 CC oligonucleotides, which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding ubiquitin
 CC protein ligases WWP1 and WWP2. The antisense oligonucleotides modulate
 CC the expression of WWP1 and WWP2. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of ubiquitin protein ligases WWP1
 CC and WWP2 in cells or tissues in vitro. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for diagnosing, treating diseases associated with the expression of
 CC ubiquitin protein ligases WWP1 and WWP2 and for prophylaxis e.g. to
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation and as a
 CC research reagent. The present sequence is a chimeric antisense
 CC oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone which inhibits human
 CC ubiquitin protein ligase WWP2 DNA expression
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1651 GAGAAAGCTTCCAGCTC 1670
 DB 20 GATATGGCATCTGCCAGCTC 1
 RESULT 1013
 AAA54437/c
 ID AAA54437 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA54437;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
 XX
 KW 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
 KW ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albaescens;
 KW albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200068364-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 08-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US012527.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.
 XX
 PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 PA (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.
 XX
 PI Simon A, Erikason U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-016091/02.
 XX
 PT Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase
 PT correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of
 PT diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 7; 28pp; English.
 XX
 CC A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid
 CC sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but
 CC where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid
 CC 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations
 CC in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as
 CC fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include
 CC retinitis punctata albescens, albipunctate dystrophy and retinitis
 CC pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESEQ records AAA54433-
 CC AA54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54437,
 CC AAA54438) were used to amplify exon 2c of the RDH5 gene. This primer
 CC corresponds to nucleotides 2499-2518 of the genomic DNA sequence (See
 CC GENESEQ record AAA54431)
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4699 GTCCAGCTTCAGCAGACACA 4718
 DB 20 GTCCAGCTGCAGGCCAGAA 1
 RESULT 1014
 ID AAH27668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAH27668;
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human bcl-x antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 11.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; bcl-x; human; apoptosis; inflammation; cancer;
 KW glioblastoma; leukemia; autoimmune disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; AIDS; Parkinson's disease; phosphorothioate;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /label= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkage
 XX
 PN US2001007025-A1.

XX
 PD 05-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-00734846.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167921.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277020.
 XX
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00323743.
 XX
 PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
 PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
 PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
 PA (NICK/) NICKOLOFF B J.
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG Q Q.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nickoloff BJ, Zhang QQ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-397228/42.
 XX
 PT Antisense compound, 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding a human bcl-x, useful for preventing or treating
 PT tumor formation, infection or inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Page 17; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which are between 8
 CC and 30 nucleobases in length and are targeted to a nucleotide sequence
 CC encoding human bcl-x. Human Bcl-x functions as a bcl-2-independent
 CC regulator of apoptosis. The invention includes a method of inhibiting the
 CC expression of bcl-x in human cells or tissues through antisense
 CC inhibition by the antisense oligonucleotides. An antisense compound
 CC containing the oligonucleotide together with a chemotherapeutic agent is
 CC useful for preventing or treating tumor formation. The antisense
 CC compound is also useful for treating or preventing infection or
 CC inflammation. Cancer particularly glioblastoma and leukemia, autoimmune
 CC disorders and viral infections, AIDS, neurodegenerative disorders like
 CC Alzheimer's or Parkinson's diseases may be treated using compounds
 CC containing the antisense oligonucleotides. The present sequence
 CC represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted against a region of the
 CC human bcl-x gene
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2830 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGAAGTT 2849
 DB 20 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGACTTT 1
 RESULT 1015
 ID AAS96748 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAS96748;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Demeter gene PCR primer SKB-3.
 XX
 KW Demeter; DMT; Atropis; ATR; 5-methylcytosine glycosylase; ss;
 KW DNA demethylation; transgenic plant; transcription modulation;
 KW flowering time; endosperm development; MEDA; PCR primer.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200180626-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-2001.
 XX

PF 23-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013059.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-2000; 2000US-00553690.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Fischer RL, Choi Y, Hannon M, Okamuro JK, Tatarinova TV;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-055307/07.
 XX
 PT New polynucleotide that control plant development comprising a sequence
 FT having a specific homology to DDMETER domains A,B or C.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 24; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide sequence or their
 CC complement encoding a polypeptide having a sequence at least 40%
 CC identical to DMT (DDMETER, previously known as ATRPOS (ATR)) Domain A, B
 CC or C or their combinations. Also included are an expression cassette
 CC comprising the polynucleotide or comprising a heterologous polynucleotide
 CC under the control of a promoter at least 70% identical to DMT 5' flanking
 CC sequence, DMT 3' flanking sequence or an 5' untranslated region of DMT, a
 CC host cell comprising an exogenous polynucleotide encoding a DMT-like
 CC protein and a transgenic plant comprising a polynucleotide encoding a DMT
 CC -like protein. The expression cassette is useful for modulating
 CC transcription. The method comprises introducing the cassette into a host
 CC cell preferably Agrobacterium by sexual cross, and selecting a host cell
 CC with modulated transcription, where the protein is capable of exhibiting
 CC at least one of the following biological activities, which include
 CC enhanced expression of the protein in a plant results in a delay in
 CC flowering time, introduction of the protein into a cell results in
 CC modulation of methylation of chromosomal DNA in the cell, reduction of
 CC expression of the protein in a plant results in enhanced endosperm
 CC development and expressing of the protein in an Arabidopsis leaf results
 CC in expression of the MEDA gene. The polynucleotide is useful for
 CC detecting a nucleic acid in a sample. DDMETER is related to 5-
 CC methylcytosine glycoylases and regulates transcription of target genes
 CC by demethylation. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC isolate the nucleic acid encoding the DMT-like proteins of the
 CC invention. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1184 CCGGACCTCCATCCCTGG 1203
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 20 CCGGACATCCCATTCCTGG 1
 RESULT 1016
 AAD36579/c
 ID AAD36579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD36579;
 XX
 DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #122188.
 XX
 KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;
 KW Her1; antisense; prophylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 5
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 12
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 17
 FT /*tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 PN WO200226758-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.
 XX
 PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-394234/42.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and
 PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful
 PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 46; 169pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor
 CC (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for
 CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as
 CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or
 CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research
 CC reagents, diagnostics, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to
 CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to human Her-1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3833 CCCGTCAGCTCCAGCCC 3852
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 20 CCCGTCGCTCTCAGACC 1
 RESULT 1017
 AAD40857
 ID AAD40857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD40857;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
 DE Human, hepsin; antisense compound; antisense therapy; antisense;
 XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key
 FT modified_base
 FT 1. .20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT 1. .5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT 2
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 5
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 7
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 8
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 9
 FT /*tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 13
 FT /*tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 14
 FT /*tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 15
 FT /*tag= k
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 16. .20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT 16
 FT /*tag= l
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 PN WO200250247-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048341.
 XX
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742482.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-519862/55.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human hepsin,
 PT useful for inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues,
 PT and for treating humans having a disease associated with human hepsin.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 97; 100pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of hepsin. The compositions comprise
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted

CC to nucleic acids encoding hepsin. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues. It is also
 CC useful for treating a animal having a disease or condition associated
 CC with hepsin, by inhibiting expression of hepsin. It is useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human hepsin DNA. This sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3838 TCAGCTCCAGGCCCGGTG 3857
 Db 1 TCAGCACCCAGTCCCGGAG 20
 RESULT 1018
 ID ABS77555
 XX ABS77555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS77555;
 XX
 DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #39.
 XX
 XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
 KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
 KW rubecosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
 KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
 KW angiodiroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
 KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200253141-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
 XX
 PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
 XX
 PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
 XX
 PI Bratzler RL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
 XX
 XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
 PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 20; 276pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
 CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
 CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
 CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
 CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
 CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
 CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC rubecosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
 CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodiroma,
 CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
 CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic

CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCCTGAGTCT 20
RESULT 1019
AB577554
ID AB577554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB577554;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #38.
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KM tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KM diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KM corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KM rubosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KM plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KM angiodioma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KM scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200253141-A2.
PN 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
PF
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
PR
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA
XX
XX Bratzler RL;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 2002-566690/60.
DR
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 20; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodioma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCCTGAGTCT 20
RESULT 1020
ABL39132
ID ABL39132 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL39132;
AC
XX
XX 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 554.
DE
XX
XX Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KM angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200197843-A2.
PN
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
PF
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
PR
XX
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA
XX
XX Weiner G, Hartmann G;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 2002-154611/20.
DR
XX
XX Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 236; 312pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCCTGAGTCT 20
RESULT 1021
AAD40675
ID AAD40675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40675;
AC


```
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
XX
KM Human; antisense; hepsin; inflammation; tumour; gene therapy; cytostatic;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1. .20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1. .5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 2
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 5
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 7
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 8
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 9
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 13
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 14
FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 15
FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 16
FT /tag= l
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN WO200250248-A2.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048431.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742703.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Marcotte PA, Cowseart LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-519883/55.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides that modulate (particularly inhibit) human
PT hepsin, useful for treating a disease or condition associated with the
PT expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumor growth.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 82; 101p; English.
XX
```

```
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human hepsin. The antisense
CC compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC human hepsin. The antisense compound or the pharmaceutical composition is
CC useful for treating animals and humans having a disease or condition
CC associated with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumour
CC growth. The antisense compounds are useful also for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation) or as research reagents and kits. The method is useful for
CC modulating, specifically inhibiting the expression of hepsin which may be
CC used in research, e.g to distinguish between functions of various members
CC of a biological pathway. The invention is used in gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3838 TCAGTCCGACGCCCCGGTG 3857
Db 1 TCAGCACCCAGTCCCGAG 20
XX
RESULT 1022
AAD39483
ID AAD39483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD39483;
XX
DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109276.
XX
KM Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KM cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KM antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1. .20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1. .5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 3
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 6. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 6
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 7
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 11
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 12
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 20
FT /tag= i
XX
```

FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200236743-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
PI
XX MPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calcitriol.
PT useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
PT calcitriol e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 81; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of calcitriol. The compositions comprise
CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding calcitriol. The antisense compound is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of calcitriol in human cells or tissues.
CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC associated with calcitriol, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
CC inhibiting expression of calcitriol. It is useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
CC targeted to human calcitriol. This sequence is used to study the
CC antisense inhibition of calcitriol expression-phosphorochioate 2'-MOE
CC gapper oligonucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 482 GCCGCGCCAGCCGAGAGGC 501
DB 1 GACGCGCCAGCCGAGAGGC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1023
ID ABS52080/c
XX ABS52080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS52080;
AC
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse CCR gene PCR primer #17.
DE
XX
XX Mouse; CCR12; primer; PCR; chemokine receptor; L-CCR; MCP-1; HEK cell;
KM Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1; brain glial cell; leukaemia; asthma;
KM inflammatory disease; degenerative brain disease; Alzheimer's disease;
KM multiple sclerosis; neurodegenerative disease; neuroinflammatory disease;
KM allergic encephalitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRAM-B; ss;
KM obstructive airway disease; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; human.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX WO200257779-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-NL000039.
PF
XX

PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00200181.
XX
XX (UYGR-) RIJKSUNIV GRONINGEN.
XX
XX
XX Boddeke EHWGM, Biber K;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 2002-599725/64.
DR
XX
XX
XX Identifying compounds for treating inflammatory or degenerative brain
PT diseases, comprises testing the compound for its capacity to modulate or
PT mimic Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 binding with a chemokine
PT receptor.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 45pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to identifying a candidate drug compound comprising
CC testing the compound for its capacity to modulate or mimic Monocyte
CC Chemoattractant Protein-1 (MCP-1) binding with a chemokine receptor
CC capable of being expressed on brain glial cells and is known in the mouse
CC as L-CCR or in humans as CRAM-B. The chemokine receptor expressed in a
CC cultured cell comprising the cell transfected with a nucleic acid and a
CC HEK cell, is useful in identifying a candidate drug compound for treating
CC inflammatory or degenerative brain disease, e.g., ischemia, Alzheimer's
CC disease or multiple sclerosis. The agonist or antagonist is useful in the
CC preparation of the pharmaceutical composition useful in treating
CC neurodegenerative and neuroinflammatory diseases such as allergic
CC encephalitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and obstructive
CC airway diseases such as asthma. Sequences ABS52060-ABS52083 represent PCR
CC primers used to amplify CCR genes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1667 GCTCTGCAGCAGTGTAGAGA 1686
DB 20 GCTCATGCAGTGTAGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1024
ID ABZ31639
XX ABZ31639 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ31639;
AC
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5858.
DE
XX
XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KM signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Candida albicans.
OS
XX
XX WO200253728-A2.
PN
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
PF
XX
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 2002-566694/60.
DR
XX

PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5858; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4328 TCTTGACTTGGAGCCCA 4347
 Db 1 TCTTGAGCTTGGAGCCCA 20
 RESULT 1025
 ABS98608/c
 ID ABS98608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS98608;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 17-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Viral PCR primer E3a.4.
 XX
 KM Virus; viral vector; adenoviral nucleic acid backbone; breast cancer;
 KM inverted terminal repeat; ITR; termination signal sequence; lung cancer;
 KM E2F responsive promoter; adenoviral packaging signal; prostate cancer;
 KM neoplastic condition; colon cancer; cytostatic; immunostimulant;
 KM gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Viruses.
 XX
 PN WO200267861-A2.
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005300.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270922P.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295037P.
 PR 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348670P.
 XX
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA AG.
 XX

PI Enniet DL, Forry-Schaudies S, Gorziglia M, Hallenbeck PL, Hay CM;
 PI Jakubczak JL, Kaleko M, Ryan PC, Stewart DA, Xie Y, Connelly S;
 PI Police SR, Clarke L, Phipps S, Cheng C;
 DR WPI; 2002-706950/76.
 XX
 DR
 PT Recombinant viral vector comprising an adenoviral nucleic acid backbone,
 PT useful for treating neoplastic disorders such as lung, breast, prostate
 PT or colon cancer.
 PS Example 10; Page 73; 226pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a new recombinant viral vector
 CC comprising an adenoviral nucleic acid backbone, where the backbone
 CC comprises in sequential order, a left inverted terminal repeat (ITR), a
 CC termination signal sequence, an E2F responsive promoter which is operably
 CC linked to a gene essential for replication of the recombinant viral
 CC vector, an adenoviral packaging signal and a right ITR. The methods and
 CC compositions of the present invention are useful for treating a
 CC neoplastic condition such as lung, breast, prostate or colon cancer. The
 CC viral vectors are useful in studying methods of killing neoplastic cells
 CC in vitro or in animal models. The present nucleic acid sequence
 CC represents a viral PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
 CC invention. (updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3925 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCAGTC 3944
 Db 20 CGCGCGCGCGCGCTACCGGAC 1
 RESULT 1026
 AAL38267/c
 ID AAL38267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL38267;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 110.
 XX
 KM Hepatocytic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
 KM haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
 KM hematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
 KM hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; mouse; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
 KM 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; murine; ds.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 OS Chimeric.
 XX
 PN WO200220547-A1.
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
 PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
 PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with

PT diseases associated with B33 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
PS Claim 3; Page 89; 171pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a B33 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the B33 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC B33 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the B33 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haemolytic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from mouse B33 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleotide (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 821 GGAGAGAGACACAGCG 840
Db 20 GCAGAGAGAGACACAGCG 1
XX
RESULT 1027
AAD36450
ID AAD36450 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD36450;
XX
DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse L66 exon 6/Intron 6 junction sequence #6.
XX
KM Mouse; nuclear receptor; L66 protein; FXR-beta; physiological response;
KM drug screening; ds.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT exon 1..10
FT /tag= a
FT /number= 6
FT /partial
FT Intron 11..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 6
FT /partial
XX
XX WO200222817-A2.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP010323.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120370.
XX PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00116580.
XX
XX (LION-) LION BIOSCIENCE AG.
XX

PI Casari G, Hoefler M, Jackson D, Kranz H, Otte K, Rimmel B;
PI Suckow U;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-393967/42.
XX
PT Novel mammalian nuclear receptor polypeptide, L66, useful for screening
PT for agents which inhibit cellular function of the polypeptide and for
PT construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 18A; 136pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to mammalian nuclear receptor proteins, L66
CC (also referred as FXR-beta) and polynucleotides encoding such proteins.
CC Sequences of the are useful for screening for agents which are capable of
CC inhibiting the cellular function of L66. They are useful for the
CC construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments
CC and for the construction of protein sequence alignments. L66 proteins are
CC useful for screening drugs for agonist and antagonist activity, for
CC developing antibodies for detection of L66, for screening for drugs
CC useful in regulating physiological responses associated with L66, in cell
CC -free screening assays for isolating compounds which affect the activity
CC of L66, for in silico, i.e., computer analyses, for identifying domains
CC and new receptors and for modelling the 3-dimensional structure of L66.
CC L66 nucleic acid sequences are useful for making vectors, for determining
CC L66 expression levels, for transforming cells, as scientific research
CC tools for developing nucleic acid probes and primers and for developing
CC analytical tools for selectively inhibiting expression of the L66 gene to
CC determine physiological responses. The present DNA sequence is an exon
CC 6/Intron 6 junction sequence of mouse L66 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2136 ACTTCAGAGAGTGAAGAA 2155
Db 1 ACCTCTGAGAGTGAAGAA 20
XX
RESULT 1028
AAD44740
ID AAD44740 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD44740;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #7853.
XX
KM Human; raf; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
KM therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
KM antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; c-raf kinase; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 10..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US6410518-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
XX

XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95MO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-0088982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98MO-US013961.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-597918/64.
XX
PT Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
XX antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 14; 41pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
CC are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
CC inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
CC oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
CC angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human c-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
Db 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1029
ABQ74795
ID ABQ74795 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ74795;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:45.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor 2; TNFR2; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1..20 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US6410324-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX

PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
XX
XX -27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Walt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-606814/65.
XX
XX
XX New compounds antisense to nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumor
XX necrosis factor receptor 2 are useful to treat disease associated with
XX mouse tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 expression.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 47; 69pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes compounds of 8-30 nucleobases antisense
XX to a nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumour necrosis factor receptor
XX 2 (TNFR2). Also described is a method for inhibiting expression of human
XX or mouse TNFR2 comprising contacting cells or tissues in vitro with one
XX of the claimed compounds. The antisense compounds are used to treat a
XX disease or condition associated with expression of TNFR2. The present
XX sequence represents a human TNFR2 antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide, which is given in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4143 CTCCTGGAGCTCTCTCTGG 4162
Db 1 CTCCTGGAGCTCTCTCTG 20
XX
RESULT 1030
ABL94306
ID ABL94306 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL94306;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:72.
XX
XX Human; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2; LAP;
XX TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6DBP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP; transcription factor;
XX tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation;
XX hormone responsiveness; oxidative stress response;
XX IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6; carbohydrate metabolism;
XX immunity; Th1 response; female fertility; glucocorticoids; ovarian;
XX cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes; infection; inflammation;
XX expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1..20 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX

PN US6271030-B1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
PR 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-21451/27.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 43-44; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
CC genes that control normal tissue development. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/EBP2, LAP, TCF5, CRE2, NFIL6, IL6DB, NF-M, AGF/EBP and ApC/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1368 CCTGAGTCTCCGACCGGCC 1387
DB 1 CCGGACTCTCAGCCCGGCC 20
RESULT 1031
AB195001/c
ID AB195001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AB195001;
AC
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide 21p ID#2088 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious diseases;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS

XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
PR
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dictyoculus
CC mediensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB197546 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1966 GGAACATCCGATCGTGTG 1985
DB 20 GGGACATCCGATCTCTGTG 1
RESULT 1032
AAL41525/c
ID AAL41525 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL41525;
AC
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide initiator SEQ ID No 14.
XX
XX Cytostatic; cancer; Slug gene; mesenchymal cancer cell; leukaemia;
KW sarcoma; antitumour agent; antisense therapy; ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO200259361-A1.
PN

PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-ES000026.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001ES-00000151.
XX
XX (UYSA-) UNIV SALAMANCA OTRI.
PA (CNSJ) CONSEJO SUPERIOR INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIF.
XX
XX Sanchez Garcia I, Orfao De Matos A, Perez Losada J,
PI WPI; 2002-691533/74.
XX
XX Detecting cancerous cells, useful for diagnosis and prognosis, comprises
PT measuring abnormally high expression of the slug gene or its protein.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 57; 61pp; Spanish.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for detecting cancerous cells in a
CC vertebrate sample. The method comprises determining aberrant expression
CC of the slug gene, relative to a normal control sample. The method is used
CC to detect (for diagnosis, monitoring progression and detection of
CC residual disease after treatment) mesenchymal cancer cells (leukemia or
CC sarcoma) in humans. Agents that inhibit slug (at DNA, RNA or protein
CC levels) are potential anticancer agents. The polynucleotides of the
CC invention can be used in antisense therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide relating to the slug gene of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4216 GCTTCTGTGTGGCCACAGA 4235
DB 20 GCTGCTGTGTGGCACACTGA 1
RESULT 1033
ADG34551
ID ADG34551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG34551;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide calreticulin inhibitor SEQ ID NO:17.
XX
XX ss; human; antisense compound; calreticulin; cytostatic; cardiant;
XX virucide; osteopathic; antiparasitic; antisense gene therapy; melanoma;
XX viral warts; rubella; schistosomiasis; congenital heart block;
XX osteoporosis.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO20026688-A1.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048485.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791406.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Rochlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-750420/81.
XX
XX New antisense compound that specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
PT expression of human calreticulin, useful for treating diseases e.g.

PT osteoporosis or schistosomiasis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 17; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound, which is 8-10
CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
CC calreticulin, and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of human calreticulin. A compound of the invention has
CC cytostatic, cardiant, virucide, osteopathic, and antiparasitic activity,
CC and may act as a calreticulin-inhibitor, and have a use in antisense gene
CC therapy. The antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with calreticulin e.g. melanoma, viral warts,
CC rubella, schistosomiasis, congenital heart block or osteoporosis.
CC Further, it is useful as prophylaxis, research reagent and diagnostic.
CC The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention. The
CC sequence is a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, having 2'-MOE wings and a
CC deoxy gap.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 482 GCCGCCAGCCGAGAGAGC 501
DB 1 GACGCCAGCCGAGAGAGC 20
RESULT 1034
AAD51526/c
ID AAD51526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD51526;
XX
XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #2 used to determine GSR M1 null polymorphism.
XX
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; impaired lung function;
XX morbidity; genetic polymorphism; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP; PCR;
XX primer; glutathione-S-transferase; GST; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200299134-A1.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002WO-NZ000106.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001NZ-00512169.
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001NZ-00513016.
XX 18-SEP-2001; 2001NZ-00514275.
XX
XX (AUCK-) AUCKLAND UNISERVICES LTD.
XX
XX Young RP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140633/13.
XX
XX Diagnosing predisposition to and/or severity of chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease in smokers/non-smokers, by analyzing polymorphisms in
PT regulatory and/or promoter regions of genes encoding matrix
PT metalloproteinase.
XX
XX Example 1; Col 22; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of determining a subject's
CC predisposition to or at risk of developing chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), impaired lung function, morbidity/mortality risk of the
CC disease associated with impaired lung function in smokers/non-smokers.
CC The method involves analyzing genetic polymorphisms in regulatory and/or

CC promoter regions of genes encoding matrix metalloproteinase (MMP). The
CC present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used to determine glutathione-S-
CC transferase (GST) M1 null deletion polymorphism. This sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1593 GAACGAGAGAGAGAGAT 1612
DB 20 GAGACGAGAGAGAGAGAT 1
RESULT 1035
AB221607
ID AB221607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB221607;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human target NRL3-001 (3p21.2-21.32) reverse PCR primer.
XX
DE Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;
KM chromosome 3p21.2-21.32; PCR primer; 66.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200286163-A1.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-S5000788.
XX
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.
XX
PA (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.
PI Zabarovskiy E, Ernberg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O;
PI Wahlestedt C, Kaashuba V, Zabarovska V;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058731/05.
PT Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate
PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get
PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated
PT with the site.
XX
PS Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid
CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid
CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using
CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments
CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA
CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also
CC described: (1) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or
CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (I); (3) representation
CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising
CC multiple copies of (I), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) NotI
CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODS) genomic subtraction method based on
CC the use of (I). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified
CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful
CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,
CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained
CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic
CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard
CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their
CC combination. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used

CC in the exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3173 CCCCATGAAGCAGTGGAG 3192
DB 1 CTCCATGAGCGTGTGGAG 20
RESULT 1036
AAL61492
ID AAL61492 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL61492;
XX
DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ATF3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 185475.
XX
KM Human; activating transcription factor 3; ATF3; ischaemia; diabetes;
KM liver regeneration factor-1; LRF-1; antisense therapy; CRG-5; LRG-21;
KM TI-241; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; 66.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methycytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
PN WO2003040161-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035331.
XX
PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00010002.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Baker BF, Dobie K;
PI WPI; 2003-441517/41.
DR
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
PT activating transcription factor 3, such as ischemia and diabetes.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 77; 126pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression for activating transcription factor 3
CC (ATF3). ATF3 is also known as liver regeneration factor-1 (LRF-1), CRG-5,
CC LRG-21, and TI-241. The invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention
CC and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
CC expression or activity of ATF3, such as ischaemia and diabetes. The
CC antisense compound is useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human ATF3 DNA. This

CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3473 ACAGACTCAGGCCGCTG 3492
DB 1 AAAGAGCCAAAGCCAGTG 20
RESULT 1037
ACC49701
ID ACC49701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACC49701;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KSR chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:71.
XX
KM Human; kinase suppressor of ras-1; KSR; cytosolic; KSR inhibitor;
KM antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; phosphorothioate;
KM developmental disorder; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE)"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE)"
XX
PN WO2003025144-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029705.
XX
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961001.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freiler SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-363140/34.
XX
XX
PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding KSR, useful for treating a disease/condition
PT associated with KSR, such as hyperproliferative or developmental
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 75; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding kinase suppressor of ras-1 (KSR), and inhibits the
CC expression of KSR. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in
CC length that specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding KSR; (2) a
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3)
CC inhibiting the expression of KSR in cells or tissues by contacting the

CC cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited
CC ; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with KSR by administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic
CC amount of the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited. The
CC compound has cytosolic activity and can be used as a KSR inhibitor, and
CC in antisense gene therapy. The compound, composition and methods are
CC useful for treating a disease or condition associated with KSR, such as a
CC hyperproliferative or developmental disorder, or a disease or condition
CC arising from aberrant apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of KSR. They
CC are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression
CC of KSR. The present sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotide of human KSR, which is used in an example from
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3579 TCCCTGAGTTCCTCCCTAA 3598
DB 1 TCAGTGACTTCCTCCCAA 20
RESULT 1038
ACA61359
ID ACA61359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACA61359;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-rat mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KM Human; c-rat; antisense; ss; nuclease inhibitor; gene therapy; AIDS;
KM bacterial infection; viral infection; protozoan infection;
KM abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; atherosclerosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = phosphorothioate backbone. Optionally 10-
FT 20 are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003004325-A1.
XX
PD 02-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0096263.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.
PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
PR 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135202.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-438873/41.
XX

PT New nuclease resistant compound, useful as therapeutics, diagnostic
PT agents, or research reagents, or for treating an organism with a disease
PT associated with the undesired production of a protein, e.g. bacterial
PT infections or AIDS.
XX
PS Example 31, Page 29, 50pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC with RNA or DNA, comprising covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC individually include a ribose of deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC portion. The nuclease resistant compounds are useful as therapeutics,
CC diagnostic agents, or research reagents. The compounds are also useful
CC for modulating the activity of an RNA or DNA molecule, or for treating an
CC organism with a disease associated with the undesired production of a
CC protein, e.g. bacterial, viral or protozoan infections, AIDS, abnormal
CC cell proliferation and tumour formation, or atherosclerosis. The present
CC sequence represents the human c-rat mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
DB 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 1039
AB259412/C
ID AB259412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB259412;
XX
DT 17-ARR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:33.
XX
KM Human; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytostatic; osteopathic;
KM antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;
KM antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;
KM ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;
KM Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KM phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
FT
PN WO200295053-A2.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-120806/11.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,
PT useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with
PT the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research
PT applications.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 88; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,
CC coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon
CC junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)
CC have cytoskeletal, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial
CC activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The
CC antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-
CC c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of
CC src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
CC particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
CC cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
CC or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
CC sequence represents a human src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 274 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
DB 20 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCATCT 1
RESULT 1040
AB274902/C
ID AB274902 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB274902;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #22.
XX
KM Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KM chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism;
KM free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KM lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KM cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KM antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c

PT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 PN
 WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g., atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1430 TCTGGGAGTCTCCTCAGAAA 1449
 Db 20 TCTGGGAGTCTCCTCAGACA 1
 RESULT 1041
 ACD99352
 ID ACD99352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD99352;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #38.
 XX
 KM Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
 KM anticancer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
 KM psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003050268-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
 XX
 PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
 XX
 PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
 PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
 XX
 PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
 DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
 XX
 PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
 PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
 PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 9; 229pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
 CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
 CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
 CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
 CC psoriasis, eczema; allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
 CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
 CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1357 TGCACGAGGCTCTGAGTCT 1376
 Db 1 TGCATGACGCTCTGAGTCT 20
 RESULT 1042
 ACD05262
 ID ACD05262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD05262;
 XX
 DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #265.
 XX
 KM Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KM antirheumatic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiaesthetic;
 KM inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; antiaesthetic;
 KM colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
 KM multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
 KM antisense technology; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003022848-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
 XX
 PA (BAKER/) BAKER B F.

PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-447433/42.
XX
PT Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
PT Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
PT oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
PT alpha.
XX
PS Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
CC an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
CC oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
CC alpha (TNF-alpha)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1602 AAGGAGAAGATCTCGCGAA 1621
DB 1 AAGGAGAAGCGCTGAGGAA 20
XX
RESULT 1043
ADB36415
ID ADB36415 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB36415;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #29.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 221pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCTGAGTCT 20
XX
RESULT 1044
ADB36416
ID ADB36416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB36416;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #30.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCTGAGTCT 20

RESULT 1045
 ADCC13644
 ID ADCC13644 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADCC13644;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX reverse primer, SEQ ID No 129.
 XX
 KM NOVX; FADD interacting protein; ATPase; H+ Transporting; Lysosomal;
 KM FGF 17; Single Pass Transmembrane; Beta-Ketoadyl Synthase; Neurain 2;
 KM Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2; Chr-Methyltransferase;
 KM NP25 Variant; GTPase-Activating Protein; ELKS; Sm2; RhogAP;
 KM Phospholipase; Scavenger Receptor Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Metallothionein 1A; NOGO receptor; FIVE; NOELIN;
 KM Cyclin Regulatory Subunit; Tetratricco Peptide Repeat Protein;
 KM Immunoglobulin Domain Containing Protein; PA Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Phenylalanine; Histidine Ammonia-Lyase; Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding;
 KM Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein; TNF Receptor Associated Factor2;
 KM Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VP833A;
 KM BOLA Domain Containing Protein; Neurotrophin Receptor;
 KM RAL Guanine Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator; Armadillo/Beta-Catenin;
 KM Metalloprotease; T10 Ser/Thr-rich; Ring finger-like; cytoskeletal;
 KM gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003004617-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002MO-US021359.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
 PR 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
 PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305011P.
 PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306085P.
 PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.
 PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311753P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323449P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358932P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361765P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188248.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Paturajan M, Gerlach VL, Anderson DW, Taupier RJ, Zernhusen BD;
 PI Guo X, Casman SJ, Hjalte T, Miller CE, Kekuda R, Shinkens RA;
 PI Malyanakar UM, Zhong W, Padigaru M, Li L, Shenoy SG, Gorman L;
 PI Edinger SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-201550/19.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 PT preventing cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 37; Page 232; 393pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising: a
 CC sequence of 57-1149 amino acids as defined in the specification, or its
 CC mature form; a sequence that is at least 95% identical to the 57-1149
 CC amino acid polypeptide; or a sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in the 57-1149 amino acid polypeptide. The NOVX proteins of
 CC the invention include the following protein families: FADD interacting
 CC protein-like, ATPase, H+ Transporting, Lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump)-
 CC like, FGF 17-like, Single Pass Transmembrane-like, Beta-Ketoadyl Synthase
 CC like, Neurain 2-like, Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2-like,

CC Chr-Methyltransferase-like, NP25 Variant-like, GTPase-Activating Protein-
 CC like, ELKS-like, Sm2-like, RhogAP-like, Metallothionein 1A-like, NOGO
 CC Receptor Domain Containing Protein-like, Cyclin Regulatory Subunit-like,
 CC Tetratricco Peptide Repeat Protein-like, Immunoglobulin Domain Containing
 CC Protein-like, PA Domain Containing Protein-like, Phenylalanine and
 CC Histidine Ammonia-Lyase-like, Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding-like,
 CC Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein-like, TNF Receptor Associated Factor2
 CC like, Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VP833A, BOLA Domain
 CC Containing Protein-like, Neurotrophin Receptor-like, RAL Guanine
 CC Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator-like, Armadillo/Beta-Catenin-like,
 CC Metalloprotease-like, T10 Ser/Thr-rich-like, and Ring finger-like
 CC protein. The NOVX proteins and the encoding polynucleotides have
 CC cytoskeletal activity and can be used in gene therapy or a vaccine. The
 CC NOVX polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 CC preventing cancer. This polynucleotide sequence represents a reverse
 CC primer of a gene encoding a NOVX protein of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 337 TCCTTCCCTCACTGAGCGC 356
 Db 1 TCCTTCCCTCACTGAGTGC 20
 RESULT 1046
 ADCC13641
 ID ADCC13641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADCC13641;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX reverse primer, SEQ ID No 126.
 XX
 KM NOVX; FADD interacting protein; ATPase; H+ Transporting; Lysosomal;
 KM FGF 17; Single Pass Transmembrane; Beta-Ketoadyl Synthase; Neurain 2;
 KM Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2; Chr-Methyltransferase;
 KM NP25 Variant; GTPase-Activating Protein; ELKS; Sm2; RhogAP;
 KM Phospholipase; Scavenger Receptor Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Metallothionein 1A; NOGO receptor; FIVE; NOELIN;
 KM Cyclin Regulatory Subunit; Tetratricco Peptide Repeat Protein;
 KM Immunoglobulin Domain Containing Protein; PA Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Phenylalanine; Histidine Ammonia-Lyase; Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding;
 KM Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein; TNF Receptor Associated Factor2;
 KM Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VP833A;
 KM BOLA Domain Containing Protein; Neurotrophin Receptor;
 KM RAL Guanine Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator; Armadillo/Beta-Catenin;
 KM Metalloprotease; T10 Ser/Thr-rich; Ring finger-like; cytoskeletal;
 KM gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003004617-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002MO-US021359.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
 PR 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
 PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305011P.
 PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306085P.
 PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307536P.
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.

PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311753P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323449P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358932P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361765P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188248.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PI Pattnarajan M, Gerlach VL, Anderson DM, Taupier RJ, Zernhusen BD,
 PI Guo X, Casman SJ, Hjalte T, Miller CE, Kekuda R, Srimkates RA,
 PI Malvanekar UM, Zhong M, Padigaru M, Li L, Shenoy SG, Gorman L,
 PI Edinger SR;
 DR MPI; 2003-201550/19.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 PT preventing cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 37; Page 232; 393pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising: a
 CC sequence of 57-1149 amino acids as defined in the specification, or its
 CC mature form; a sequence that is at least 95% identical to the 57-1149
 CC amino acid polypeptide; or a sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in the 57-1149 amino acid polypeptide. The NOVX proteins of
 CC the invention include the following protein families: FAD interacting
 CC protein-1-like, ATPase, H+ Transporting, Lysosomal (vacuolar Proton Pump)-
 CC like, FgR 17-1-like, Single Pass Transmembrane-like, Beta-Ketocacyl Synthase
 CC like, Neurulin 2-like, Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2-like,
 CC Chr-Methyltransferase-like, NP25 variant-like, GTPase-activating Protein-
 CC like, ELKS-like, Smc2-like, Rhodap-1-like, Phospholipase-1-like, Scavenger
 CC Receptor Domain Containing Protein-1-like, Metallothionein 1A-like, NOGO
 CC receptor-like, FYVE-protein, NOBLIN-like, Cyclin Regulatory Subunit-1-like,
 CC Testicular Peptide Repeat Protein-1-like, Immunoglobulin Domain Containing
 CC Histidine-like, PA Domain Containing Protein-1-like, Phenylalanine and
 CC Histidine Ammonia-lyase-like, Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding-like,
 CC Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein-1-like, TNF Receptor Associated Factor2
 CC like, Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VPS3A, Bola Domain
 CC Containing Protein-1-like, Neurotrophin Receptor-like, RAL Guanine
 CC Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator-like, Armadillo/Beta-Catenin-like,
 CC Metalloprotease-like, T10 Ser/Thr-rich-like, and Ring finger-like
 CC protein. The NOVX proteins and the encoding polynucleotides have
 CC cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy or a vaccine. The
 CC NOVX polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 CC preventing cancer. This polynucleotide sequence represents a reverse
 CC primer of a gene encoding a NOVX protein of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 337 TCCTTCCCTCATGAGCC 356
 DB 1 TCCTTCCCTCATGAGTC 20
 RESULT 1047
 ADD44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 ID ADD44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD44696;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-Raf antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense; c-Raf; v-src; anti-HIV; antitumoroclerotic;
 KM cytostatic; 2'-fluoro substituent; AIDS; atherosclerosis; cancer.
 XX
 KM Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US2003187240-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-OCT-2003.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352586.
 PF
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
 PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
 PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
 PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
 PR 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00369283.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
 PI MPI; 2003-031271/77.
 DR
 XX
 PT Modified oligonucleotides useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
 PT research agents comprises several covalently bound nucleosides joined by
 XX internucleoside linkages.
 XX
 PS Example 31; SEQ ID NO 13; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a modified oligonucleotide comprising several
 CC covalently bound nucleosides including a ribose or deoxyribose sugar
 CC portion and a base portion. The nucleosides are joined together by
 CC internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides
 CC form a mixed base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides includes a
 CC modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful as therapeutics,
 CC diagnostics and research agents e.g. for the treatment of various viruses
 CC (e.g. AIDS), for modulating the production of proteins by an organism,
 CC treating an organism having a disease involving an undesired production
 CC of a protein (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancer), detecting the presence or
 CC absence of abnormal RNA molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate
 CC expression of normal RNA molecules in organisms or cells, and for the
 CC selective binding of RNA for use as research reagents and diagnostic
 CC agents. The compounds have improved stability to enzymatic degradation
 CC with various intracellular and extracellular nucleases, and improved
 CC ability to bind to a specific DNA or RNA with fidelity compared to wild-
 CC type DNA-DNA and RNA-DNA duplexes and phosphorus-modified oligonucleotide
 CC duplexes containing methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate
 CC triesters. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention targeting human c-Raf.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCCTCGGCC 4174
 DB 1 CCTGCTGCTCCTCGCTC 20
 RESULT 1048
 ADE14427/c
 ID ADE14427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE14427;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 29.
 XX
 XX osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;
 KM antitumoroclerotic; antilipemic; antisense-therapy;
 KM hydroxyteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;
 KM metabolic disorder; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;
 KM hyperlipidemia; antisense technology; human; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003198965-A1.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Preter SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.
XX
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with
PT hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,
PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 29; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1, inhibiting expression of hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention
CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and
CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and
CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
CC used to control the expression of human hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3324 CCCACAGCTGAGCTGACGA 3343
Db 20 CCCACGTGCTGAGACTTGA 1
RESULT 1049
AAD64196/c
ID AAD64196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD64196;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human bcl-x antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #11227.
DE
XX
XX Human: bcl-x; glioblastoma; leukaemia; chemotherapy; epilepsy; ischaemia;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; myocardial infarction; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX acquired immune deficiency syndrome; neurodegenerative disorder; AIDS;
XX neurotropic; anticonvulsant; vasotropic; therapy; cerebroprotective;
XX stroke; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX US2003191300-A1.
XX

PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00302262.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167921.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277020.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00323743.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-00734846.
XX
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (NICK/) NICKOLOFF B J.
XX (ZHANG/) ZHANG Q Q.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nickoloff BJ, Zhang QQ;
PT WPI; 2003-864192/80.
XX
XX Compound useful for treating reduced apoptotic conditions e.g. cancer
PT comprises nucleobases targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding human
PT gene encoding intracellular membrane protein.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 11; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for modulating the expression of
CC bcl-x. The invention is useful for sensitizing cancer cells such as
CC glioblastoma and leukaemia to an apoptotic stimulus (e.g. ultraviolet
CC radiation, cancer chemotherapeutic drug (e.g. cisplatinum). The invention
CC is useful for treating acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS),
CC neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, epilepsy
CC and ischaemia such as myocardial infarction and stroke. The present
CC sequence is human bcl-x antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2830 GGGAGCTGGTGTGAGATT 2849
Db 20 GGGAGCTGGTGTGACTTT 1
RESULT 1050
ADF09731
ID ADF09731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADF09731;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human c-rai kinase antisense oligonucleotide seq id 27.
DE
XX
XX tumour metastasis; human; raf; raf expression inhibitor; cytostatic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; antisense-therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour; c-rai kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003119769-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173225.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX
XX 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
XX
XX 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
XX

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1244; 529pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
CC The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1685 GAACAGACTCTCAGACGAC 1704
DB 20 GCACAGCCTCAGTCCAGC 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 1053
AAD53075
ID AAD53075 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD53075;
XX
XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE BAGE marker gene specific sense RT-PCR primer.
XX
KM Beta 1, 4-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase; GD2 synthase; GM2; RT-PCR;
KM reverse transcriptase PCR; medullablastoma; astrocyoma; retinoblastoma;
KM cancer; neuroblastoma; melanoma; lymphoma; carcinoma; sarcoma; tumour;
KM primer; BAGE; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
OS
PN WO200292767-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US015037.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290527P.
XX
PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Cheung IX, Cheung NV;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-129279/12.
DR
XX
PT Measuring GD2 synthase mRNA, useful for detecting or diagnosing cancer,
PT e.g. neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, melanoma, by performing real-
PT time quantitative RT-PCR on the sample using appropriate primers of GD2
PT synthase.
XX
XX
PS Claim 61, Page 138; 165pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of measuring beta 1,4-N-
CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase (GD2/GM3 synthase) mRNA. The method
CC involves obtaining an mRNA sample, performing real-time quantitative
CC reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on the sample
CC using appropriate primers of GD2 synthase, and determining the amount of
CC GD2 mRNA. The methods and kits are useful for detecting and/or diagnosing
CC various forms of cancer such as neuroblastoma, melanoma, B cell lymphoma,
CC osteosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, medullablastoma, high-grade
CC astrocytoma, retinoblastoma, Wilms' tumour, Ewing's sarcoma, bladder
CC carcinoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, oesophageal
CC cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, sarcoma, head and neck tumours or
CC melanoma. The present sequence is BAGE marker gene specific RT-PCR
CC primer, used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1583 GATCTTGTCGTAACAGAGA 1602
DB 1 GATGCTGTCGCAACAGAGA 20
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 1054
AB287730
ID AB287730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB287730;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antidiabetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandaesgra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2972; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antidiabetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2823 AGTGAGGGGAGCTGCTGCT 2842
DB 1 AGTGAGGGGAGGAGCGGGGT 20

RESULT 1055

ABZ87191/c
ID ABZ87191 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ABZ87191;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2433; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3525 CAGAGGAGCTGCGCTGAC 3544
DB 20 CAGAGGAGCTGCTGCTGAC 1

RESULT 1056

ABZ88175
ID ABZ88175 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ABZ88175;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3417; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1080 CAGCTCGCCAGAGACTCTGA 1099
|||||
1 CAGCTCTCCAGGCTCGA 20

Db 1 CAGCTCTCCAGGCTCGA 20

RESULT 1057
ABZ88290
ID ABZ88290 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88290;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 353; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4162 GCTCTCTGCTGCCAGCTTCG 4181
|||||
1 GCTCTGCTGCACAGCTGCC 20

Db 1 GCTCTGCTGCACAGCTGCC 20

RESULT 1058
ABZ91229/c
ID ABZ91229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ91229;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6471; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC amino acid is replaced by another amino acid. The polypeptide and
CC encoding nucleic acid are useful for screening for compounds which
CC inhibit the tyrosine kinase activity of the polypeptide. New compounds
CC which are capable of overcome resistance towards treatment with N-[4-
CC piperazin-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-4-(4-methyl-
CC piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-benzamide ST1571 may be useful in the treatment and
CC diagnosis of chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML). The present sequence
CC represents a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate the
CC coding sequence of native human Abl protein kinase domain.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1952 CATTCCACACGCTCTGGAACA 1971
DB 1 CTTCCACACGCTCTGTAACA 20
RESULT 1061
ADM39629/c
ID ADM39629 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM39629;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE DMT DNA PCR primer #28.
XX
XX DMT; PCR; ss; glycosylase; demethylation; DNA repair;
KM plant organ modulation identity; plant organ number modulation;
KM endosperm development enhancement; seed development; endosperm; embryo;
KM seed coat; flowering time; DNA methylation; pre-harvest sprouting;
KM cereal; thale cress; primer.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
PN US2003135890-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 23-APR-2001; 2001US-00840743.
XX
PR 21-APR-2000; 2000US-00553690.
XX
PA (FISC/) FISCHER R.
PA (CHOI/) CHOI Y.
PA (HANN/) HANNON M.
PA (OKAM/) OKAMURO J.
PA (TATA/) TATARINOVA T.
XX
PI Fischer R, Choi Y, Hannon M, Okamuro J, Tatarinova T;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-829656/77.
XX
PT New DMT gene, useful for controlling plant development (e.g. seed
PT development, flowering time, chromosomal DNA methylation or transcription
PT in plants), or for developing plant lines with a variety of desired
PT phenotypes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to DMT domain polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The invention also relates to an expression cassette
CC comprising a promoter operably linked to a heterologous polynucleotide
CC sequence or its complement which encodes a DMT polypeptide cited above, a
CC method of modulating transcription comprising introducing into a host
CC cell the expression cassette and selecting a host cell with modulated
CC transcription and a method of detecting a nucleic acid in a sample
CC comprising providing the new isolated nucleic acid, contacting the
CC isolated nucleic acid molecule with a sample to permit a comparison of

CC the sequence of the isolated nucleic acid with the sequence of the DNA in
CC the sample and analysing the result of the comparison. The polypeptides
CC are capable of exhibiting at least one activity chosen from glycosylase
CC activity, demethylation of polynucleotides, DNA repair, plant organ
CC modulation identity, plant organ number modulation, plant flowering time
CC delay and endosperm development enhancement. The polynucleotides are
CC useful in plant genetic engineering, particularly for controlling plant
CC development and for modulating seed (specifically endosperm, embryo and
CC seed coat) development, flowering time, chromosomal DNA methylation and
CC transcription in plants. The polynucleotides are also useful for
CC developing plant lines with a variety of desired phenotypes. The plants
CC obtained may be used to prevent pre-harvest sprouting in seeds,
CC especially those derived from cereals. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify DMT polynucleotides of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1184 CCGGACCCCTCCATCCTG 1203
DB 20 CCGGACATCCCATCCTCG 1
RESULT 1062
ABD23421/c
ID ABD23421 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23421;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2433.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2433; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3525 CAGGAGACCTGCGCTGAC 3544
Db 20 CAGCAGAGCTGCGCTGAC 1
RESULT 1063
ABD24405
ID ABD24405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24405;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3417.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR

XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3417; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1080 CAGCTGCGCCAGAGCTGCA 1099
Db 1 CAGCTCTCCAGAGCTCCGA 20
RESULT 1064
ABD27459/C
ID ABD27459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD27459;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE H37989-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 6471.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 6471; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1623 GAATATGTTTTTGTGACTC 1642
Db 20 GAATTCGTGTTGCTGCCTC 1
RESULT 1065
ABD24520
ID ABD24520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD24520;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX A1652764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3532.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM

KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3532; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4162 GCTCTCTGCTGCCAGCTTCC 4181
Db 1 GCTCTGCTGCACAGCTGCC 20

RESULT 1066
 ABD23960
 ID ABD23960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABD23960;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2972.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2972; 763bp; English.
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2823 AGTGAGGGGAGCTGTGT 2842
 DB 1 AGTGAGGGGAGCAGCGGT 20
 RESULT 1067
 ADG09491/C
 ID ADG09491 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADG09491;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TNF-alpha-related gene p38 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:59.
 XX
 KW Tumour necrosis factor; TNF; tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha;
 KW TNF-related gene; TNF-alpha-related gene; cancer; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EPI361433-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 08-APR-2003; 2003EP-00252225.
 XX
 PR 09-APR-2002; 2002JP-00107126.
 XX
 PA (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
 XX
 PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Ikegami H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-055141/06.
 XX
 PT Estimating therapeutic efficacy of tumor necrosis factor involves
 PT evaluating expression level of tumor necrosis factor-related gene in
 PT cancer cell.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 59; 56bp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for estimating therapeutic
 CC efficacy of tumour necrosis factor (TNF). M1 involves evaluating the
 CC expression level of a TNF-related gene in a cancer cell. Also described
 CC is a kit for estimating the therapeutic efficacy of TNF, which is used in
 CC the treatment of cancers. The kit comprises a thermostable DNA polymerase
 CC and an oligonucleotide primer comprising a DNA sequence encoding a gene
 CC chosen from a protein kinase B (Akt-1) gene, death receptor (DR3) gene,
 CC multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP5) gene, and multidrug
 CC resistance-associated protein (MRP6) gene. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3936 CTGCCAGTCAGAGCCCGGC 3955
 DB 20 CTTCAGTCAACAGCTCGGC 1
 RESULT 1068

ADH10325/c
 ID ADH10325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH10325;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV NS5B amplifying RT-PCR reverse primer.
 XX
 KM IMPDH; RNA virus infection; inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase;
 KM mycophenolic acid; ribavirin; interferon alpha; virucide;
 KM antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; antipyretic; respiratory; antidiarrhoeic;
 KM neuroprotective; anti-HIV; haemostatic; HCV; NS5B; primer; RT-PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO2003101199-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016891.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384658P.
 PR 22-AUG-2002; 2002US-040546P.
 XX
 PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
 XX
 PI Malcolm BA, Reyes GR, Zhou S;
 PI WPI; 2004-090648/09.
 DR
 XX
 PT Treatment of RNA virus infection caused by e.g. yellow fever virus,
 PT dengue virus involves the use of a combination of ribonucleoside analog
 PT and inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor.
 XX
 PS Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 27bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the treatment of an RNA virus infection and
 CC involves administering a combination of a ribonucleoside analogue and an
 CC inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor. The inhibitor of
 CC IMPDH is mycophenolic acid or its derivative. The ribonucleoside analogue
 CC is ribavirin or its derivative and salt. The combination additionally
 CC comprises an interferon (preferably pegylated interferon alpha). The
 CC method is useful for the treatment of an RNA virus infection caused by
 CC e.g. Hepatitis C virus (HCV), west nile virus, dengue virus, yellow fever
 CC virus, bovine viral diarrhoea virus and Venezuelan equine encephalitis
 CC virus. Also useful for the treatment of RNA viral infections caused by
 CC viruses of families Coronaviridae, Retroviridae, Picornaviridae and
 CC Caliciviridae e.g. human respiratory coronavirus HIV, HTLV-1 and II,
 CC human rhinovirus, poliovirus, coxsackievirus A and B, hepatitis A virus,
 CC echovirus, encephalomyocarditis virus, cheller's virus; and viral
 CC infections caused by St.Louis encephalitis virus, influenza A and B viral
 CC infections, parainfluenza viral infections, respiratory syncytial viral
 CC infections (such as bronchiolitis and pneumonia), measles viral
 CC infections, laassa fever viral infections, Korean haemorrhagic fever
 CC infections, hepatitis B viral infections, Crimean-Congo-haemorrhagic and
 CC HIV-1 infections, encephalitis infections such as caused by kunjin virus
 CC or St. Louis encephalitis infections as well as viral infections found in
 CC immunocompromised patients. The combination reduces detrimental side
 CC effects of treatment and enhances the efficacy. The combination shows
 CC synergistic effects. In the combination, the IMPDH inhibitor facilitates
 CC a reduction in the side toxicity of the ribonucleoside analogue. The
 CC present sequence represents a HCV NS5B specific primer used in a real-
 CC time RT-PCR quantification of HCV RNA replicon copy number.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 GAAACCAAGCTGCCATCA 1
 |||||
 RESULT 1069
 ID ADH63320/c
 ID ADH63320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH63320;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #154.
 XX
 KM antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
 KM inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
 KM cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
 KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003099215-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
 PI WPI; 2004-035034/03.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
 PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
 PT
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 154; 985bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
 CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
 CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
 CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
 CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
 CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 GTGAGTTGCTGAGGCTCT 1
 |||||
 RESULT 1070
 ID ADI80706/c
 ID ADI80706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI80706;
 XX
 DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PTPRM antisense modulation-related oligonucleotide SeqID65.
 XX
 KM protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu; PTPRM; cytosolic;

KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; expression pattern;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; human; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004014699-A1.
 PN 22-JAN-2004.
 PD 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
 PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
 PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowbert LM, Dobie KW;
 DR WPI; 2004-121596/12.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu, useful for treating cancer
 PT or diabetes or modulating expression of protein tyrosine phosphatase
 PT receptor type mu.
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 65; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel compound with an oligonucleotide 8-80
 CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu (PTPRM) which specifically
 CC hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding PTPRM and inhibits the
 CC expression of PTPRM or specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleotide
 CC portion of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC PTPRM. The invention may be useful for the production of compositions
 CC with a cytostatic or antidiabetic activity. In addition, the disclosed
 CC sequences may be useful for gene therapy. The compound, particularly the
 CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of nucleic
 CC acid molecules encoding PTPRM. The antisense compound can also be used as
 CC research tools and diagnostics. It can also be used as tools in
 CC differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
 CC patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within
 CC cells and tissues. The compound can also be used for treating diseases or
 CC conditions associated with PTPRM, preferably hyperproliferative disorder,
 CC for example cancer or metabolic disorders, for example diabetes. The
 CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, for example to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is that
 CC of an antisense oligonucleotide which may be used during the creation of
 CC a compound of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1284 ATCAACATGCTGTCCAAGCT 1303
 Db 20 ATCATCATGCTGACCAATCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 1071
 ADI79687/c
 ID ADI79687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI79687;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 210.
 XX
 KW HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
 KW HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
 KW antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;

KW mouse; murine; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN US2004006031-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KW;
 DR WPI; 2004-081743/08.
 XX
 PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
 PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
 PT angiogenesis.
 PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 210; 110pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
 CC reductase, and inhibit the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
 CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
 CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
 CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
 CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
 CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
 CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
 CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4850 AGCTTGCGCTAGATGCCA 4869
 Db 20 AGCTTGCGCTAGATGCCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1072
 ADI79880
 ID ADI79880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI79880;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 403.
 XX
 KW HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
 KW HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
 KW antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW mouse; murine; ss.
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN US2004006031-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
 XX

PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KW;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.
XX
XX
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 403; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4850 AGCTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCA 4869
DB 1 AGCTTGGGCGCAGAGACACA 20
RESULT 1073
AD128251
ID AD128251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD128251;
AC
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse PRL3 ISIS 217449.
DE
XX
XX Mouse; antisense gene therapy; ss; PRL3;
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; colorectal cancer;
KW diabetes; glucose tolerance; insulin resistance; obesity;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX
XX Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /*cag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT -methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT 16..20
FT /*cag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX US2003235911-A1.
PN

XX
PD 25-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
PF
XX 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
PR
XX 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Dobie KW, Zhang H;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-070585/07.
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide, comprising a sequence targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL
PT -3), useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
PT disorders, e.g., cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 158; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound comprising a sequence comprising 8-80
CC base pairs (bp) targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine
CC phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL-3), that specifically hybridizes with
CC the nucleic acid encoding PRL-3 and inhibits expression of PRL-3, i.e. is
CC an antisense oligonucleotide (AO). Also included are a composition
CC comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent, inhibiting the
CC expression of PRL-3 in cells or tissues, treating an animal having or
CC suspected of having a disease or condition associated with PRL-3 and
CC screening for an antisense compound. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorder, particularly cancer (e.g. colorectal cancer), diabetes,
CC reduced glucose tolerance, insulin resistance and obesity. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse PRL3.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 571 CCAGACAGCGCAGACGCG 590
DB 1 CTAGACAGCGCAGACGCG 20
RESULT 1074
AD140215
ID AD140215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD140215;
AC
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human EDG8 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #205778.
DE
XX
XX endotheial differentiation gene 8; EDG8; atherosclerosis; cancer;
KW aberrant apoptosis; human; ss; antisense.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US2004014050-A1.
PN
XX
XX 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199675.
PF
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199675.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Garde W, Dobie KW;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2004-121556/12.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
 PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of EDG8,
 PT such as atherosclerosis, cancer and diseases arising from aberrant
 PT apoptosis.
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 75; 55pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a new compound targeted to a nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding endothelial differentiation gene 8 (EDG8), where the
 CC compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and inhibits the
 CC expression of EDG8. The methods and compositions of the present invention
 CC are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases or
 CC conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of EDG8, such
 CC as atherosclerosis, cancer and diseases arising from aberrant apoptosis.
 CC The present sequence represents a human EDG8 antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4634 AAGGCTCGGCTTAAGGAG 4653
 DB 1 AAGGATCGGCTGAGAG 20
 RESULT 1075
 ADH75270/c
 ID ADH75270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH75270;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IFN-associated gene p38 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:59.
 XX
 XX Interferon therapy; cancer; viral disease; viral infection;
 KM interferon-alpha; IFN-alpha; cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor; Cox-2 inhibitor;
 KM apoptosis induction; colon cancer; lung cancer; pancreas cancer;
 KM breast cancer; stomach cancer; liver cancer; kidney cancer;
 KM nerve cell cancer; skin cancer; muscle cancer; uterus cancer;
 KM throat cancer; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; cytostatic; virucide;
 KM cancer cell; interferon-associated gene; p38; real-time PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004005549-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 30-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008296.
 XX
 PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00195147.
 XX
 PA (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
 XX
 PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Yamauchi H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-108824/11.
 XX
 PT Measurement of Cox-2 gene expression in cancer or virus-infected cells
 PT for estimating the therapeutic effect of an interferon in cancer and
 PT viral disease.
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 59; 90pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for estimating the therapeutic effect
 CC of interferon in the treatment of cancer or viral disease. The method
 CC involves determining the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
 CC gene in cancer cells or virus-infected cells. The invention also relates

CC to drug compositions for the treatment of cancer and viral diseases
 CC containing interferon-alpha together with a cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2)
 CC inhibitor such as indomethacin which potentiates the apoptosis induction
 CC effect of the interferon. The method and compositions of the invention
 CC are useful in the treatment and prevention of cancers (e.g., cancer of
 CC the colon, lung, pancreas, breast, stomach, liver, kidney, nerve cell,
 CC skin, muscle, uterus and throat) and viral infections (e.g., hepatitis B
 CC and C). The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in real-time
 CC PCR to determine the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
 CC gene in cancer cells cultured in the presence of interferon-alpha.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3936 CTTCAGTCACAGCTCGGC 3955
 DB 20 CTTCAGTCACAGCTCGGC 1
 RESULT 1076
 ADJ32697/c
 ID ADJ32697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ32697;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GPCR 39 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 155222.
 XX
 KM G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; research tool;
 KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; neurological disorder; prophylaxis;
 KM infection; inflammation; tumour; antisense gene therapy; human;
 KM antisense; phosphorochioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorochioate backbone in which all cytidines
 FT are 5-methyl cytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 PN US2003232769-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Dobie KW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-061308/06.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding G
 PT protein-coupled receptor 39, useful for modulating expression of G
 PT protein-coupled receptor 39 or treating hyperproliferative or
 PT neurological disorder.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 19; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) 39.
CC The antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of
CC nucleic acid molecules encoding GPCR 39. It is also used as research
CC tools and diagnostics and is used as tools in differential and/or
CC combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or
CC the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. The
CC antisense compound is used for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with GPCR 39, preferably hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a
CC neurological disorder. It is also used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is useful in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted towards human GPCR 39. This
CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 3755 GCTGCGCTCCTTACGCTGCT 3774
Db 20 GCTACGCTGCTGCACGCTGCT 1
XX
RESULT 1077
ADJ32730
ID ADJ32730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ32730;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPCR 39 target region #5.
XX
KW G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; research tool;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; neurological disorder; prophylaxis;
KW infection; inflammation; tumour; antisense gene therapy; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003232769-A1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-061308/06.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding G
XX protein-coupled receptor 39, useful for modulating expression of G
XX protein-coupled receptor 39 or treating hyperproliferative or
XX neurological disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 52; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) 39.
CC The antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of
CC nucleic acid molecules encoding GPCR 39. It is also used as research
CC tools and diagnostics and is used as tools in differential and/or
CC combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or
CC the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. The

CC antisense compound is used for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with GPCR 39, preferably hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a
CC neurological disorder. It is also used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is useful in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is human GPCR 39 target region. This sequence is used to illustrate the
CC method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 3755 GCTGCGCTCCTTACGCTGCT 3774
Db 1 GCTACGCTGCTGCACGCTGCT 20
XX
RESULT 1078
ADJ36942
ID ADJ36942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ36942;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HLRNS-2 amplifying antisense PCR primer, GPCR-164a.
XX
XX Leucine-rich repeat; LRR; HLRNS-2; HLRNS-3;
XX aberrant leucine-rich repeat protein function disorder;
XX protein: protein interaction disorder; matrix association disorder;
XX caspase recruitment disorder; nucleotide binding disorder;
XX cell migration disorder; signal transduction disorder;
XX cell cycle regulation disorder; neurological disorder;
XX motor neuron disorder; muscle development disorder;
XX neural development disorder; apoptosis disorder;
XX immune response disorder; dementia; anxiety; headache; migraine;
XX delirium; schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation;
XX dyskinesia; neural degenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; depression; fear; learning disorder; brain cancer;
XX gene therapy; human; noctropic; tranquilizer; neuroleptic;
XX neuroprotective; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003220263-A1.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-APR-2003; 2003US-00424233.
XX
PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375335P.
XX
PA (FEDE/) FEDER J N.
PA (MINT/) MINTIER G.
PA (RAMA/) RAMANATHAN C S.
XX
PI Feder JN, Mintier G, Ramanathan CS;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-141759/14.
XX
XX New isolated human leucine rich repeat containing polypeptides, HLRNS-2
XX and HLRNS-3, useful for treating, preventing disorders e.g., anxiety,
XX headache, migraine, schizophrenia, manic depression, or delirium.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 41; 124pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to two newly described human leucine-rich
CC repeat (LRR) containing proteins HLRNS-2 and HLRNS-3 and their encoding
CC nucleic acids. The invention is useful for preventing, treating and
CC ameliorating a medical condition which involves administration of LRR
CC proteins or their modulators. The invention is also useful for

CC diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility of the
CC pathological condition which involves determining the presence or amount
CC of expression of the LRR proteins in a biological sample. The condition
CC is disorder related to aberrant leucine-rich repeat protein function, a
CC disorder related to aberrant protein: protein interactions, disorders
CC related to aberrant matrix association, a disorder related to aberrant
CC caspase recruitment, a disorder related to aberrant nucleotide binding, a
CC disorder related to aberrant cell migration, a disorder related to
CC aberrant signal transduction, a disorder related to aberrant cell cycle
CC regulation, neurological disorders, motor neuron disorders, muscle
CC development disorders, a disorder related to aberrant neural development,
CC a disorder related to aberrant apoptosis, disorder related to aberrant
CC immune responses in the human nervous system such as dementia, anxiety,
CC headache, migraine, delirium, schizophrenia, manic depression, severe
CC mental retardation, dyskinesias, neural degenerative disorders such as
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease affecting disorders,
CC depression, schizophrenia, anxiety, fear, learning disorders and brain
CC cancer. The invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is human HMRNS amplifying PCR primer. The primer is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1578 TTGGTATCTGTGGGAAC 1597

DB 1 TTGGTATCTGTGGGAATC 20

RESULT 1079

ADK95686

XX ADK95686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK95686;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

XX Primer of the invention #1406.

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003259875-A.

PN 16-SEP-2003.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.

XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA

PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single

PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 4715; 2627bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human

CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a

CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the

CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The

CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1686 AACAGCACTCAGACGACC 1705

DB 1 AACAGCACTCAGACGACC 20

RESULT 1080

ADK94471

XX ADK94471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK94471;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

XX Primer of the invention #191.

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003259875-A.

PN 16-SEP-2003.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.

XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA

PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single

PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3500; 2627bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human

CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a

CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the

CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The

CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1915 TGCAGGAATCAGCGTGG 1934

DB 1 TGCAGGAATCAGCGTGG 20

RESULT 1081

ADJ61326

XX ADJ61326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61326;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R- α 1176 #18.

DE interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;

KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;

ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WC0004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 XX Shababuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 DR
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 PS
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2182; 85bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTCG 298
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCATAC 20
 DB
 RESULT 1082
 ADJ18542/c
 ID ADJ18542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ18542;
 XX
 XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SeqID 3092.
 XX
 KW human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1, NR5A2; anti-sense;
 KW phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
 KW low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; hepatocytic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
 KW antiinflammatory; virucidal.
 KM
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
 FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
 FT 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
 FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
 PN WC0004003201-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JAN-2004.
 PD
 PF 01-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US020865.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Kane CD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-083058/08.
 XX
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
 PT related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer.
 PT dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 3092; 909pp; English.
 PS
 CC This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
 CC the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
 CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
 CC nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
 CC transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
 CC oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
 CC linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
 CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
 CC methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
 CC diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
 CC dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
 CC LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
 CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
 CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
 CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
 CC cytostatic, antilipemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
 CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
 CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4650 GGAGCTGAAGAGTCTGGGTA 4669
 20 GGAGATTAAGTGTCTGGGTA 1
 DB
 RESULT 1083
 ADJ23825
 ID ADJ23825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

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AC ADJ23825;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT XX
DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2223.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
XX FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX PN WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Bhat BG;
XX
XX PT WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX DR New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2223; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX CC dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3461 CCTCCAGACACAGAGT 3480
XX |||||
XX DB 1 CCTCCAGACACAGAGT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1084
XX ID ADJ24189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ24189;
XX
XX KM Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
XX KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX KM Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2587.
XX

```

```

KM Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KM Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
XX FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX PN WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Bhat BG;
XX
XX PT WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX DR New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2587; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX CC dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3242 CAACCCCACTACATGGAG 3261
XX |||||
XX DB 1 CAACCCCACTACATGGAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1085.
XX ID ADJ23632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ23632;
XX
XX DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2030.
XX
XX KM Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
XX KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX KM Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX

```



```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
PT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Bnat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2030; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3243 AACCCCAACTACATGGAGT 3262
XX |||||
XX 1 AACCACTACATTGGCGT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1086
XX ADK73260/c
XX ID ADK73260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK73260;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #594.
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
```

```
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 594; 417pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1869 GACCCCTGAGTGAAGA 1888
XX |||||
XX 20 GAGCCCTGAGTGAAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1087
XX ADK73945
XX ID ADK73945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK73945;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1279.
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
```

PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1279; 417bp; English.
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a decoy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5067 TTCTTCTATCTCTGTGCT 5086
Db 1 TTCTTCTTCTCTGTGAT 20
RESULT 1088
ADK75891
ID ADK75891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK75891;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3225.
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX
XX Roberds SL;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3225; 417bp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to

CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a decoy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4815 TCAGCTCCATCTCCAGTG 4834
Db 1 TCAGCAAAATCTCCAGTG 20
RESULT 1089
ADL32212
ID ADL32212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL32212;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA SeqID 4245.
XX
XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
XX oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI396543-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2004.
XX
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
XX
XX
XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
XX
XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
XX
XX (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX
XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Iehi S, Kawai Y;
XX PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-204755/20.
XX
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNA) useful for synthesizing full
XX length human cDNAs.
XX
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4245; 1340bp; English.
XX
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
XX length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers
XX to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
XX target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
XX encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
XX glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
XX for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
XX ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimERIC
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3018 CTCACCCACCATCTGGAGTT 3037

20 CTCAGCCACCATCTGGAGTT 1

RESULT 1092

ADN49261/c

ID ADN49261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN49261;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HDAC4 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 130852.

XX Histone deacetylase 4; HDAC4; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

KW antisense therapy; human; myeloid leukaemia; phosphorothioate backbone;

KW antisense; ss; HDAC-A.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidines

FT are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

XX US2004077083-A1.

PN 22-APR-2004.

XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Wact AT;

XX WPI; 2004-340008/31.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or
PT conditions associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer (i.e.
PT myeloid leukaemia).

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 45bp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of histone deacetylase 4 (HDAC4). HDAC4 is
CC also known as HDAC-A. The composition comprises antisense compounds that
CC can be targeted towards HDAC4. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of HDAC4 in cells or tissues. It is also
CC useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with HDAC4, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer
CC (i.e. myeloid leukaemia). The compound is used for diagnostics;
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. It is also useful in
CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted towards human HDAC4 DNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1674 CAGCAGATGAGACACAGCA 1693

20 CAGCAGCTCAGACACAGCA 1

RESULT 1093

ADN49272

ID ADN49272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN49272;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HDAC4 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 130863.

XX Histone deacetylase 4; HDAC4; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

KW antisense therapy; human; myeloid leukaemia; phosphorothioate backbone;

KW antisense; ss; HDAC-A.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidines

FT are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

XX US2004077083-A1.

PN 22-APR-2004.

XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Wact AT;

XX WPI; 2004-340008/31.

PI Walt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340008/31.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or
PT conditions associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer (i.e.
PT myeloid leukemia).
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of histone deacetylase 4 (HDAC4). HDAC4 is
CC also known as HDAC-A. The composition comprises antisense compounds that
CC can be targeted towards HDAC4. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of HDAC4 in cells or tissues. It is also
CC useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with HDAC4, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer
CC (i.e. myeloid leukemia). The compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. It is also useful in
CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted towards human HDAC4 DNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2605 GTGACCAAGCCCTGCTTT 2624
Db 1 GTGACCACTGCGCCGCTTT 20
RESULT 1094
ADM10445
ID ADM10445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM10445;
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 33.
XX
KM cytosstatic; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
KM antisense compound; histone deacetylase 4; cancer; infection;
KM inflammation; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2004077084-A1.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
PR

XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX
XX Walt AT, Davidsen S, Li J, Glaeser K;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340009/31.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT associated with Histone deacetylase 4, e.g. Cancer, infection or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an antisense compound that is 8-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Histone
CC deacetylase 4 (which comprises a sequence of 8459 bp fully defined in the
CC specification). The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of human Histone deacetylase 4. Also described are: a
CC composition comprising the new antisense compound and a pharmaceutical
CC carrier or diluent; and a method of inhibiting the expression of Histone
CC deacetylase 4 in human cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells
CC or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of Histone
CC deacetylase 4 is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 4 in cells or tissues.
CC It is also useful for treating humans having a disease or condition
CC associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer, infection or
CC inflammation. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a
CC human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2605 GTGACCAAGCCCTGCTTT 2624
Db 1 GTGACCACTGCGCCGCTTT 20
RESULT 1095
ADM10434/C
ID ADM10434 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM10434;
AC
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 22.
XX
XX cytosstatic; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
KM antisense compound; histone deacetylase 4; cancer; infection;
KM inflammation; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

/note="OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT XX US2004077084-A1.
PN XX
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
PF XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
PR XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Walt AT, Davidsen S, Li J, Glaser K;
PI
XX MPI; 2004-340009/31.
DR XX

PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT associated with Histone deacetylase 4, e.g. cancer, infection or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 46pp; English.
PS XX

CC The invention describes an antisense compound that is 8-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Histone
CC deacetylase 4 (which comprises a sequence of 849 bp fully defined in the
CC specification). The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of human Histone deacetylase 4. Also described are: a
CC composition comprising the new antisense compound and a pharmaceutical
CC carrier or diluent; and a method of inhibiting the expression of Histone
CC deacetylase 4 in human cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells
CC or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of Histone
CC deacetylase 4 is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 4 in cells or tissues.
CC It is also useful for treating humans having a disease or condition
CC associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer, infection or
CC inflammation. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a
CC human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide.
CC
XX

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1674 CAGCAGTGAAGACAAAGCA 1693
DB 20 CAGCAGCTCAAGAAACAAAGCA 1

RESULT 1096
AD013826
ID AD013826 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AD013826;
XX
XX 15-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Laminin A gene mutational analysis primer #6.
XX
XX ss; antiarteriosclerotic; laminin A; mutation; diagnosis;
KM progroid disease; Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome;
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; primer; chromosome 1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004035753-A2.
XX
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US033058.
PF

XX 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419541P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0463084P.
XX
XX (PROG-) PROGERIA RES FOUND INC.
PA (NYME-) NEW YORK STATE OFFICE MENTAL HEALTH.
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Erikson MBH, Collins FS, Gordon LB, Brown TW;
PI MPI; 2004-348447/32.
DR XX

PT Detecting a biological condition associated with a dominant laminin A
PT (LMNA) mutation, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a
PT progroid disease that is Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, and/or
PT arteriosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 63; 85pp; English.
PS XX

CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a biological condition
CC associated with a dominant laminin A (LMNA) mutation in a subject
CC comprising determining whether a subject has mutation in LMNA, and where
CC the mutation comprises a variant nucleic acid sequence in or
CC corresponding to codon 608, 644, 145, 471, 527 or 269 of human LMNA, or
CC two or more mutations. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases or conditions associated with the mutation of LMNA, such as
CC progroid disease that is Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, or
CC arteriosclerosis or atherosclerosis. This sequence corresponds to a
CC primer used to carry out a mutational analysis of the laminin A gene.
CC
XX

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CTGTGAGGCCAAGAGGTTTC 939
DB 1 CTCTGAGGCGCAAGAGTGTTC 20

RESULT 1097
AD001531/c
ID AD001531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AD001531;
XX
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IGFBP-1 reverse transcription PCR primer.
DE
XX
XX liver regeneration; quiazolinone derivative; hepatotropic;
KM antiinflammatory; insulin like growth factor binding protein;
KM IGFBP-1 gene expression modulator; IGFBP-3 gene expression modulator;
KM liver fibrosis; cirrhotic liver; partial hepatectomy;
KM signal transduction pathway; hepatocyte growth factor;
KM reverse transcription; PCR; RT-PCR; primer; human; IGFBP-1; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX MO2004039308-A2.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-IL000900.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422487P.
XX
XX (ISRA) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
PA (HADA-) HADASIT MEDICAL RES SERVICES & DEV.
PA (COLL-) COLLGARD BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
PA

XX PI Pines M, Nagler A, Yarkoni S;
 XX DR WPI; 2004-390189/36.
 XX PT Use of a composition comprising quinoxaline derivatives for the
 XX PT improvement of liver regeneration e.g. cirrhosis.
 XX PS Example; Page 27; 49pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method for the improvement of liver
 CC regeneration. The method comprises administration of a composition (I)
 CC comprising quinoxaline derivatives (A) and their salts. (I) has
 CC hepatotropic and anti-inflammatory activities, and can be used in insulin
 CC like growth factor binding protein 1 (IGFBP-1) gene expression modulators
 CC and IGFBP-3 gene expression modulators. (I) is useful for treating or
 CC preventing pathological processes, related to toxin (particularly
 CC thioacetamide (TAA)) induced alterations in gene expression and
 CC alterations in gene expression of at least one of IGFBP-1, IGFBP-3,
 CC protein related lambda-1 (PRL-1) protein tyrosine phosphatase 4A1
 CC (PTP4A1), apolipoprotein A IV precursor, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
 CC p5-alpha subunit, mitogen activated protein kinase p38, Proteasome
 CC component C8, epidermal fatty acid-binding protein, peripheral myelin
 CC protein (PMP) (PMP-22/SR13), proliferation cell nuclear antigen,
 CC Proteasome activator PA28 subunit alpha, c-K-ras 2b proto-oncogene,
 CC alcohol sulfoxyltransferase (ST2) A (ST2A2) (Probable alcohol
 CC sulfoxyltransferase), tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP-2)
 CC metalloproteinase inhibitor 2 (Precursor), MMP-3 or MMP-13 (preferably
 CC IGFBP-1 or IGFBP-3) during fibrotic processes (particularly liver
 CC fibrosis). (I) is also useful for improving the capacity of a cirrhotic
 CC liver to regenerate following partial hepatectomy, by inducing gene
 CC expression (of at least one gene of IGFBP-1, PRL-1, MMP-3 or MMP-13) or
 CC by affecting the molecules in the signal transduction pathway of
 CC hepatocyte growth factor. (I) is also useful for increasing the amount of
 CC biologically active IGFBP-1. The present sequence represents a reverse
 CC transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer for human IGFBP-1, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention.
 XX SO Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 105 TCTCTGACGCTCTCCAGAC 124
 DB 20 TCTCTGATGCTCTCTGTGC 1
 RESULT 1098
 ADP77672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ID ADP77672;
 XX AC ADP77672;
 XX DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Chimeric phosphorocholate oligonucleotide #1471.
 XX KW GFAT; Antidiabetic; Cardiant;
 XX KM Glutamine-fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase; diabetes; ischemia;
 XX KM reperfusion; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..4
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= other
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl wing"
 FT modified_base 17..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= other

FT PI /note= "2-methoxyethyl wing"
 XX PN WO2004035763-A2.
 XX PD 29-APR-2004.
 XX PF 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US033332.
 XX PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419268P.
 XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX PI Broschat KO, Crosby SD;
 XX WPI; 2004-348453/32.
 XX DR
 XX PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 XX PT nucleic acid encoding glutamine-fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase
 XX PT (GFAT), for treating diabetes, a cardiovascular or neurologic disorder,
 XX PT ischemia/reperfusion injury.
 XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1471; 175pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a compound which specifically hybridizes
 XX with a nucleic acid molecule encoding GFAT, and inhibits the expression
 XX of GFAT. Specifically claimed are antisense oligonucleotides capable of
 XX modulating the expression of GFAT, and which comprise any of the 3063
 XX sequences of 20 base pairs, given in the specification. The compound,
 XX composition and methods are useful for treating a disease or condition
 XX associated with GFAT, such as a disease or condition, e.g. diabetes, a
 XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder, ischemia/reperfusion injury.
 XX They are also useful in research and diagnosis for modulating the
 XX expression of GFAT. The present sequence represents a chimeric
 XX phosphorocholate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, these
 XX oligonucleotides inhibit human GFAT expression.
 XX SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 423 CAGGTGACGTGAGGAGGCC 442
 DB 1 CAGATTGAAGTGAGGAGTCC 20
 RESULT 1099
 ADP85635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ID ADP85635;
 XX AC ADP85635;
 XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Human EMAP-II DNA target region #8.
 XX KW EMAP-II; endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-II; EMAP-2; SCYEL;
 XX KW small inducible cytokine subfamily E member 1;
 XX KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; gene therapy; human; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2004110144-A1.
 XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
 XX PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
XX WPI; 2004-440333/41.
XX
XX
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of EMAP-II, useful
PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT e.g. cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 55; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC modulating the expression of endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-
CC II (EMAP-II). EMAP-II is also known as EMAP-2, small inducible cytokine
CC subfamily B, member 1 (SCYE1). The compound comprises antisense
CC oligonucleotides targeted to EMAP-II. The invention is useful for
CC preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC cancer. It is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is human
CC endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-II (EMAP-II) DNA target
CC region. This sequence is used in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1403 AGTCACCTTGAGGTGAAG 1422
DB 1 AGTCCCTTTGAGGTGAAG 20
XX
RESULT 1100
ADP85602/c
ID ADP85602 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP85602;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EMAP-II antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #212472.
XX
KW EMAP-II; endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-II; EMAP-2; SCYE1;
KW small inducible cytokine subfamily B member 1;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; gene therapy; human; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2004110144-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
XX
PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
XX WPI; 2004-440333/41.
XX
XX
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of EMAP-II, useful
PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT e.g. cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC modulating the expression of endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-
CC II (EMAP-II). EMAP-II is also known as EMAP-2, small inducible cytokine
CC subfamily B, member 1 (SCYE1). The compound comprises antisense
CC oligonucleotides targeted to EMAP-II. The invention is useful for
CC preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC cancer. It is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human endothelial monocyte-
CC activating polypeptide-II (EMAP-II). This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1403 AGTCACCTTGAGGTGAAG 1422
DB 20 AGTCCCTTTGAGGTGAAG 1
XX
RESULT 1101
AD059511/c
ID AD059511 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD059511;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene inhibitory oligo ISIS233818.
XX
XX ss; death-associated protein kinase 1; gene expression; diagnosis;
KW dysregulation; cellular apoptosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="phosphorothioate backbone, all C bases are 5-
FT methylcytidine bases"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"
XX
PN WO2004048531-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037445.
XX
PR 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303588.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441167/41.
XX
PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein
PT kinase 1, useful for modulating death-associated protein kinase 1
PT expression, or treating diseases associated with expression of death-
PT associated protein kinase 1.
XX
PS Claim 25; SEQ ID NO 45; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death-associated protein kinase 1,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding death-associated protein kinase 1 and inhibits the expression of
CC death-associated protein kinase 1. The compound is useful for the
CC modulation of death-associated protein kinase 1 expression and for
CC diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of death-
CC associated protein kinase 1 expression. The disease or condition is
CC dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The compound is also useful in
CC research and diagnostics, and for drug discovery to elucidate
CC relationships that exist between death-associated protein kinase 1 and a
CC disease state, phenotype, or condition. This sequence represents an
CC inhibitory oligonucleotide of the invention which is targeted to the
CC human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene (AD059470).
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 1885 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 1904
DB 20 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 1
XX
RESULT 1102
AD059542
ID AD059542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD059542;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene target site ID 150342.
XX
KM ss; death-associated protein kinase 1; gene expression; diagnosis;
KM dysregulation; cellular apoptosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048531-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PE 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037445.
XX
PR 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303588.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441167/41.
XX
PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein
PT kinase 1, useful for modulating death-associated protein kinase 1
PT expression, or treating diseases associated with expression of death-
PT associated protein kinase 1.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 76; 103pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death-associated protein kinase 1,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding death-associated protein kinase 1 and inhibits the expression of
CC death-associated protein kinase 1. The compound is useful for the
CC modulation of death-associated protein kinase 1 expression and for
CC diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of death-
CC associated protein kinase 1 expression. The disease or condition is
CC dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The compound is also useful in
CC research and diagnostics, and for drug discovery to elucidate
CC relationships that exist between death-associated protein kinase 1 and a
CC disease state, phenotype, or condition. This sequence represents a target
CC site within the human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene (AD059470)
CC for the oligonucleotides of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 1885 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 1904
DB 1 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1103
ADP84400
ID ADP84400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP84400;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' acceptor site at the exon 19 splice junction of human AAA1 DNA.
XX
KM ss; AST-1; asthma; IGE mediated disease; human; GPRA;
KM G-protein coupled receptor for asthma susceptibility; AAA1;
KM asthma associated alternatively spliced gene 1;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; rhinitis; dermatitis;
KM cytosolic; antiaesthetic; transgenic; asthma locus-1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004056866-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PE 19-DEC-2003; 2003WO-FI000973.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435846P.
PR 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-0437895P.
PR 26-MAR-2003; 2003US-0458767P.
PR 09-JUL-2003; 2003US-0486000P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENEOS OY.
XX
PI Iaitinen T, Kere J, Iaitinen LA, Polvi A, Maekela S, Vendelin J;
PI Pulkkinen V, Salmikangas P;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-500286/47.
XX
PT New GPRA polypeptides, useful in preparing a composition for diagnosing,
PT treating or preventing asthma, other IGE-mediated disease, chronic
PT obstructive pulmonary disease or cancer.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 83; 265pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to the identification of a novel susceptibility
CC locus AST-1 for asthma and other IGE mediated diseases mapped to the
CC human chromosome 7p14-p15. Specifically, it refers to two overlapping
CC genes namely GPRA (G-protein coupled receptor for asthma susceptibility)
CC and AAA1 (asthma associated alternatively spliced gene 1). The present

CC invention describes identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms, as well
CC as insertion or deletion polymorphisms, occurring at different positions
CC in the APT-1 locus, and furthermore providing vectors, host cells,
CC primers and probes in order to determine the status of an individual.
CC Accordingly, it provides a kit to diagnose or assess predisposition to
CC asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or cancer and other IGE
CC mediated diseases including rhinitis and dermatitis, such that derived
CC pharmaceutical compositions exhibit cytostatic and antiasthmatic
CC activities. Furthermore, it provides a transgenic animal comprising the
CC asthma locus-1 (APT-1) DNA. This oligonucleotide sequence is a 5' splice
CC junction of the human AAT1 gene, given in Table 11 of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 TTCTCCGACGCTGCTTTC 339

DB 1 TTCTCCGACGCTGCTTTC 20

RESULT 1104

AAQ36824 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ36824;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 22-JUN-1993 (first entry)

XX Oligomer SM 90 used in construction of SSP polypeptides.

XX Hepatid; plants; custom tailored storage proteins; in vivo; expression;

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9303160-A1.

XX 18-FEB-1993.

XX 07-AUG-1992; 92WO-US006412.

XX 09-AUG-1991; 91US-00743006.

XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

XX WPI; 1993-076517/09.

XX Synthetic polypeptide(s) contg. specified heptad units - expressed in

XX vivo in plants to serve as custom-tailored storage proteins with

XX specified aminoacid content.

XX Disclosure; Page 112; 176pp; English.

XX The sequence represents the DNA sequence encoding a synthetic heptad

XX polypeptide. The synthetic polypeptide can be expressed in vivo in plants

XX to serve as a synthetic seed storage protein which can be custom-tailored

XX for specific end-user requirements. The DNA encoding the heptad may be

XX used to transform plants to increase the content of partic. amino acids

XX such as lysine or methionine in seeds or leaves. See also AAQ36810-28,

XX AAQ37265-301. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2800 AGGACGAGAAATGAGAA 2819

DB 2 ATGACGAGAGAAATGAGAA 21

RESULT 1105

AAQ40354 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ40354;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)

XX Sequence of PCR primer for the ADMLX gene.

XX X-linked Kallmann syndrome; ADMLX gene; diagnosis; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9307267-A1.

XX 15-APR-1993.

XX 09-OCT-1992; 92WO-FR000956.

XX 09-OCT-1991; 91FR-00012451.

XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.

XX Petit C, Claverie J, Levlilliers J, Legouis R, Harelain J;

XX Lutfalla G;

XX MPI; 1993-134456/16.

XX Nucleic acid sequence of gene with X-linked Kallmann syndrome - useful

XX for diagnosing Kallmann syndrome by amplification to detect genetic

XX anomalies.

XX Claim 6; Page 30; 60pp; French.

XX The nucleic acid sequence is derived from the ADMLX gene associated with

XX KS (or Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia). Oligonucleotide pairs

XX which act as primers for specific amplification of the gene are used in

XX amplification methods to detect genetic anomalies which cause KS. The

XX primer pairs corresp. to the coding and non-coding regions of exon 1 of

XX the ADMLX gene and one pair each for the other 13 exons. The primer

XX sequence in this index is paired with AAQ40355. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003

XX to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4876 GTGCCAGTTCCTGCGCC 4895

DB 2 GTGCCAGTTCCTGCTCTC 21

RESULT 1106

AAAT03485 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAAT03485;

XX 17-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX p53 exon 4 detection probe.

XX Restriction enzyme site; target DNA; hybridisation; probe; primer; PCR;

KM Immobilisation; hybrid; amplification; p53; biotin; avidin; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX FR2718461-A1.
 PN
 XX 13-OCT-1995.
 PD
 XX
 PF 07-APR-1994; 94FR-00004097.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94FR-00004097.
 XX
 PA (CISB-) CIS BIO INT.
 XX
 PI Chypre C, Marchand J, Lopez-Crapez E, Grenier J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-360510/47.
 XX
 PT Detection of restriction sites in DNA sequences - by hybridising with
 PT probe to form labelled hybrid and digesting with restriction enzyme after
 PT immobilisation on solid support.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 9; 24pp; French.
 XX
 CC A novel method for determining the presence of an enzyme-specific
 CC restriction site in a target DNA sample involves: a) hybridising a
 CC nucleic acid target contg. the target sequence with a probe so that they
 CC form a double stranded target sequence, b) immobilising the hybridised
 CC complex onto a solid support, c) treating the hybrid with the specific
 CC enzyme and d) detecting prod. of the reaction. The primers T023483-4 are
 CC used to generate a 267 bp target sequence contg. codon 72 from exon 4 of
 CC the p53 gene. The target sequence is annealed with the probe AA03485
 CC which contains the restriction enzyme BstUI site and the complex is
 CC digested with BstUI. The primer AA03484 is biotinylated and the
 CC resultant strand can be immobilised on avidin-coated beads after
 CC hybridisation with the iodine-125 labelled probe
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3359 CTCGCCGCTGGGGCCCTGCA 3378
 DB 2 CTCGCCGCTGGGGCCCTGCA 21
 RESULT 1107
 AA080605/C
 ID AA080605 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA080605;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for HLA-DP.
 XX
 KM DNA primer; IGE receptor; mutation; polymorphism; atopy diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09505481-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-FEB-1995.
 XX
 PF 17-AUG-1994; 94WO-GB001801.
 XX
 PR 18-AUG-1993; 93GB-00017185.
 PR 27-MAY-1994; 94GB-00010669.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.

XX
 PI Cookeon WOCM, Hopkin JM, Shirakawa T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-098778/13.
 XX
 PT Diagnostic method for atopy - comprises detecting presence of mutation or
 PT polymorphism in gene encoding beta-sub:unit of high affinity IGE
 PT receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 14; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC Amplification of the HLA-DP sequence with the primer AAQ80606
 CC is performed as a positive control during an amplification refractory
 CC mutation system (ARMS) PCR technique for allele-specific amplification of
 CC exon 6 of a wild-type or variant gene encoding the high affinity IGE
 CC receptor on chromosome-11q using primers AAQ80601 with primers AAQ80602-
 CC 04. Mutations in exon 6 can be detected in a method for the diagnosis of
 CC atopy or predisposition to atopy. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4383 CTCGACGCCGCGATTGAGCG 4402
 DB 21 CTCGACGCCGCGAGTGAGTG 2
 RESULT 1108
 AAQ80816/C
 ID AAQ80816 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ80816;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 01-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE LH gene primer LH111 Reverse.
 XX
 KM Luteinizing hormone; LH-beta; lutropin; primer; PCR;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP633269-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JAN-1995.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-1994; 94EP-00850108.
 XX
 PR 07-JUL-1993; 93US-00086915.
 XX
 PA (WALL-) WALLAC OY.
 XX
 PI Peterson KSI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-038479/06.
 XX
 PT DNA encoding variant form of luteinising hormone - with mutation(s) at
 PT positions 8 and 15 of luteinising hormone beta chain.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 8pp; English.
 XX
 CC DNA recovered from white cells of variant and normal LH individuals was
 CC amplified using 4 pairs of primers (given in AAQ80811-12, AAQ80813-14,
 CC AAQ80815-16 and AAQ80817-18) designed for regions of DNA showing the
 CC highest variation between the beta genes of HCG and human LH, to obtain
 CC DNA fragments covering the LH-beta gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PN field.)
 XX

Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5076 TCTCTGTGGCTTTCAGCTCT 5095
21 TCCCTGTGCTCTCAGCTCT 2

RESULT 1109

AAQ94988 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAQ94988;

16-JUL-1996 (first entry)

SSP10 Oligonucleotide SM 90.

Lysine; synthetic storage protein; SSP; vector; PSK6;

dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; corn; maize; Zea mays; soybean;

Glycine max; transgenic plant; essential amino acid; ss.

Synthetic.

Key misc_feature

1..21
/*tag= a
/standard_name= "SM 90"

CDS
2..21
/*tag= b

MO9515392-A1.

08-JUN-1995.

21-NOV-1994; 94MO-US013190.

30-NOV-1993; 93US-00160117.

17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261661.

(DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

WPI, 1995-215272/28.

P-PSDB; AAR78247.

New chimeric gene providing increased lysine content in plant seeds -

contains dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase gene coupled to chloroplast

transport sequence and seed specific promoter, also new plants of

improved nutritional value.

Example 8; Page 78; 180pp; English.

Oligonucleotide SM90 (AAQ94988) and complementary sequence SM91

(AAQ94989) code for heptad peptide SSP10 (AAR78247). They were annealed

and used in the construction a DNA fragment (see also AAQ94996) that was

inserted into vector PSK6 (see also AAR78236). The DNA fragment codes for

a synthetic storage protein (SSP) contg. multiple lysine-rich heptad

repeats (see AAR78253). This can be expressed in the seeds of transformed

plants, e.g. soybean and corn, to increase lysine content

Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAAGAA 2819

Db 2 ATGAGAGAGAGATGAAGAA 21

RESULT 1110
AAT12322/C

AAT12322 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAT12322;

05-JUL-1996 (first entry)

Human procathepsin B cDNA polymerase chain reaction primer.

Procathepsin B; immunisation; diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease; PCR;

primer; ss.

Synthetic.

JP07309900-A.

28-NOV-1995.

20-MAY-1994; 94JP-00131037.

20-MAY-1994; 94JP-00131037.

(IDEX) IDEMITSU KOSAN CO LTD.

WPI, 1996-045395/05.

Anti-human procathepsin B monoclonal antibody - useful for diagnosis of

e.g. Alzheimer's disease and cancers, where procathepsin B is indicative

of the disease.

Example 1; Page 5; 12pp; Japanese.

AAT12321-T12322 are PCR primers used to amplify human cathepsin B cDNA

which is used to produce an anti-procathepsin B monoclonal antibody. The

antibody is made using hybridoma techniques and a new hybridoma cell line

was also created. The antibody is used in a method for identifying the

presence of procathepsin B. Procathepsin B can be used as a marker for

various diseases so the antibody can be used for the diagnosis of these

diseases e.g. Alzheimer's disease, liver, oesophagus, pancreas and

prostate cancer

Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1765 CCAGAGATCAGTCTCTGG 1784

20 CCAGAGAGCCAGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 1111

AAT16424/C

AAT16424 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAT16424;

13-SEP-1996 (first entry)

Primer #1 for SMS2619 human obesity gene.

Obesity; mouse; OBP; leptin; hormone; body weight regulation; diabetes;

food intake; energy expenditure; high blood pressure; cholesterol; human;

gene therapy; antibody; cancer; Kobe beef; Foie gras; immunosassay; PCR;

primer; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

Synthetic.

PN GB2292382-A.
 XX
 PD 21-FEB-1996.
 XX
 PF 17-AUG-1995; 95GB-00016947.
 XX
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483211.
 XX
 PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 XX
 PI Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R, Maffei M, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K,
 PI Burley SK;
 DR WPI; 1996-099009/11.
 XX
 PT Obesity polypeptide(s) able to modulate body wt. - useful for e.g.
 PT reducing wt. in treatment of diabetes, high blood pressure and high
 PT cholesterol and for cosmetic reasons.
 PS
 PS Example 10; Page 142; 304pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT16392-T16429 represent amplification primers for the human obesity
 CC polypeptide (OBP) gene sequence (see AAT16373). These sequences were used
 CC to amplify the OBP gene sequence from the YAC contig containing the human
 CC OBP gene, in a series of sequence tagged-site (STS)-specific PCR assays.
 CC There were 19 STSs found within the YAC contig human OBP gene sequence.
 CC This sequence was used in conjunction with AAT16425 to amplify the STS
 CC BMS5219. OBP has effects on both food intake and energy expenditure. OBP
 CC and its analogues are useful for modifying body weight (optionally
 CC combined with known medicaments), for treating diabetes, high blood
 CC pressure or high cholesterol. The OBP coding sequence (and sequences
 CC complementary to it) can be used in gene therapy for modifying body
 CC weight. The protein can be used for reducing weight for health or
 CC cosmetic reasons in obese humans, or to produce leaner food animals.
 CC Antagonists of OBP (including antibodies) are useful for increasing body
 CC weight, e.g. for treating weight loss associated with cancer, or for
 CC cosmetic reasons in humans, or for production of Kobe beef or Fole gras
 CC in domestic animals. OBP antibodies (Ab) can also be used in diagnostic
 CC immunoassays for the presence of OBP. The formation of Ab-OBP complexes
 CC enables in vitro evaluation of levels of OBP in a sample, especially to
 CC detect diseases associated with elevated or decreased levels, and to
 CC monitor treatment of these diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3581 CCTGAGTCTTCCTTCCCTAAGC 3600
 DB 21 CCAGAGTCTTCCTTCCCTTAAC 2
 RESULT 1112
 AAT69944
 ID AAT69944 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT69944;
 XX
 DT 22-JUL-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Digoxigenin-labelled probe PCR primer for lcc2.
 XX
 KM Benzenediol:oxygen oxidoreductase; laccase; lignin; Kraft pulp; dye;
 KM fungus; polymerase chain reaction; papermaking; ss.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9708325-A2.

XX
 PD 06-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 20-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013728.
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-1995; 95US-0002800P.
 XX
 PA (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK BIOTECH INC.
 PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
 XX
 PI Yaver DS, Brown KM, Kaupinen S, Halkier T;
 PI WPI; 1997-179282/16.
 DR
 DR WPI; 1997-179282/16.
 XX
 PT New laccase from Coprinus strains - useful for polymerising lignin,
 PT depolymerising Kraft pulp, oxidising dyes and their precursors, etc.
 PS
 PS Example 10; Page 36; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC A cDNA library from IFO 8371 was prepared and subjected to PCR with
 CC oligonucleotides based on the conserved motifs in other fungal laccases.
 CC The amplification product was cloned and 7 subclones were produced and
 CC sequenced. They correspond to 3 different laccases designated lcc1, 2 and
 CC 3. To isolate full-length DNA, a genomic DNA library of IFO 8371 was
 CC constructed. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC preparation of a digoxigenin-labelled probe by PCR using lcc2 partial
 CC cDNA as a template. This probe was used to screen the genomic library. No
 CC single clone contained the complete lcc2 gene which was isolated from two
 CC partial clones. The laccases are used to polymerise a lignin or
 CC lignosulphate in solution; for in situ depolymerisation of Kraft pulp;
 CC for oxidising dyes or their precursors (particularly to prevent dye
 CC transfer between fabrics and in hair dyeing) and for polymerising or
 CC oxidising phenolic compounds (e.g. to precipitate phenolics from fruit
 CC juices to give a more stable product). They can also be used for soil
 CC detoxification. Use of the polypeptide avoids the need to use chlorine
 CC for lignin depolymerisation. They have better activity than known
 CC laccases under the alkaline conditions usually encountered in papermaking
 CC processes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3097 AGCTTAGAGACTTGTGAAG 3116
 DB 1 AGCTGATGACTTGTGACG 20
 RESULT 1113
 AAV24179
 ID AAV24179 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV24179;
 XX
 DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Homo sapiens BARD1 gene PCR primer.
 XX
 KM BARD1; BRCA1; breast cancer; risk; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9812327-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-MAR-1998.
 XX
 PF 19-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016842.
 XX
 PR 20-SEP-1996; 96US-0025296P.
 PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-0042611P.

PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042985P.
 XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 XX Bowcock AM, Baer R;
 DR WPI; 1998-230317/20.
 XX
 PT DNA sequence encoding BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445 - which as
 PT breast cancer antigen, BRCA1, binding proteins are useful to identify
 PT patient having or at risk of developing cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 156; 348pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer which can be used in the preparation
 CC of the recombinant breast cancer antigen, BRCA1, binding proteins BARD1,
 CC B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445, or a composition for the detection of a
 CC BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445 nucleic acid sequence, specifically
 CC a wild type BARD1 composition for the detection or purification of BRCA1,
 CC useful to identify a patient having, or at risk of developing cancer.
 CC BARD1 can be used in the preparation of an anti-BARD1 antibody, and in
 CC the detection and purification of a BRCA1 protein. BARD1, B123, BE2,
 CC BE14, BE31 or BE445 can be used in the identification of a binding protein
 CC agonist or antagonist that alters the binding of BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14,
 CC BE31 or BE445 to BRCA1 or the biological activity of the BRCA1-BARD1,
 CC B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445 complex. The antibodies can be used to
 CC detect BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445, a specific anti-BARD1
 CC antibody can be used to identify a patient having or at risk of
 CC developing cancer
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2229 AACATCACTACGCCCTTCCAC 2248
 Db 2 AAAATGACTCACCACCTTCCAC 21
 RESULT 1114
 AA40590
 ID AA40590 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV40590;
 XX
 DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TSC gene exon 12 reverse primer hTSCex12.
 XX
 KW Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
 KW ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
 KW hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalcaemia; hypomagnesaemia; diagnosis;
 KW therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9829431-A1.
 XX
 PD 09-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-1997; 97MO-US023553.
 XX
 PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
 XX
 PA (UYA) UNIV YALE.
 XX
 PI Lifton RP, Simon DB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-388029/33.
 XX

PT Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
 PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
 PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 51; 105pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers hTSCex12 forward and reverse (see AAV40589 and AAV40590,
 CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 12 of the human hTSC gene (see
 CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
 CC AAM29682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 sets of
 CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
 CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
 CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
 CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
 CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
 CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
 CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
 CC disorders
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3473 ACAGAGTCAAGCCCAAGTG 3492
 Db 2 ACAGAGGCCAGGCCCTGTG 21
 RESULT 1115
 AA26774/C
 ID AA26774 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AA26774;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphic region 963.
 XX
 KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
 KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
 KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
 KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
 KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
 KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9841648-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
 XX
 PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
 XX
 PA (VAR-) VARIAGENICS INC.
 XX
 PI Houseman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
 XX
 PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
 PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
 PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
 CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
 CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
 CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is

CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1658 CTTCTGCCAGCTCTCTGAGC 1677
20 CGTCTGCCAGCCGCTGAGC 1

RESULT 1116
AA226485/c
ID AA226485 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AA226485;
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphic region 674.
XX
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
XX potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
XX on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
XX subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
XX used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
XX precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
XX specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
XX present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic

CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
20 TTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 1

RESULT 1117
AAV11946/c
ID AAV11946 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAV11946;
XX
XX 14-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX HIV-1 sub-type B gag gene 3'-end PCR primer GAG1177.
XX
XX gag gene; HIV-1; amplification; detection; recognition; subtype;
XX ss. PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
XX PN DE19644248-A1.
XX
XX 30-APR-1998.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044248.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044248.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044248.
XX
XX (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
XX
XX Kasper P;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-252031/23.
XX
XX HIV-1 gag oligo:nucleotides - useful as primers and probes for HIV-1
XX detection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 7; 8bp; German.
XX
XX AAV11944-V11947 are primers designed to amplify a fragment of the human
XX immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) subtype B gag gene corresponding to
XX nucleotide 900 to the 3'-end. These primers can be used to detect nucleic
XX acids of at least 5 HIV-1 subtypes
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2616 CTTCTCTTGGCCACATTGA 2635
21 CCCTCTTGGCCACATTGA 2

```

RESULT 1118
AA217874
ID AA217874 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA217874;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.
XX
KM Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
KM genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KM kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENEA LTD.
XX
PI Wider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 29; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3676 TGTGCCCGCATGCTGCTC 3695
DB 2 TGTGTCGACGATGATGCC 21
XX
RESULT 1119
AA218000
ID AA218000 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

```

```

AC AA218000;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Bicoind specific primer.
XX
KM Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
KM genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KM kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENEA LTD.
XX
PI Wider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 36; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3676 TGTGCCCGCATGCTGCTC 3695
DB 2 TGTGTCGACGATGATGCC 21
XX
RESULT 1120
AA218340
ID AA218340 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA218340;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX

```


DE House keeping gene specific primer.
 XX
 KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9934016-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUL-1999.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENENIA LTD.
 XX
 PI Vidler B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 55; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACTG 3257
 Db 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACTG 21
 RESULT 1121
 AAV9523
 ID AAV9523 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV9523;
 XX
 DT 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SM86 encoding SSP10 heptad repeat.
 XX
 KW Lysine; transgenic plant; seed storage protein; vector; psks; ds.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..3
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "5' single stranded overhang"
 FT misc_feature 21
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "5' overhang on complementary strand of sequence
 FT 5'-ATC-3'".
 XX
 PN WO9842831-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-1998; 98WO-US006051.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1997; 97US-00824627.
 PR
 XX
 PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
 XX
 PI Falco SC, Mcdevitt RE, Epelbaum SU;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-045139/04.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids and chimeric genes for increasing seed lysine content -
 PT comprise sequence encoding all or part of lysine ketoglutarate reductase,
 PT useful to improve nutritional quality of seeds from transformed plants.
 XX
 PS Example 21; Page 104; 231pp; English.
 XX
 CC This synthetic double-stranded oligonucleotide encodes a lysine-rich
 CC heptad repeat peptide. It can be inserted into the unique BstI site in
 CC the 'base gene' (see AAV9505) of vector psks to provide repetitive
 CC heptad coding sequences. Chimeric genes for lysine-rich synthetic seed
 CC storage proteins suitable for expression in the seeds of plants have been
 CC constructed (see AAV9513-18, AAV9527-32, AAV9539-41). The invention
 CC provides methods for improving the nutritional quality of seeds from
 CC transgenic plants by increasing lysine content
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 2800 AGGAGGAGGAATGAAGA 2819
 Db 2 ATGAGGAGGAAGATGAAGA 21
 RESULT 1122
 AAX88966
 ID AAX88966 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX88966;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse vascular endothelial growth factor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:9.
 XX
 KW Mouse; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF15; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN JP1169183-A.
 XX
 PD 29-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-1997; 97JP-00362118.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97JP-00362118.

XX (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
 PA (TOAG) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-422621/36.
 XX
 PT Vascular endothelial growth factor - and DNA encoding it.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 5; 16pp; Japanese.
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for mouse vascular
 CC endothelial growth factor (VEGF). The present invention describes mouse
 CC VEGF15
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
 Db 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
 RESULT 1123
 AAA10589
 ID AAA10589 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA10589;
 XX
 DT 29-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for human Smad2 amplification.
 KW Human; Smad2; MADR2; MADR2; hMAD2; JVI8-1; transcription factor;
 KW chromosome 18q21; antisense compound; treat; prevent; infection;
 KW inflammation; tumour; diagnostic reagent; research reagent; cancer;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6037142-A.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1999; 99US-00255912.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1999; 99US-00255912.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monla BP, Cowseer LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-269886/23.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound that inhibits human Smad2; useful e.g. for
 PT treating or preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Col 37; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding human Smad2. Smad2 is also known as MADR2, MADR2, hMAD2
 CC and JVI8-1, and is a member of a subgroup of Smad family transcription
 CC factors which are cytosolic proteins regulated by transforming growth
 CC factor-beta (TGF-beta) and activin. Smads exist as monomers in
 CC unstimulated cells as homo- or heterodimerise and translocate to the
 CC nucleus and activate target gene transcription upon ligand binding. The
 CC Smad2 gene is located on chromosome 18q21. The invention relates to
 CC antisense compounds (see AAA10548-A10587) targeted to the Smad2
 CC nucleotide sequence. The antisense oligonucleotide sequences inhibit
 CC Smad2 expression by hybridising to DNA or RNA. The antisense nucleotides
 CC are used to treat or prevent diseases associated with expression of

CC Smad2, e.g. infection, inflammation and tumours. The oligonucleotides can
 CC also be used as diagnostic or research reagents
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1194 CCATCCCTGAGCTCTGCA 1213
 Db 2 CCATCCACAGCTCTTCA 21
 RESULT 1124
 AAC62619/c
 ID AAC62619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC62619;
 XX
 DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #33.
 KW Human; mouse; OB gene; obesity; adiposity; body weight; PCR primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US6124448-A.
 XX
 PD 26-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488208.
 XX
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
 XX
 PA (UVRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 XX
 PI Maffei M, Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-601556/57.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid primers and probes useful for detecting mutations in
 PT mammalian OB gene associated with regulation of body weight and
 PT adiposity.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Col 81-82; 153pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
 CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
 CC Nucleic acids of at least 10 nucleotides which are hybridisable to a non-
 CC coding region of an OB nucleic acid have been created. The OB gene plays
 CC a critical role in the regulation of body weight and adiposity. The
 CC nucleic acids may be used as probes or as primers for PCR. They are
 CC useful for evaluating the presence of mutations in the human OB gene or
 CC for evaluating the level of expression of OB mRNA. Defects associated
 CC with OB gene expression result in obese phenotypes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 3581 CCTGAGTTCCTTCCTTACG 3600
 Db 21 CCAGAGTTCCTTCCTTAC 2
 RESULT 1125
 AA288160

ID AA288160 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA288160;
XX
DT 25-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE GAPDH PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
KM Testis specific factor; tesmin; cell death; regulation; spermatocyte;
KM differentiation regulatory factor; male germ cell regulatory actor;
KM germ cell differentiation; sterility; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200004147-A1.
XX
PD 27-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 16-JUL-1999; 99WO-JP003859.
XX
PR 17-JUL-1998; 98JP-00219856.
XX
PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Sugihara T, Wadhwa R, Kaul SC, Mitsui Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-147785/13.
XX
PT New male germ cell regulatory factor tesmin expressed in spermatocytes
PT useful for investigation of germ cell differentiation and sterility.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 53; 63pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a male germ cell regulatory factor
CC expressed specifically in spermatocytes, designated tesmin. Tesmin can be
CC used in the investigation of the mechanisms of germ cell differentiation
CC and sterility. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
DB 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
RESULT 1126
AAA12341/c
ID AAA12341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA12341;
XX
DT 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human OB DNA PCR primer SMS2619 #1.
XX
KM OB gene; body weight; obesity; anorectic; adipose tissue; brain; human;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6048837-A.
XX
PD 11-APR-2000.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485942.
XX
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX

PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-302788/26.
XX
PT Modifying body weight of an animal comprises administering mammalian
PT obesity polypeptide obtained from humans and murine.
XX
PS Example 10; Col 149-150; 153pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for modifying body weight of an
CC animal which comprises administering mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide.
CC The products of the invention have anorectic activity. The OB polypeptide
CC at a dose of 5 mg/g/day in 300 micro litres of PBS was injected
CC intraperitoneally into mice. Control mice were injected with PBS
CC dialysate of the recombinant protein. The body weight of the mice was
CC noted. The results shows that recombinant the OB polypeptide is capable
CC of reducing a body weight and is found to be effective when it is
CC administered daily. The OB polypeptide acts as a part of the signalling
CC pathway by which adipose tissue communicates with the brain and other
CC organs. (II) is useful for modulating body weight of an animal especially
CC humans. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification
CC of a human OB protein described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3581 CCTGAGTCTCTCTCCCTAAC 3600
DB 21 CCAGAGTCTCTCTCCCTAAC 2
RESULT 1127
AAC62699/c
ID AAC62699 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC62699;
XX
DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #33.
XX
KM Human; mouse; anabolic; cytosstatic; immunostimulant;
KM OB polypeptide inhibitor; body weight; obesity; OB gene; cancer; AIDS;
KM anorexia nervosa; hypertension; heart disease; Type II diabetes;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6124439-A.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488214.
XX
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611018/58.
XX
PT Novel antibody to mammalian obesity polypeptide useful for diagnosis and

PT treatment of weight loss associated with disorders such as cancer, AIDS
XX and anorexia nervosa.
PS Example 10; Col 81-82; 150pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
CC Antibodies against the mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide have been
CC identified. The antibodies are useful for modulating the activity of OB
CC to control body weight and fat content and/or to treat certain
CC pathological conditions in which there is abnormal depression or
CC elevation of body weight. The antibodies are used to treat weight loss
CC associated with cancer, AIDS and anorexia nervosa. They are useful for
CC the diagnosis of nutritional disorders such as obesity and diseases
CC associated with obesity, such as hypertension, heart disease and Type II
CC diabetes. The kits are used to determine the presence or amount of OB in
CC the blood or plasma of an individual
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3581 CCTGACTCTCTCCCTAAGC 3600
DB 21 CCAGAGTCTCTCCCTTAAC 2
RESULT 1128
AAH62449/c
ID AAH62449 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH62449;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (revised)
DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Reelin polymorphism containing DNA fragment #350.
XX
KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
KM heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH variation 11
FT /tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200138576-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031639.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX
DR MPI; 2001-367705/38.
XX
PT New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes
PT including polymorphic sites, for phenotype correlation, forensics,
XX paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 80pp; English.
XX
CC DNA sequences AAH62100 - AAH62688 represent segments of human genes which
CC contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in

CC the invention for analyzing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of
CC determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in
CC the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the
CC diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart
CC diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by
CC microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture
CC of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the diseases, and as
CC a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in
CC applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,
CC medicine and genetic analysis
CC Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3089 GAGGAGAGAGCTCTATGACT 3108
DB 20 GGGGAGAGAGCACTATGACT 1
RESULT 1129
AAH63026
ID AAH63026 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH63026;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 187.
XX
KM Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;
KM antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;
KM transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.
XX
OS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.
XX
PN WO200138351-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.
XX
PA (PENY-) PE CORP NY.
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.
XX (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.
XX
PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;
XX
DR MPI; 2001-355877/37.
XX
PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus
PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to
PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome
CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and
CC encoded proteins (AAH64910-AAH65051) and oligonucleotide sequences
CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid
CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and
CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for
CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.
CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to
CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create
CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS

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CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3415 CCATATCACCAGAGATT 3434
DB 2 CCAATCACCAGAGATT 21
RESULT 1130
AAH44266
ID AAH44266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH44266;
XX
DT 21-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RNA helicase gene helicain PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
KM Human; RNA helicase; helicain A; helicain B; helicain C; cancer;
KM thyroid gland; cytosolic; anti-cancer; diagnosis; cancer; PCR primer;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200144470-A1.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008908.
XX
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99JP-00357406.
XX
PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Sugihara T, Madhwa R;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-408484/43.
XX
PT DNA controlling helicain transcription useful for treating and diagnosing
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 106; 117pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAH44263, AAH44264 and AAH44265 represent RNA helicase genes which encode
CC the helicain A, B and C proteins given in AAB99890, AAB99891 and
CC AAB99892. The helicain proteins and polynucleotide sequences have
CC cytosolic activity, and can be used as anti-cancer agents and in
CC reagents for diagnosing cancer. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the isolation of the human helicain sequences, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3238 TCATCAACCCACTACATG 3257
DB 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
RESULT 1131
ABA10112/c
ID ABA10112 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABA10112;
XX

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DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Tail primer #105 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.
XX
KM Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;
KM cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200175180-A2.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US003992.
XX
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.
XX
PA (OBIO-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.
XX
PI Ujanovsky L, Mugasimangalam R, Binat P, Zezin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-626451/72.
XX
PT Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,
PT diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to
PT selective adaptors.
XX
PS Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method
CC comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse
CC transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a
CC restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single
CC stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the
CC digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide
CC adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a
CC redundant group and the other end a primer-template sequence specific
CC for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the
CC same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are
CC amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to
CC cDNA polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific
CC primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-
CC redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the
CC primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for
CC producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where
CC every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by
CC its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification
CC or analysis of genes, analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying
CC cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used
CC to illustrate the method of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2745 ACCAATTCACCTGAGTT 2764
DB 20 ACCAGCTTCACCTGAGTT 1
RESULT 1132
ABL58573
ID ABL58573 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABL58573;
XX
DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ARF/HK3 protein related primer #3.
XX
KM HK3; housekeeping gene 33; ARF; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200220770-A1.
XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX PF 06-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007732.
XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00274209.
XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Sugihara T, Madhwa R, Kaul SC;
XX WPI; 2002-393846/42.
XX PT New isolated human or mouse targeting peptide useful for targeted
XX delivery of therapeutic agents, for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth
XX or pregnancy, and for inducing apoptosis or weight loss.
XX PS Example 6; Page 76; 81pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to the screening of antitumor agents by using the
XX interaction between ARF protein and HK33 (Housekeeping 33) protein.
XX CC Nuclear transport of ARF protein is inhibited by the expression of HK33
XX gene, and thus p53-dependent transcription is suppressed. In immortalised
XX cells, moreover, the expression of HK33 gene is significantly elevated.
XX CC The invention provides a method of screening an antitumor agent by using
XX the interaction between ARF protein and HK33 protein. It also provides a
XX method for utilisation of HK33 protein and a gene encoding it in the
XX examination of tumour related disease. The current sequence represents a
XX ARF/HK33 protein related primer
XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21.
RESULT 1133
ABK82233
ID ABK82233 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABK82233;
XX PT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter probe #71.
XX KM Human; ATP-binding cassette transporter; ABC transporter;
XX expression rate; drug development; biochemical kinetic; antihelminthic;
XX probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2002112775-A.
XX PD 16-APR-2002.
XX PF 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303404.
XX PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303404.
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX WPI; 2002-458864/49.

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XX PT Probes for determination of human ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters
XX capable of hybridization with 33 regions of genes.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 27; 36pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention describes new probes for identification of human ATP-
XX binding cassette (ABC) transporters capable of hybridisation with 33
XX regions of genes. Elucidation of expression rate of ABC transporters is
XX useful for development of drugs and their biochemical kinetics. This
XX sequence represents a probe used to detect human ATP-binding cassette
XX (ABC) transporters
XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 3682 CCAGCATCGTGTCAACCAA 3701
1 CCAACATCGTGACATCAAA 20
RESULT 1134
AAL40540
ID AAL40540 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAL40540;
XX PT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human ABCB1 gene region SEQ ID No 17.
XX KM Plural mRNA; kit; reporter; quencher pigment; human; ABC gene; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2002181818-A.
XX PD 26-JUN-2002.
XX PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00381621.
XX PR 15-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00381621.
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX WPI; 2002-543426/58.
XX PT Simultaneous determination of a number of different molecular species of
XX protein mRNAs and a kit for the determination composed of primers and
XX probes.
XX PS Example 1; Page 14; 23pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to a method for the simultaneous determination of a
XX number of different molecular species of protein mRNAs by the polymerase
XX chain reaction (PCR). The kits of the invention comprise of holes each
XX containing one primer and probe. The invention particularly comprises a
XX combination of a kit of reporter and quencher pigments, for the
XX determination of different molecular species. This polynucleotide
XX sequence represents a human ABC gene region relating to the invention
XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 3682 CCAGCATCGTGTCAACCAA 3701
1 CCAACATCGTGACATCAAA 20

```

RESULT 1135
 ABS98132 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 ID ABS98132 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS98132;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #34.
 XX
 KM Human; db: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxtransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 disorder-related traits.
 XX
 PS Example 22; Page 144; 714pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfoxtransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related

CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP45002B1, AHR,
 CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY 4886 CCCTGTCCTCCTCGAGGT 4905
 Db 2 CCCTTGCCCTTCAAGGT 21
 XX
 RESULT 1136
 ABS97270
 ID ABS97270 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS97270;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human aryl hydrocarbon receptor B1 (AHR) polymorphic sequence #4.
 XX
 KM Human; ss: primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxtransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes

PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and catepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
PT disorder-related traits.

PS Example 5; Page 107; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC (ARNT), catepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
CC sulfinyltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (URP), multidrug resistance 1
CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502B1,
CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, HNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1090 AGGACTCTGAATTGTGAAG 1109

DB 2 AGCACCTGATTTGGGAAG 21

RESULT 1137

ABX89573/c

XX ID ABX89573 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABX89573;

XX DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human sequence tagged specific PCR primer sm5s2619 #1.

KW es; human; obese polypeptide; body weight; PCR; ob polypeptide; leptin;
KW adipocyte; appetite reduction; cosmetic; primary; fat deposit reduction;
KW improved body appearance; heart disease; obesity; agriculture;
KW nutritional disorder; cancer associated weight loss; type II diabetes;
KW obesity associated disease; AIDS associated weight loss; hypertension;
KW gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002107211-A1.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736084.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485943.

XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

PI Friedman JM, Halaas JL, Gajwala K, Burley SK, Zhang Y;

PI Proenca R, Maffei M;

DR WPI; 2002-722695/78.

PT New obese polypeptide useful for inducing reduction of body weight in an
PT animal, for preparing a composition for treating obesity, disease
PT associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
PT diabetes.

PS Example 10; Page 44; 144pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an obese (ob) polypeptide, also known as leptin,
CC expressed predominantly by adipocytes and capable of inducing reduction
CC of body weight in an animal. The polypeptide is useful for monitoring
CC therapeutic treatment of a disease associated with elevated or decreased
CC levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for use in
CC radioimmunoassays for measuring fat and/or plasma levels of ob protein or
CC for detecting the presence and level of receptor for ob on tissues, such
CC as hypothalamus; for screening expression libraries to isolate active
CC receptors; for use in cosmetics by improving body appearance by reducing
CC fat deposits or appetite or both and is used independently or in
CC conjugation with other cosmetic strategies e.g. surgery for its cosmetic
CC effect; for identifying agonists or antagonists that affect its activity
CC and has potential agricultural uses e.g. increasing the body weight of
CC animals. Nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is useful for identifying
CC mutation in ob nucleotide, in gene therapy for obesity and in the
CC measurement of its encoded RNA and protein in nutritional disorders. A
CC host cell transfected with a vector expressing the polypeptide is useful
CC in the preparation of modulators of the polypeptide and its nucleic acid.
CC An immunogenic fragment of the polypeptide is useful for preparing an
CC antibody. The antibody is useful for measuring the presence of the
CC polypeptide in a sample; for evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a
CC biological sample to detect or diagnose the presence of a disease
CC associated with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a
CC mammalian subject; for imaging ob polypeptide in situ. A composition
CC comprising the polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight of an
CC animal, in particular humans. A composition comprising an antagonist of
CC the polypeptide is useful for increasing body weight of an animal.
CC Compositions containing the polypeptide and the antagonist are useful for
CC treating obesity, weight loss associated with cancer or AIDS, disease
CC associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
CC diabetes. The present sequence represents a human sequence tagged
CC specific PCR primer

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3581 CCTGATTCCTCTCCTTAAGC 3600

DB 21 CCAGAGTTCCTCTCCTTAAC 2

RESULT 1138

ABL61447/c

XX ID ABL61447 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABL61447;

DT 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ob gene SRS SMS2619ob PCR primer #1.
DE
XX Ob; human; obese; adiposity; body weight; anorectic; anabolic; PCR;
KM primer; chromosome 7; STS; sequence tagged site; 7q31.3;
KM microsatellite marker; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6350730-B1.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488223.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
XX (UVRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
XX Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Procenza R;
XX WPI; 2002-412914/44.
XX
XX Modifying the body weight of an animal comprises administering an obese
PT gene (OB) polypeptide analog.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 79-80; 152pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method of modifying the body weight of
CC an animal comprising administering an obese gene (OB) polypeptide
CC analogue, capable of modulating body weight and adiposity. The invention
CC has anorectic and anabolic activity. AB16145-AB16148 represent PCR
CC primers used in the detection of sequence tagged sites (STS's) and
CC microsatellite markers used in the mapping of the human Ob gene onto
CC chromosome 7. These genetic markers represent an important tool for
CC studying the possible role of the Ob gene in inherited forms of human
CC obesity
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3581 CCTGAGTTCTTCCCTAAGC 3600
DB 21 CCAGAGTTCCTCCCTTAC 2
RESULT 1139
ABV76832/c
ID ABV76832 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABV76832;
AC
XX 12-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Control PCR primer used to amplify a beta-actin cDNA fragment.
DE
XX Arthritic condition; CD21L; lymphotoxin-beta; chemoattractant; arthritis;
KM beta-actin; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200280010-A1.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008856.
XX

PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816814.
XX
XX (MAYO-) MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES.
XX
XX Goronzy JJ, Weyand CM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058450/05.
DR
XX
XX Determining the severity of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid
PT arthritis, in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains
PT elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. CD21L polypeptides or lymphotoxin-beta
PT polypeptides.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 12; 27pp; English.
PS
XX The specification describes a method for determining the severity of an
CC arthritic condition in a mammal. The method comprises determining whether
CC or not a sample from the mammal contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an
CC elevated level of a CD21L polypeptide, an elevated level of a lymphotoxin
CC -beta polypeptide, or an elevated level of a chemoattractant
CC polypeptide). The presence of the marker indicates that the arthritis
CC condition is severe. The method is useful for diagnosing the severity of
CC an arthritis condition (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis) in a mammal,
CC particularly a human. Control PCR primers ABV76832-33 were used to
CC amplify a beta-actin cDNA fragment from a synovial tissue sample. The
CC primers were used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 385 GGTGGACGACGCCGAGGCCA 404
DB 21 GCTGGAAGCAGCGCTGCGCA 2
RESULT 1140
ACA98621/c
ID ACA98621 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACA98621;
AC
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human CYP2C8 SNP detection PCR primer #61.
DE
XX
XX Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8; CYP2C8; arachidonic acid metabolism;
KM cancer; cardiovascular disease; cytostatic; cardiovascular; gene therapy;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP detection; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200299099-A2.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002.
PD
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP006000.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00112899.
PR
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-167344/16.
DR
XX
XX New polymorphic variants of the gene encoding Cytochrome P450 polypeptide
PT 2C8 (CYP2C8), useful for diagnosing or treating a disease, e.g.
PT arachidonic acid metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 49; 178pp; English.
PS

Db 21 CCAGAGTTCCTCCCTTAC 2

RESULT 1143

ID ADA15941 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADA15941;

DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Synthetic storage protein oligonucleotide SM90.

XX ss; lysC; transgenic; lysine accumulation;
 KW dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHPS; lysine inhibition;
 KW lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; chloroplast transit sequence; CTS;
 KM aspartokinase III; AKIII; synthetic seed storage protein; SSP.

XX Synthetic.

OS US6459019-B1.

PN 01-OCT-2002.

PD 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.

PF 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.

PR 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.

PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

PI Falco SC, Keeleer SJ, Rice JA;

XX WPI; 2003-028272/02.

DR P-PSDB; ADA15947.

PT Transformed plants that accumulate lysine at higher levels in its seeds

XX than untransformed plants, has gene fragments encoding lysine-insensitive

XX dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase and lysine ketoglutarate reductase.

XX Example 21; Col 79; 109pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a plant comprising two foreign nucleotide
 CC sequences which cause seeds obtained from the plant to accumulate lysine
 CC at a level of at least 10% higher than seeds of a plant that do not
 CC comprise the nucleotide, where the nucleotide comprises a fragment
 CC encoding a dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHPS) that is insensitive
 CC to lysine inhibition, and a fragment encoding a plant lysine
 CC ketoglutarate reductase (LKR) or its subfragment. The nucleotide fragment
 CC is operably linked to a plant chloroplast transit sequence (CTS) and the
 CC plant lysine ketoglutarate reductase subfragment is used in antisense
 CC inhibition or cosuppression. Also included are progeny plants from the
 CC above mentioned plant and seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant.
 CC The seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant (e.g., rapeseed,
 CC soybean or corn) comprising the foreign nucleic acid sequences accumulate
 CC lysine at a higher level, preferably at a level of at least 10% higher
 CC than seeds of a plant that do not comprise the foreign nucleic acid
 CC sequences. Chimeric gene comprising DHPS from *C. glutamicum* and
 CC aspartokinase III (from the lysC gene) of *E. coli* (mutated to be lysine-
 CC insensitive) are also used to generate the above transgenic plants. Also
 CC disclosed are synthetic seed storage proteins (SSP) used as an internal
 CC source of lysine, built up from synthetic peptide monomers based around
 CC an Ear1 site sequence (for generating multimeric proteins). The present
 CC sequence is a strand of an oligonucleotide encoding an SSP monomer.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 1; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2800 ACGAGAGAGAAATGAGAA 2819

Db 2 ATCGAGAGAGAGATGAGAA 21

RESULT 1144

ID ACH03697 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACH03697;

DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Ear I-based lysine-rich heptad repeat oligonucleotide SM90.

XX Aspartokinase; AKIII; dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHPS;
 KW seed lysine content; seed threonine content; seed storage protein; SSP;
 KW chloroplast transit sequence; lysine-rich protein;
 KM lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; transgenic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US2003056242-A1.

PN 20-MAR-2003.

PD 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00023066.

PF 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.

PR 18-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002480.

PR 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.

PR 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.

PA (FALC/) FALCO S C.

PI Falco SC;

XX WPI; 2003-521869/49.

DR P-PSDB; ABO44334.

PT New nucleic acid fragment encoding aspartokinase and dihydrodipicolinic

XX acid synthase, useful for increasing threonine or lysine content of seeds

XX of plant.

XX Example 21; Page 43; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a
 CC first nucleic acid subfragment encoding aspartokinase (AK) that is
 CC substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine, and a second nucleic
 CC acid subfragment encoding dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHPS) that
 CC is substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine. Also included are
 CC an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleic acid subfragment
 CC encoding lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR), a chimeric gene (where
 CC the nucleic acid fragment is operably linked to a plant chloroplast
 CC transit sequence and to a seed-specific regulatory sequence, a plant
 CC comprising the nucleic acid/chimeric gene in its genome, a seed obtained
 CC from the plant, increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of
 CC plant, a plant capable of transmitting the chimeric gene to a progeny of
 CC plant having the ability to produce levels of free threonine or lysine at
 CC least two times greater than the free threonine levels of untransformed
 CC plants, a transformed (soybean) plant comprising seeds that accumulate
 CC lysine at a level at least ten percent to four-fold higher than the seeds
 CC of an untransformed plant, a transformed rapeseed comprising seeds that
 CC accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred percent
 CC higher than that of the seeds of an untransformed plant, a monocot plant
 CC comprising in its genome the nucleic acid fragment having the monocot-
 CC embryo specific promoter and a transformed corn plant comprising seeds
 CC that accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred
 CC thirty percent higher than the seeds of the untransformed plant. Also
 CC disclosed are synthetic lysine-rich seed storage proteins (SSP), built up
 CC from monomer lysine-rich heptad repeats (encoded by Ear1 restriction
 CC enzyme-based oligonucleotides) used as a pool of lysine in a transformed

CC plant. The nucleic acid fragments, genes and methods are useful for
CC increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of the plant. Seeds
CC containing increased threonine or lysine content eliminate the need to
CC supplement mixed grain feeds with lysine or threonine produced via
CC microbial fermentation. The present sequence is one strand of a DNA
CC encoding a lysine-rich heptad repeat for use as a monomer unit in a
CC synthetic seed storage protein
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2800 AGGAGAGAGAAATGAAGA 2819
2 ATGAGAGAGAGATGAAGA 21
XX
Db
XX
RESULT 1145
ADA73990/c
ID ADA73990 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADA73990;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #1 for DNA encoding human beta-actin.
XX
XX Rheumatoid arthritis condition; RA; cytokine; interleukin-1 beta;
XX IL-1beta; interleukin-4; IL-4; interleukin-10; IL-10; interferon-gamma;
XX IFN-gamma; tumour necrosis factor-alpha; TNF-alpha;
XX transforming growth factor-beta; TGF-beta; diffuse; follicular;
XX granulomatous; human; beta-actin; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6555320-B1.
XX
XX 29-APR-2003.
XX
XX PD
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-00387467.
XX
XX PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098718P.
XX
XX PA (MAYO-) MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION & RES.
XX
XX PI Goronzy JJ, Weyand CM;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-687206/55.
XX
XX DR
XX
XX PT Evaluating rheumatoid arthritis condition in patient, by comparing
XX cytokine levels in sample from patient to reference levels to obtain
XX information about condition, and classifying condition based on the
XX information.
XX
XX PT
XX
XX XX
XX Example 1; Col 9; 25pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for evaluating rheumatoid
XX arthritis (RA) condition in a patient. The method involves determining
XX the level of cytokines (e.g. interleukin-1 (IL-1) beta, interleukin-4 (IL
XX -4), interleukin-10 (IL-10), interferon gamma, tumour necrosis factor-
XX alpha (TNF-alpha), and transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta)) within
XX the sample from a patient, comparing the level to reference levels to
XX obtain information about the RA condition, and classifying the RA
XX condition as being or not being diffuse, follicular or granulomatous
XX condition based on information. The method is useful for classifying a RA
XX condition as diffuse, follicular, or granulomatous, and for determining
XX if an individual suffering from a RA condition will develop severe
XX disease. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
XX examples of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
SQ

XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 365 GGTGCAGACGCCGAGGCCA 404
21 GCTGAGACGCGCGGCCA 2
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1146
ADE44871/c
ID ADE44871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADE44871;
XX
XX AC
XX
XX XX
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Neisseria meningitidis ORF2086 protein-related PCR primer SeqID305.
XX
XX ORF2086; Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B infection; antibacterial;
XX antiinflammatory; immune response; bacterial meningitis;
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae infection; non-pathogenic;
XX immunogenic composition; 2086 protein; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Neisseria meningitidis.
XX
XX XX
XX PN WO2003063766-A2.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032369.
XX
XX PR 11-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328101P.
XX
XX PR 30-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406934P.
XX
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH HOLDINGS CORP.
XX
XX PI Zlotnick GW, Fletcher LD, Farley J, Bernfield LA, Zagursky RJ;
XX PI Metcalf BJ;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2003-663416/62.
XX
XX XX
XX PT Composition comprising crossreactive immunogenic antigen encoded by open
XX reading frame 2086 of Neisseria sp., that provides immunogenicity against
XX meningitis, or its immunogenic portion or biological equivalent.
XX
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 305; 480bp; English.
XX
XX XX
XX CC This invention relates to a novel composition which comprises at least
XX one protein (or fragment of) encoded by an open reading frame (ORF) of a
XX Neisseria sp. (ORF2086), where the ORF encoding a crossreactive
XX immunogenic antigen provides immunogenicity against infection by
XX Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B in a subject. The composition of the
XX invention may have antibacterial or antiinflammatory activity through the
XX induction of the immune response. The invention may be useful for the
XX treatment of bacterial meningitis in a mammal. One or more polypeptides
XX or nucleic acids encoding such polypeptides are useful in a composition
XX or as a part of the treatment regimen for the prevention of amelioration
XX of Streptococcus pneumoniae infection. The composition of the invention
XX is non-pathogenic and substantially free from any infectious impurities.
XX The immunogenic compositions can be compounded with fewer components to
XX elicit protection comparable to previously used agents. The present
XX sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for amplification of a
XX region of a Neisseria meningitidis 2086 protein-encoding gene (from
XX strain 8529) which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

QY 3920 GACCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
 |||||
 DB 21 GACACCGCGCGCTGCCTGC 2

RESULT 1147

ID ADF75332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADF75332;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human RT-PCR primer to amplify an epigenetically silenced gene (SeqID12).

KM human; primer; RT-PCR; PCR; ss; epigenetically silenced gene;
 KM tumour suppressor; cancer; proliferative disorder; head and neck cancer;
 KM oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma; ESCC; gene therapy;
 KM methyltransferase inhibitor; 5Aza-dc; histone deacetylase inhibitor.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003076594-A2.

PD 18-SEP-2003.

PF 07-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007245.

PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362577P.

PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PI Sidransky D;

DR WPI; 2003-756817/71.

PT Identifying at least one epigenetically silenced gene associated with
 PT cancer useful for treating cancer comprises contacting an array of genome
 PT with nucleic acid molecule that reactivates expression of epigenetically
 PT silenced gene.

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 12; 97bp; English.

CC This invention relates to novel methods of screening to identify
 CC epigenetically silenced genes. Specifically, it refers to the detection
 CC of epigenetically silenced tumour suppressor genes in cancer cells, which
 CC are transcriptionally inactive due to aberrant methylation at normally
 CC unmethylated CpG islands. Accordingly, these genes provide diagnostic
 CC markers for immortalised and transformed cells and hence can be used to
 CC diagnose various proliferative disorders, particularly oesophageal cancer
 CC and head and neck cancer. The present invention describes a genomic
 CC screening method to identify silenced genes in a cell suspected of a
 CC predisposition to, or exhibiting, unregulated growth. Accordingly,
 CC oligonucleotides of the genes identified herein are useful for detecting
 CC oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) or neck squamous cell
 CC carcinoma. Furthermore, treatment can occur via gene therapy, using a
 CC demethylation agent such as a methyltransferase inhibitor (5Aza-dc) or a
 CC histone deacetylase inhibitor to restore expression of at least one
 CC methylation silenced gene in cancer cells. This oligonucleotide sequence
 CC is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify those genes that were up-regulated as
 CC a result of treatment with a demethylation agent i.e epigenetically
 CC silenced genes of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Matches 1%; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 2833 AGCTGTGTGTAAGTTGGT 2852
 |||||
 2 AGCTGTGTGTAAGTTGGT 21

RESULT 1148

ID ADG35080/c standard; RNA; 21 BP.

AC ADG35080;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human TNF siRNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:432.

KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
 KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
 KM tumour necrosis factor; TNF; human; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss; antibacterial;
 KM immunosuppressive; antineoplastic; antitubercular; anti-HIV; antiproliferative;
 KM antiinflammatory; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis; HIV/AIDS;
 KM psoriasis; inflammation; autoimmune disease.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

EH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 20..21 /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note="Chymidines"

PN WO2003070897-A2.

PD 28-AUG-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-UTN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Mowsligen J, Belgelman L;

DR WPI; 2003-697609/66.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates

PT expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 432; 141bp; English.

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF) gene by
 CC RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
 CC may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
 CC antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
 CC oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs
 CC include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
 CC (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or
 CC chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
 CC synthetically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
 CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
 CC vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates and/or complexes of siNA, and vectors
 CC that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the TNF
 CC gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
 CC therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
 CC conditions. The TNF siNAs have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,

CC anti-infective, anti-infective, anti-HIV, antiparasitic and
CC anti-infective activities. They may be used for treating septic shock,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and autoimmune
CC diseases. The siRNA are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a
CC chemically modified siRNA targeted to the human TNF mRNA transcript.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1602 AAGAGAGAGATCTGCGGAA 1621
Db 21 AAGAGAGAGAGCTGAGGAA 2
RESULT 1149
ADG30330/c
ID ADG30330 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG30330;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX TNF-targeted siRNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 896.
DE
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
XX anti-arteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
XX Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; Huntington's;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; TNF.
XX
OS Unidentified.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003074654-A2.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US05028.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Beiselman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fosnaugh K;
XX Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-731676/69.
XX
XX
XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for
XX down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or
XX for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or
XX activity.
XX
PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 896; 593bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid
XX (siRNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian
XX target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand
XX of the double-stranded siRNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siRNA of
XX the invention demonstrates anti-arteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
XX nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be

CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian
CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition
CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,
CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary
CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Huntington's disease or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siRNA may be utilized for
CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siRNA DNA-
XX RNA hybrid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1602 AAGAGAGAGATCTGCGGAA 1621
Db 21 AAGAGAGAGAGCTGAGGAA 2
RESULT 1150
ADH93971
ID ADH93971 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADH93971;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #816.
DE
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX MPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1808; 529bp; Japanese.
XX
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
XX sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
XX existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
XX present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 2 CAAAGAGAGAGGTTGAGAG 21
RESULT 1151
ACC43493
ID ACC43493 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACC43493;
AC 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for plant glycogenin-like starch initiation protein cDNA.
DE plant glycogenin-like starch initiation protein; PGSP; plant;
XX starch synthesis; starch granule, food; paper; textile; adhesive; PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX WO2003014365-A2.
PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 08-AUG-2002; 2002WO-GB003636.
PF
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00019342.
PR 08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0346907P.
XX
XX (GEMSTAR) CAMBRIDGE LTD.
PA
XX Chatterjee M, Burrell MM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-256590/25.
DR
XX Novel plant glycogenin-like nucleic acid molecules useful for altering
PT starch synthesis in plants such as maize, wheat, rice and sorghum.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 52; 160pp; English.
PS
XX PCR primers ACC43493-96 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a plant
CC glycogenin-like starch initiation protein (PGSP). PGSP polynucleotides
CC are useful for altering starch synthesis and starch granules in a plant.
CC Modulation of initiation of starch synthesis allows various aspects of
CC the biosynthetic process to be regulated. By altering aspects of the
CC biosynthetic process such as temporal and spatial specificity, yield and
CC storage, the carbohydrate profile of the plant may be altered in
CC magnitude and directions that may be favourable for nutritional or
CC industrial uses. Alteration in the structure of starch can in turn effect
CC the functional characteristics of starch such as viscosity, elasticity,
CC or rheological properties of the starch as measured using viscometric
CC analysis. The method is applicable to all plants which produce or store
CC starch, e.g. maize, wheat, rice, fruit producing species e.g. banana,
CC apple, tomato or pear, root crops such as cassava, potato, yam, beet or
CC turnip, oilseed such as rapeseed, canola, sunflower, oil palm, coconut,
CC linseed or groundnut, and meal crops such as soya, bean and any other
CC suitable species. Modified starches can be used in foods, paper, textiles
CC and adhesives
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 529 ACCATGGCAACATCACCAGC 548
Db 2 ACCATGGCAACATCACCAGC 21
|||||
RESULT 1152
ADA01428
ID ADA01428 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADA01428;
AC
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Angioprotein-related protein 3 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:31.
DE
XX

KM drug testing; hyperlipaemia; arteriosclerosis; hyperglycaemia;
KM antihypertensive; antidiabetic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KM Angioprotein-related protein 3; Angptl3; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Rattus norvegicus.
XX
XX WO2002101039-A1.
PN
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2002; 2002WO-JP005657.
PF
XX
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00173758.
PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00178548.
PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00213334.
PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300715.
PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300716.
PR 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00357037.
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00384103.
PR 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103583.
XX
XX (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX Koishi R, Ando Y, Ono M, Yasuno H, Shimizugawa T, Yoshida K;
PI Shimamura M, Furukawa H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-148803/14.
DR
XX
XX Testing drugs to treat or prevent diseases e.g. hyperlipaemia,
PT arteriosclerosis and hyperglycaemia by culturing with transformant cells
PT then detecting e.g. decrease in mRNA expression dose.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 110; 279pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for testing drugs that have
CC activity on treating or preventing at least 1 disease selected from
CC hyperlipaemia, arteriosclerosis and hyperglycaemia, which comprises
CC culturing cells originating from a mammal in the presence or absence of a
CC test substance, and detecting expression dose of the mRNA with any of the
CC specified nucleotide sequences. More specifically the method comprises:
CC (a) culturing cells originating from a mammal in the presence or absence
CC of a test substance; (b) detecting expression dose of the mRNA with any
CC of the nucleotide sequences (i)-(v) (where t and u are exchangeable): (i)
CC nucleotides 47-141 of a 1604 base pair sequence (ADA01398); (ii)
CC nucleotides 78-145 of a 1716 base pair sequence (ADA01400); (iii) the
CC DNA inserted with a phagemid sustaining in the transformant E. coli
CC PBK/MS-1-SANK 72199 (FERM BP-6940); (iv) the DNA inserted with a
CC phagemid sustaining in the transformant E. coli PTrip/MS-1-SANK 72299
CC (FERM BP-6941); or (v) a nucleotide sequence hybridisable with a
CC polynucleotide containing the antisense sequence of (i)-(iv) under
CC stringent conditions and encoding a polypeptide with the activity of
CC increasing neutral lipid concentration in serum; and (c) comparing the
CC resultant expression doses for selecting a test substance and
CC sequences (i)-(v) have antihypertensive, antidiabetic, antidiabetic and
CC antidiabetic activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method is
CC for testing drugs to treat or prevent diseases e.g. hyperlipaemia,
CC arteriosclerosis and hyperglycaemia. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 733 GGTTCTTCAACCAAGCTGAC 752
Db 1 GGTTCTTCAACCAAGCTGAC 20
|||||
RESULT 1153
ADL8197

ID ADL18197 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL18197;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Platelet glycoprotein V thrombin cleavage sequence SEQ ID NO:117.
XX
XX chimeric protein; signal protein; trafficking signal targeting;
KM proteolytic cleavage site; protease; protease inhibitor; gene; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN WO2003014381-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001515.
XX
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00048123.
XX
PA (AHRM-) AHRM BIOSYSTEMS INC.
PI Hwang I, Kim DH, Lee YJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256596/25.
DR P-PSDB; ADL18198.
XX
PT New chimeric protein, useful for detecting protease inhibitors inside the
XX cell or tissue.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 117; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a chimeric protein comprising at least
CC one signal protein that has a trafficking signal targeting to a
CC subcellular organelle and at least one proteolytic cleavage site for a
CC protease. The chimeric protein is constructed, so that: (a) the
CC trafficking signals of all the signal proteins are inactivated by linking
CC the proteolytic site or a signal masking protein through the proteolytic
CC site to the N-or C-terminus of the signal proteins, and so the chimeric
CC protein is present in cytosol; (b) the trafficking signal of at least one
CC signal protein is activated when the proteolytic cleavage site is cleaved
CC by the protease, and as a result at least one fragment protein that
CC includes the activated signal protein is transported to a subcellular
CC organelle; and (c) the chimeric protein is labelled with at least one
CC fluorescent protein and the position and intensity distribution of the
CC fluorescent label signal in the cell is altered depending on the cleavage
CC by the protease. Also described: (1) a recombinant gene comprising a
CC nucleic acid sequence encoding the chimeric protein which is constructed
CC to express the chimeric protein in a cell; (2) a cell transformed with
CC the recombinant gene or vector; (3) analysing the activity of a protease
CC in vivo; (4) screening protease inhibitors in vivo; (5) a system for
CC detecting a protease inside a cell; (6) a nucleic acid comprising the
CC sequence encoding the chimeric protein for detecting protease activity in
CC a cell; (7) a vector comprising the nucleic acid; (8) a kit for detecting
CC a protease inside a cell comprising the chimeric protein or the vector;
CC (9) detecting a protease inside a cell or tissue; and (10) detecting a
CC protease inhibitor in vivo. The chimeric protein is useful for detecting
CC protease inhibitors inside the cell or tissue. The present sequence
CC represents a platelet glycoprotein V thrombin cleavage sequence, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3844 CCCAGGCCCGGCGGCGGCC 3863
DB 1 CCCGGGCCCGGCGGCGGCC 20

RESULT 1154
ADP83374
ID ADP83374 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADP83374;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CYP2D6 gene single nucleotide polymorphism site.
XX
XX Human; nucleotide; sequece; cytochrome P450; CYP2D6;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT variation replace(11,c)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO2003100091-A1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 22-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005366.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011491.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Brockmoller HJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-035165/03.
DR
XX
PT Use of sequeces for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treating
XX or preventing sequece-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
XX genome less than three copies of a polynucleotide encoding a functional
XX CYP2D6 polypeptide.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 24; 153pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence comprises a portion of a human cytochrome P450
CC CYP2D6 gene including nucleotide 5799G. In a variant allele of the gene
CC ADP83374, this nucleotide is substituted by C. The combination of this
CC SNP with the nucleotide substitutions 4469C to T ADP83369 and 5799G to C
CC ADP83373 is responsible for the *12 allele of the gene. The combination
CC of this SNP with nucleotide substitution 4469C to T is responsible for
CC the *2 allele, and its combination with the 1719C to T nucleotide
CC substitution ADP83351 is responsible for the *10 allele. CYP2D6
CC polymorphisms serve as genetic markers for CYP2D6 metabolic capacity. The
CC invention relates to the use of sequeces (antimetetics) for treating
CC and/or preventing sequece-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
CC genome fewer than 3 copies of a polynucleotide encoding a functional
CC CYP2D6 polypeptide. The subject has at least one first variant allele
CC selected from: CYP2D6*3, CYP2D6*4, CYP2D6*5, CYP2D6*6, CYP2D6*7,
CC CYP2D6*8, CYP2D6*11, CYP2D6*12 and CYP2D6*15, and preferably has at least
CC one first variant allele selected from: CYP2D6*1, CYP2D6*2, CYP2D6*9 and
CC CYP2D6*10. The variant allele results in altered (decreased) expression.
CC The treatment regimen can be modified according to the genotype of the
CC subject's CYP2D6 and/or HTR3B gene. Non-responders to antiemetic therapy
CC can be identified on a pharmacogenetic basis, allowing a suitable therapy
CC to be selected. The sequece-treatable diseases are postoperative nausea
CC and/or vomiting, or nausea and/or vomiting secondary to cancer
CC chemotherapy, radiation therapy, migraine, acetaminophen poisoning,
CC prostaticin therapy, and opioid treatment, spinal or epidural opioid-
CC related pruritus, acute levodopa-induced psychosis, bulimia nervosa,
CC fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorders,
CC schizophrenia, alcoholism, cocaine addiction, opioid withdrawal syndrome,
CC drug withdrawal phenomena, anxiety disorders, cognitive disturbances,
CC neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia, Tourette's syndrome, migraine
CC headache or gastrointestinal motility disorder (all claimed).
XX

SO	Sequence	21 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;	
	Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
Oy	1264	TTCTGTGTAGGCCCATCCC 1283	
Db	1	TTCTGTGTAGGCCCATCCCC 20	
RESULT 1155			
AD161889			
ID	AD161889	standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
AC	AD161889;		
XX			
DT	22-APR-2004	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Adenovirus 35 E1B promoter PCR primer Ad35E1Bpromrev.		
XX			
KW	Adenovirus; viral vector; ss; PCR; primer; cytostatic; virucide; pix;		
KW	E1B 55k; cancer; viral infection; gene therapy; vector stability;		
KW	vector packaging capacity.		
XX			
OS	Human adenovirus type 35.		
XX			
PN	WO2004001032-A2.		
PD			
PF	31-DEC-2003.		
XX			
PF	24-APR-2003; 2003WO-EP050126.		
XX			
PR	25-APR-2002; 2002WO-NL000281.		
PR	15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-NL000656.		
PR	25-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00102631.		
XX			
PA	(CRUC-) CRUCELL HOLLAND BV.		
PI			
PI	Vogels R, Havenga MJE, Zuidgeest DAT;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2004-082501/08.		
XX			
PT	New recombinant adenovirus comprising a functional PIX coding sequence,		
PT	useful for preparing a medicament for the treatment and prevention of		
PT	diseases or disorders (e.g. cancer or viral infection) in humans or		
PT	animal subjects.		
XX			
PS			
PS	Example 17; SEQ ID NO 41; 181bp; English.		
XX			
XX	The invention relates to a recombinant adenovirus comprising a functional		
CC	PIX coding sequence under the control of an expression sequence		
CC	comprising part of an E1B 55K sequence capable of increasing expression		
CC	of the PIX coding sequence in a given packaging cell, relative to the		
CC	expression of the PIX coding sequence behind its endogenous proximal PIX		
CC	upstream sequence without the part of the E1B 55K sequence, with the		
CC	proviso that the part of an E1B 55K sequence does not code for a		
CC	functional E1B 55K gene product. Also included are an isolated nucleic		
CC	acid that upon introduction into a suitable packaging cell constitutes		
CC	the genome of the above recombinant adenovirus, a method for increasing		
CC	the stability and/or the packaging capacity of a recombinant adenovirus		
CC	having at least a deletion in the E1-region (comprising expressing the		
CC	elements necessary for production and assembly of the recombinant		
CC	adenovirus into virus particles in a packaging cell in the presence of an		
CC	elevated level of PIX gene product in the packaging cell, relative to the		
CC	level of PIX gene product obtained when the PIX coding sequence is behind		
CC	its endogenous proximal upstream sequence without E1B 55K sequences), a		
CC	vaccine comprising the recombinant adenovirus (and, optionally, a		
CC	suitable carrier or an adjuvant) and a recombinant adenovirus packaging		
CC	cell comprising the above recombinant adenovirus. The composition and		
CC	methods are useful for preventing or treating diseases or disorders (e.g.		
CC	cancer or viral infection) in humans or animal subjects via gene therapy.		
CC	The methods may also be used in increasing the stability and/or the		

CC	packaging capacity of the recombinant adenovirus. The present sequence is
CC	a PCR primer used in the construction of the recombinant adenovirus
CC	vectors of the invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21; Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	907 TGAAGCCAGCTCTCTATGAG 926 2 TGAAGCCAGCTCTCTATGAG 21
RESULT 1156	
ID	ADL67217 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADL67217;
XX	
DT	03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human 14171 protein kinase siRNA target sequence #9.
XX	
KW	Human, 14171 protein kinase; cancer; immunological disorder; inflammation; heart failure; hypertension; atrial fibrillation; viral disorder; apoptotic disorder; chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine; forensic biology; ds.
KW	
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004048305-A1.
XX	
PD	11-MAR-2004.
XX	
PF	10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00658904.
XX	
PR	11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182096P. 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781882.
XX	
PA	(MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Kapeller-Libermann R;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-226195/21.
XX	
PT	New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase, PT such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure PT and hypertension.
PS	
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 21; 62pp; English.
XX	
XX	The invention provides novel human 14171 protein kinase polypeptides and polynucleotides. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions CC associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase CC such as cancer, immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure, CC hypertension, atrial fibrillation, viral disorder and apoptotic disorder. CC The invention can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, CC predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays. The present CC sequence is human 14171 protein kinase siRNA target sequence.
XX	
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21; Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	1533 AAGAAATCTCGACGTCAT 1552 1 AAGAAATCTCGACGTCAT 20

```
RESULT 1157
ID ADN10992/C
AC ADN10992;
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Polynucleotide characteristic of diabetes-protective HLA-A*1101 allele.
XX
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA-A; autoimmune disease; diabetes;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX PT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= BSA"
XX
XX MO2004029289-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-EP010679.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413955P.
XX
XX (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
XX Bugawan T, Erlich AH, Ching JCL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340433/31.
XX
XX Determining an individual's risk of developing autoimmune disease,
XX especially type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting the presence of a disease
XX -associated class I HLA-C allele or a protective class I HLA-A allele in
XX a nucleic acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 26; 68bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a polynucleotide that can be used for the
XX detection of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) allele HLA-A*1101. The
XX invention provides a method for detecting an individual's decreased risk
XX for an autoimmune disease such as type 1 diabetes by detecting the
XX presence of a type 1 diabetes-associated protective HLA-A or HLA-C allele
XX in a nucleic acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the
XX allele indicates the individual's decreased risk for type 1 diabetes. The
XX protective allele can be HLA-A*1101, HLA-C*0702 or HLA-C*1502. The
XX invention also provides a method for detecting an individual's increased
XX risk for an autoimmune disease such as type 1 diabetes, by detecting the
XX presence of a type 1 diabetes-associated predisposing class I HLA-C
XX allele in a nucleic acid sample. The predisposing allele can be HLA-
XX C*0102 or HLA-C*0302. Detection may involve hybridization, PCR
XX amplification or direct sequencing. A claimed array for determining an
XX individual's risk for type 1 diabetes comprises one or more
XX polynucleotides immobilized on a substrate, where each polynucleotide
XX hybridizationally comprises a sequence that hybridizes under stringent
XX conditions to a nucleic acid sequence in a type 1 diabetes-
XX associated class I HLA-A or -C allele comprising one or more
XX polymorphisms associated with that allele, where the presence of 2 or
XX more predisposing or protective HLA-A or -C alleles or combinations of
XX predisposing alleles, protective alleles or both are detected. The
XX polynucleotides are each complementary to a sequence in exon 2 or exon 3
XX of the predisposing or protective HLA allele.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match

0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;
Gaps 0;

QY 2728 TGAAGACCAAGTCCAGACC 2747
|||||
DB 20 TGAAGCCCATGTCAGAGCC 1

```
RESULT 1158
ID ADM94656
AC ADM94656;
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human heat shock protein 27 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO.6.
XX
XX heat shock protein 27; hsp27; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX heat shock protein 27 inhibitor; hsp27 inhibitor; cancer; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004030660-A2.
XX
XX 15-APR-2004.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001588.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415859P.
XX
XX 18-APR-2003; 2003US-0463952P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX Gleave ME, Rocchi P, Sigmaevsky M;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-316331/29.
XX
XX New composition comprising a therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of
XX active hsp27 in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent,
XX useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate cancer or a central nervous
XX system malignancy.
XX
XX Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 6; 38bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a composition which comprises a
XX therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of active heat shock protein 27
XX (hsp27) in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent. The
XX composition has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The
XX composition is useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate, bladder, lung,
XX breast, pancreatic, colon, skin (for example melanoma), renal or ovarian
XX cancer or a central nervous system malignancy. The present sequence
XX represents a human hsp27 antisense oligonucleotide which is used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;
Gaps 0;

QY 3365 GCTGGGGCCCTGCAGGAG 3384
|||||
DB 2 GCTGGGGCCCTGCAGGAG 21

```
RESULT 1159
ID ADM68277
AC ADM68277;
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human heat shock protein 27 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO.6.
XX
XX heat shock protein 27; hsp27; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX heat shock protein 27 inhibitor; hsp27 inhibitor; cancer; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004030660-A2.
XX
XX 15-APR-2004.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001588.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415859P.
XX
XX 18-APR-2003; 2003US-0463952P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX Gleave ME, Rocchi P, Sigmaevsky M;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-316331/29.
XX
XX New composition comprising a therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of
XX active hsp27 in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent,
XX useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate cancer or a central nervous
XX system malignancy.
XX
XX Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 6; 38bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a composition which comprises a
XX therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of active heat shock protein 27
XX (hsp27) in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent. The
XX composition has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The
XX composition is useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate, bladder, lung,
XX breast, pancreatic, colon, skin (for example melanoma), renal or ovarian
XX cancer or a central nervous system malignancy. The present sequence
XX represents a human hsp27 antisense oligonucleotide which is used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;
Gaps 0;

QY 3365 GCTGGGGCCCTGCAGGAG 3384
|||||
DB 2 GCTGGGGCCCTGCAGGAG 21

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Differentiated cell gene expression analysis PCR primer #11.
DE
XX ss; primer; muscular; cell therapy; differentiated cell;
KM vascular endothelium cell; growth factor; regenerative medical treatment;
KW smooth muscle; bone marrow; fat cell; gene expression.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W02004031373-A1.
XX
PD 15-APR-2004.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP012638.
XX
PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00293130.
XX
PA (NABD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Imamura T, Ishizaki A, Suzuki M;
DR WPI; 2004-330178/30.
XX
XX Preparing differentiated vascular endothelium cells for use in
PT regenerative medical treatment, comprises growing in medium containing
PT growth factor, removing or inhibiting the growth factor and continuing
PT culture.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 11; 49bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of preparing differentiated cells by
CC culturing vascular endothelium cells in medium containing growth
CC factor(s), removing or inhibiting the growth factor(s) and continuing
CC culture, to produce cells that have and/or are capable of differentiating
CC into another cell type. The method is used in regenerative medical
CC treatment, with potential use in smooth muscle, bone marrow and fat
CC cells. In an example of the invention, differentiation of the cells is
CC determined by PCR analysis of the expression levels of a number of genes.
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer to analyse such gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query March 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
Db 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
RESULT 1160
ADO42740
ID ADO42740 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADO42740;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX PCR primer #105.
XX
KM Human; NOVX; PCR; ss; cancer; atherosclerosis; diabetes;
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; graft-versus-host disease;
KM scleroderma; hypertension; haemophilia;
KM idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; immunodeficiency; AIDS;
KM dyslipidemia; obesity; Crohn's disease; bronchial asthma; anorexia;
KM cancer-associated cachexia; multiple sclerosis; fertility; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004058338-A1.

XX 25-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-00307817.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336881P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336820P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338285P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-033818P.
PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338989P.
PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339022P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339314P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339516P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339517P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339611P.
PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340981P.
PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341346P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340390P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340440P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340565P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340608P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341144P.
PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341477P.
PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341540P.
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341768P.
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342592P.
PR 31-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344903P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353286P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353288P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359599P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359626P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359671P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359914P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359956P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360924P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360964P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361028P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361266P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361264P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361770P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362230P.
PR 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364181P.
PR 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364238P.
PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364978P.
PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365025P.
PR 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373288P.
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380981P.
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381004P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381495P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383534P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383744P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383829P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384024P.
PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393332P.
PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401315P.
PR 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401788P.
PR 20-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404676P.
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405400P.
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405684P.
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405687P.
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405698P.
PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406353P.
XX
XX (AGEE/) AGEE M L.
PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA (BERG/) BERGS C.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
PA (DIP/) DIPIPO V A.
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA (EISE/) EISEN A.

Db 1 CTCTCTCTCATGCT 20

```
RESULT 1162
ADN5977/c
ID ADN5977 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN5977;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE GAPDH reverse primer SEQ ID NO:39.
XX
KM mutant Archeal DNA polymerase; DNA polymerase; enzyme;
KW reverse transcriptase; GAPDH; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004039947-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025762.
XX
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-00223650.
XX
PR 12-MAY-2003; 2003US-00435766.
XX
PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.
XX
PI Arezi B, Hogrefe H, Sorge JA, Hansen CJ;
XX
WPI; 2004-376175/35.
XX
PT New recombinant mutant Archeal DNA polymerase exhibiting an increased
PT reverse transcriptase activity, useful for reverse transcribing an RNA
PT template into cDNA or for amplifying an RNA template.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 39; 208bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a recombinant mutant Archeal DNA
CC polymerase exhibiting an increased reverse transcriptase activity, where
CC the wild-type form comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the 12
CC fully defined sequences comprising 586-1829 amino acids of SEQ ID NO:1-23
CC (odd numbers only). Also described: (1) a chimeric polypeptide comprising
CC the mutant Archeal DNA polymerase and a second polynucleotide encoding:
CC mutant Archeal DNA polymerase; (2) an isolated polynucleotide encoding:
CC transcriptase activity, compared to a DNA polymerase encoded by a wild-
CC type polynucleotide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ
CC ID NO:1-23 (odd numbers only); or (b) the chimeric polypeptide; (3) a
CC composition comprising the mutant Archeal DNA polymerase exhibiting an
CC increased reverse transcriptase activity, where the wild-type form
CC comprises an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1-23 (odd
CC numbers only); (4) a kit comprising a mutant Archeal DNA polymerase
CC exhibiting an increased reverse transcriptase activity, where the wild-
CC type form comprises an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1-23
CC (odd numbers only), and packaging materials; (5) reverse transcribing an
CC cDNA template; and (6) amplifying an RNA. The recombinant mutant Archeal
CC DNA polymerase is useful for reverse transcribing an RNA template into
CC cDNA. It is also useful for amplifying an RNA template. The present
CC sequence represents a GAPDH primer, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
DB 20 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 1
```

```
RESULT 1163
AD051736/c
ID AD051736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AD051736;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ADAM15 amplifying PCR probe.
XX
KM ADAM15; metagirdin; MDC15; a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain 15;
KW diagnosis; inflammation; therapy; human; PCR; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FH FT /*tag= a
FH FT /mod_base= OTHER
FH FT /note= "PAM-labelled"
FH FT modified_base 21
FH FT /*tag= b
FH FT /mod_base= OTHER
FH FT /note= "TAMRA-labelled"
XX
PN US2004102392-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00302028.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00302028.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
XX
WPI; 2004-399722/37.
XX
XX
PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding ADAM15 and
PT inhibits the expression of ADAM15, useful for modulating the expression
PT of ADAM15 or for diagnosing or treating, e.g. inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Claim 21; SEQ ID NO 7; 38bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to ADAM15 (otherwise known as metagirdin, MDC15, and a disintegrin and
CC metalloproteinase domain 15) and which modulate the expression of ADAM15.
CC The invention is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases associated
CC with expression of ADAM15 such as inflammation. The present sequence is
CC human ADAM15 amplifying PCR probe. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 809 CCCTGCGCCCTGAGAGAG 828
DB 20 CCCTGCGCCAGTGGAGAG 1
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RESULT 1164
AD042953/c
ID AD042953 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AD042953;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
```

```

XX DE Primer of the invention #24.
XX XX human serotonin receptor 4; 5-HT4; schizophrenia; ss; primer.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200404244-A1.
XX PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX PF 21-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP013402.
XX PR 11-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00327197.
XX XX (NAGO-) NAGOYA IND SCI RES INST.
XX PI Ozaki N, Iwata N, Suzuki T;
XX DR WPI; 2004-420346/39.
XX PT Detecting genotype of nucleic acid sample, useful for determining
XX PT hereditary risk of schizophrenia, involves analyzing polymorphisms at
XX PT position 353+6 or 508-36 in human serotonin receptor 4 gene in nucleic-
XX PT acid sample.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 24; 43bp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention relates to detecting the genotype of nucleic acid
XX CC sample, and involves analyzing polymorphisms at position 353+6 or 508-36
XX CC in human serotonin receptor 4 (5-HT4) gene in nucleic-acid sample and
XX CC detecting genotype based on the analysis result. The method is useful for
XX CC detecting genotype of nucleic acid sample. The method is useful for
XX CC determining the hereditary risk of schizophrenia, which involves
XX CC determining polymorphisms at position 353+6 or 508-36 in human serotonin
XX CC receptor 4 (5-HT4) gene in nucleic-acid sample, detecting the genotype
XX CC based on the determined polymorphisms and determining the hereditary risk
XX CC of schizophrenia based on the detected genotype and effectively analyzes
XX CC polymorphisms in 5-HT4 gene. The present sequence represents a primer of
XX CC the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3137 TGGGCCAAGACCTGTAGA 3156
XX DB 20 TGGGACAAATGACCCAGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1165
XX ADP08715/C
XX ID ADP08715 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADP08715;
XX XX
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Extend primer 52 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
XX KM GP6; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200404767-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX XX
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

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XX XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PA Roch RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX XX
XX PS Example 3; Page 83; 286pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
XX CC GPVI/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3565 ACCCCCTGATGGGTCCTG 3584
XX DB 20 ACCACAGTATGGGTCCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1166
XX AAQ36634
XX ID AAQ36634 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAQ36634;
XX XX
XX DT 28-MAY-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Truncated hKL 3' primer M7.
XX KM E. coli; POC 56/RBS II, NeoI; recognition site; restriction enzyme; NeoI;
XX KM HindIII; pDS56/RBS, NcoI; CAT; soluble; Kit ligand; KL; pGLm2; pGLm;
XX KM M15 cell; transmembrane; tyrosine kinase; receptor; C-Kit; mast cell;
XX KM erythroid progenitor; therapeutic agent; bone marrow; hematopoietic;
XX KM progenitor; myeloid; lymphoid; blood; cancer; PCR;
XX KM polymerase chain reaction; amplify; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN GB258234-A.
XX XX
XX PD 03-FEB-1993.
XX PF 30-JUL-1992; 92GB-00016273.
XX PR 31-JUL-1991; 91EP-00810609.
XX XX
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX PA Haas W, Hunziker W;
XX PI WPI; 1993-038958/05.
XX DR WPI; 1993-038958/05.
XX XX
XX PT Soluble Kit ligand proteins stimulating mast cell and erythroid
XX PT progenitors - used for treating hematopoietic diseases, anaemia,

```

PT 1ukaemia, AIDS, metastatic carcinoma, osteoporosis, allergies etc.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 48pp; English.
 CC The sequences given in AAQ3627-36 are primers which were used to produce
 CC truncated forms of soluble human Kit Ligand (hKL) cDNA. The 3' primers
 CC were designed to introduce stop codons at defined positions within the
 CC hKL coding sequence resulting in carboxyterminally truncated forms of
 CC soluble KL. These truncated soluble Kls were expressed in E. coli M15
 CC cells containing plasmid PREP4 (see also AAQ3622). Soluble Kls produced
 CC in this manner act as ligands for the transmembrane tyrosine kinase
 CC receptor C-Kit and stimulate mast cells and erythroid progenitors. The
 CC Kls may be labelled and used to detect cells which express the c-kit
 CC receptor protein in vitro or in vivo. They can also be conjugated to a
 CC therapeutic agent for delivery to such cells. The soluble Kls are also
 CC useful for expanding early hematopoietic progenitors in autologous or
 CC allogeneic bone marrow transplantation and for enriching early myeloid and
 CC lymphoid blood progenitor cells in cancer patients prior to, and
 CC improving hematopoietic recovery after, radio- and chemotherapy
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2444 TTTTGACACTGACTCTGGG 2463
 DB 3 TTTTGACACTGACTCTGG 22
 RESULT 1167
 AAZ08726/c
 ID AAZ08726 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAZ08726;
 XX
 DT 20-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV cleavage site GAG 3.
 XX
 KM Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; gagpol; HXB2; env; infection;
 KM anti-viral vector; ribozyme; therapy; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX
 PN WO941397-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-AUG-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-GB000325.
 XX
 PR 17-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003351.
 XX
 PA (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.
 PI Kingeman AJ, Mitrophanous K, Kim N;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-508650/42.
 XX
 PT Novel viral vectors used to deliver anti-viral inhibitory RNA molecules
 PT to target cells.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 21; 52pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for producing viral particles (VP) with
 CC nucleotide (nt) constructs encoding inhibitory RNA's (i), e.g. ribozymes
 CC directed against virus infecting target cell. All packaging components
 CC (cp) have homologous sequence as viral cp, and (i) do not effect cell VP
 CC production due to modification of packaging cp nt sequence in viral
 CC system to prevent (i) from effecting cleavage/degradation of RNA
 CC transcripts. Also described in the present invention is a viral vector

CC system comprising: (i) a first nt sequence encoding a gene product
 CC capable of binding to and effecting the cleavage, directly or indirectly,
 CC of a second nt sequence, or its transcription product, encoding a viral
 CC polypeptide required for the assembly of viral particles; and (ii) a
 CC third nt sequence encoding the viral polypeptide required for the
 CC assembly of viral particles, which third nt sequence has a different nt
 CC sequence to the second nt sequence such that the third nt sequence, or
 CC its transcription product is resistant to cleavage directed by the gene
 CC product. The vectors may be used to treat viral infections, particularly
 CC retroviral infections such as lentiviral infections including HIV
 CC infections. A combination of the multitarget ribozyme and a HIV-based
 CC vector is attractive as a therapeutic strategy. The present sequence
 CC represents an HIV cleavage site, which is used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2620 TCTTTCACATTGAGCA 2639
 DB 20 TCTTTCACATTGAAACA 1
 RESULT 1168
 AAA93988/c
 ID AAA93988 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA93988;
 XX
 DT 15-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antiviral vector ribozyme Gag target site #3.
 XX
 KM HIV; hammerhead ribozyme; helix II; anti-viral vector; lentivirus;
 KM viral infection; gag target site; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
 OS
 PN WO200055341-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001002.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1999; 99GB-00006177.
 XX
 PA (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.
 PI Uden M, Mitrophanous K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-602122/57.
 XX
 PT Novel viral vector system useful for producing viral particles and
 PT preventing or treating viral infection, comprises specific nucleotide
 PT sequences.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 23; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence comprises the target site of the ribozymes produced
 CC by the antiviral vectors of the invention. These can be used to treat not
 CC only HIV, but also other viral infections, in particular those caused by
 CC lentiviruses. The vectors encode codon optimised HIV packaging proteins,
 CC along with either external guide sequences (EGSs), ribozymes or antisense
 CC molecules which all cause the cleavage or degradation of the HIV nucleic
 CC acid. Vectors were created with gagpol sequences with optimised codon
 CC usage as these sequences are resistant to the EGSs, ribozymes and
 CC antisense molecules, enabling the vector to replicate and spread, and
 CC enabling the treatment of infection around the body. The target sequence
 CC given here encodes the natural Gag protein
 XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2620 TCTTGGCCACATTGAGCA 2639
 DB 20 TCTTGGCCACATTGAAACA 1
 RESULT 1169
 AAA59808
 ID AAA59808 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAA59808;
 DT 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DE Primer for Bcl-X nucleotide sequence amplification.
 XX
 XX Endocrine disruptor; dioxins; organic halocarbon; phenol; agrochemical;
 KM phthalate esters; aromatic hydrocarbon; organotin compound; oestrogen;
 KM mylex; toxaphene; aldicarb; kepones; kinase signal transduction;
 KM nuclear receptor transcriptional coupling; gonad differentiation;
 KM intermediate filament marker; cell cycle; growth; regulation; oncogene;
 KM tumour suppressor; apoptosis; DNA damage response; cell adhesion;
 KM motility; angiogenesis regulation; invasion regulation; growth factor;
 KM cytokine; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200026404-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005964.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98JP-00310285.
 XX
 XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 PA
 PI Kondo A, Sagawa H, Mineno J, Kimizuka F, Kato I;
 DR WPI; 2000-365642/31.
 PT
 PT mRNA from cells exposed to an endocrine disruptor is hybridized with a
 PT DNA array of the endocrine disruptor.
 PT altered by the endocrine disruptor.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 69; 81pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for detecting genes whose expression is altered by an endocrine
 CC disruptor is new and comprises isolation of mRNA from cells, tissue or
 CC organism which have come into contact with the endocrine disruptor, and
 CC hybridizing it with a DNA array containing immobilized gene fragments
 CC from genes which may be affected by the endocrine disruptor. The results
 CC of the hybridization are then compared with a comparison sample to
 CC establish which genes have altered expression. The method is used to
 CC detect genes whose expression is altered by endocrine disruptors such as
 CC dioxins, organic halocarbons, phenols, phthalate esters, aromatic
 CC hydrocarbons, agrochemicals, organotin compounds, oestrogens, mylex,
 CC toxaphene, aldicarb and kepones. The types of genes whose expression may
 CC be altered by these disruptors include those involved in nuclear receptor
 CC transcriptional coupling, kinase type signal transduction, gonad
 CC differentiation, receptor type kinases, intermediate filament markers,
 CC cell cycle and growth regulation, oncogenes and tumour suppression,
 CC apoptosis, DNA damage response, repair and recombination, receptors, cell
 CC fate and development regulators, cell adhesion, motility and invasion,
 CC angiogenesis regulation, invasion regulation, cell-cell interaction, Rho
 CC family small GTPase regulation and growth factors and cytokines.
 CC Sequences AAA59772-A59833 represent primers used to amplify the
 CC nucleotide sequences of genes which may be affected by an endocrine

CC disruptor
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2830 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGAAGTT 2849
 DB 3 GCGAGCTGCTGCTTGAAGTT 22
 RESULT 1170
 AAA6304
 ID AAA6304 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAA6304;
 DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:166.
 XX
 XX Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
 KM chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
 KM phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
 XX
 OS Canis familiaris.
 XX
 PN WO200029615-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
 XX
 XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 PA
 PI Galibert F, Andre C;
 DR WPI; 2000-387821/33.
 PT
 PT New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
 PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
 PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 60; 87pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
 CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
 CC from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
 CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
 CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
 CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
 CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
 CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
 CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
 CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
 CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
 CC involved in genetic diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4877 TGCAGGTCCTGTCGCT 4896
 DB 2 TGTCAAGTACATGTGCTT 21


```

RESULT 1171
ID AAA53706 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAA53706;
AC
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide used in GFP mutant/GFP fusion protein construction.
XX
XX Green fluorescent protein; screening; assay; solubility; FACS; promoter;
KM repressor; gene expression; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US6096865-A.
PN
XX 01-AUG-2000.
PD
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96US-00643704.
PF
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96US-00643704.
PR
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
PA
XX
XX Michael M;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-523900/47.
DR
XX
XX Mutants of green fluorescent protein having improved solubility
PT properties at room temperature, useful as cell markers or protein
PT expression indicators comprise one or more substitutions at specified
PT positions.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 25; 21pp; English.
PS
XX Green fluorescent protein (GFP) mutants having improved solubility
CC properties at 37 plus degrees Celsius compared to naturally occurring GFP
CC are useful in fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), screening
CC methods for studying various vector components, e.g. promoters and
CC repressors, for developing improved methods of monitoring and/or
CC improving gene expression, and for studying tissue specificity of a
CC particular protein. The ability of the GFP mutants to fluoresce at 37
CC plus degrees Celsius makes them more suitable for screening assays
CC
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2649 TCCCGATTGTCTCCAGAA 2668
DB 3 TTCATTGTGTCCAGAA 22
RESULT 1172
AAC86205/c
ID AAC86205 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAC86205;
AC
XX
XX 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer #5 used to amplify BRCA1.
DE
XX
XX BRCA1; estrogen signalling pathway; ESP; cancer; primer; human; ss.
KM
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200066767-A1.
PN
XX 09-NOV-2000.
PD

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XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000MO-US011442.
PF
XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131841P.
PR
XX 27-APR-2000; 2000US-00559025.
PR
XX
XX (NSHO-) NORTH SHORE-LONG ISLAND JEWISH RES.
PA
XX
XX
XX
XX Goldberg ID, Rosen EM, Fan S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-687545/67.
DR
XX
XX Preventing, diagnosing and treating cancers associated with defects in
PT the estrogen signaling pathway, especially breast, ovarian and prostate
PT cancers.
PT
XX
XX Example; Page 42; 82pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to identifying modulators of the estrogen
CC signaling pathway (ESP), identifying individuals at risk of developing
CC cancer due to genetic mutations in genes (e.g. the BRCA1 gene) involved
CC in the ESP and treating cancers using modulators of the ESP
CC
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1099 AATTGGAGACAGCGTCC 1118
DB 22 ACTTGTGAGACAGGTTC 3
RESULT 1173
AAH41790
ID AAH41790 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAH41790;
AC
XX
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Bcl-X gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:37.
DE
XX
XX Base; string; tape; circular disc; ligand; immobilised; PCR primer;
KM detection; diagnosis; ss.
KM
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200135098-A1.
PN
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000MO-JP007415.
PF
XX
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99JP-00315610.
PR
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX Kato I, Izu H, Asada K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-343623/36.
DR
XX
XX String, tape or disk shaped bases with several different immobilized
XX ligands including nucleic acids, sugars, peptides and proteins.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 43; 56pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes bases in the shape of a string, tape or
CC circular disc on the surface of which a plural number of different
CC ligands are immobilised respectively in pre-determined domains. Also
CC described are devices for detecting the binding between the ligands and
CC receptors and methods for detection using these bases. The methods are

```

CC useful for detection in biochemical and diagnostic assays. The ligands
CC are immobilised in line, so the user only needs to determine the presence
CC or absence of receptor binding, without further processing. AAH41754 to
CC AAH41815 represent primers which are used in an example from the present
CC invention

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2830 GGGAGCTGCTGCTGGAAGTTT 2849
|||||
DB 3 GGGAGCTGCTGCTTGACTTT 22

RESULT 1174

ID AAC86882/c
AAC86882 standard; RNA; 22 BP.

AC AAC86882;

DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of a hammerhead ribozyme targeting gagpol region.

DE Selection system; inhibitory RNA molecule; ribozyme; HIV; HIV infection;

KM gagpol region; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200075370-A1.

PN 14-DEC-2000.

XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-GB002136.

XX 03-JUN-1999; 99GB-00012965.

XX (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.

XX Mitrophanous K, Kim N, Kotsopoulos E;

XX WPI; 2001-05028/06.

PT In vivo selection system for identifying inhibitory RNA molecules of
PT therapeutic use, comprises nucleotide sequences expressing a target
PT sequence operably linked to a detectable marker.

XX Example 1; Page 31; 67pp; English.

CC The specification describes a selection system for use in vivo. The
CC system comprises several nucleotide sequences expressing a target
CC sequence operably linked to a detectable marker, such that the target
CC sequence and the detectable marker are expressed as a contiguous RNA
CC molecule in a host cell. The selection system is useful in vivo for
CC identifying inhibitory RNA molecules that are useful in therapy.
CC Inhibitory RNA molecules such as ribozymes, identified by the invention,
CC are useful for inhibiting expression of their target nucleotide sequences
CC or transcriptional products in a target cell. Inhibitory RNA molecule
CC that target the components of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) may be
CC used to reduce or prevent an HIV infection or associated symptoms. The
CC present sequence represents a hammerhead ribozyme targeting the gagpol
CC region, which is identified using the selection system of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2620 TCTTGGCACATTGAGGCA 2639

DB 20 TCTTGGCACATTGAAACA 1
|||||

RESULT 1175

ID AA170213/c
AA170213 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AA170213;

DT 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human plasminogen-like AMF4 DNA primer Ag 248 (F).

XX AMF4; human; plasminogen; angiogenesis; cancer; tumour; metastasis;

KM gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200174897-A2.

PN 11-OCT-2001.

XX 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010892.

XX 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194314P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225693P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Vernet CAM, Burgess CE, Fernandes E, Taupier RJ, Quinn KE;

PI Spytek KA, Rastelli L, Herrmann JL;

XX WPI; 2001-626395/72.

PT New AMF4-10 polypeptides and encoding polynucleotides, useful for
PT treating or preventing disorders related to modulation of cell movement,
PT cell signal processing, cell adhesion or migration pathways e.g., cancer.
XX Example 1; Page 118; 134pp; English.

CC The present sequence is that of forward primer Ag 248 (F) used in The
CC TagMan analysis of novel human plasminogen-like AMF4 (see AA170197)
CC expression in various cells and tissues. Overexpression of AMF4 in
CC concert with a plasminogen-activator could stimulate tumour cell invasion
CC and migration. AMF4 may also serve as a substrate for an unidentified
CC serine protease similar to the protease that cleaves plasminogen to
CC angiotensin. Therapeutic targeting of AMF4 is anticipated to limit or
CC block the extent of tumour cell invasion/motility and metastasis, and may
CC shift the balance in favour of the production of angiotensin or a similar
CC molecule with anti-angiogenic activity

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1577 GTTGGAGCTGCTGGAAG 1596
|||||

DB 20 GTTGGAGCTGCTTGAAA 1

RESULT 1176

ID AA146673
AA146673 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AA146673;

DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human cyclinB mRNA PCR primer #1.

XX

KW Human; cyclinB; cancer detection; disseminated cancer cell; cytostatic;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200237113-A2.
XX 10-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012786.
XX
XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01054635.
XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245854P.
XX
XX (GIES/) GIESING M.
XX
XX Giesing M, Grill H, Boeckmann B, Suchy B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-426739/45.
XX
XX Clinically validating target from disseminated cancer cells by
PT determining whether status of target determined in cancer cells of
PT individuals correlates with cancer-related information about clinical
PT status of individuals.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 57; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for the clinical validation of
CC a target from disseminated cancer cells, characterised in that for a
CC population of individuals it is determined whether a status of the target
CC determined in disseminated cancer cells of the individuals correlates
CC with at least one cancer-related information about the clinical status of
CC the individuals. The method is useful for clinically validating target
CC to demonstrate the method of the invention
CC
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1679 GATGAGACACAGCACTCAG 1698
DB 3 GAGGAGAGCAGCAGCTCAG 22
RESULT 1177
ABLA3305
ID ABL43305 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABL43305;
AC
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:349.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
PD
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX

DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones.
PT
XX Claim 4; Page 11; 528pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1210 TGCAGAGTTATTGGACG 1229
DB 2 TGCAGAGTTATTGGACG 21
RESULT 1178
ABN87647
ID ABN87647 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABN87647;
AC
XX 07-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human VR4 protein PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.
DE
XX
XX Human; VR4; vanilloid 4 receptor; receptor; osteopathic; antirheumatic;
KW anticholinergic; vulnerary; analgesic; gene therapy; cartilage; bone;
KW larynx; auditory canal; intravertebral disc; ligament; tendon;
KW joint capsule; bone development disorder; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis;
KW joint destruction; rheumatoid arthritis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200234280-A2.
XX
XX 02-MAY-2002.
PD
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001WO-GB004739.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00026114.
XX
XX (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC.
XX
XX Davis JB, Gunthorpe MJ, Egerton J, Smart D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-471426/50.
XX
XX Use of vanilloid 4 receptor polypeptide/polynucleotide, a modulator of
PT the polypeptide or an antisense polynucleotide to the polynucleotide, for

Query Match	0.38;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 22;
--------------------	--------------	--------------------	--------------	-------------------

CC screening substances regu

CC in expression level of the DNA in such cells; (11) recordable media for
CC reading in a computer with information on the amino acid sequences of the
CC proteins, and/or base sequences of the DNAs stored; and (12) a support
CC for binding with any of the proteins and/or DNAs. The proteins and their
CC encoded DNAs have cytostatic, neurotropic, neuroprotective and antidiabetic
CC activities. They can be used in screening substances for regulating such
CC activity and in developing drugs for the protein-associated diseases e.g.
CC cancer, dementia and diabetes. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2928 AAGTCTTGACGACGACGA 2947
DB 1 ATGTACTTGACGACGACGA 20

RESULT 1183

ADG44859/C
ID ADG44859 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADG44859;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for human MetAP3-his tagged constructs #7.

XX Human; ss; PCR; methionine aminopeptidase; MetAP1; MetAP2; MetAP3;
XX antiangiogenic; angiogenesis-related disease; primer; His tag.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6638750-B1.

PD 28-OCT-2003.

PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00523263.

PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0125139P.

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

PI Aurora R, Dotson SB;

XX WPI; 2003-842788/78.

PT New methionine aminopeptidase type 3 purified nucleic acid, useful in
PT screening for diagnostic and therapeutic agents and compositions useful
PT for the diagnosis and/or treatment of angiogenesis-related diseases.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 32; 81bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a purified nucleic acid encoding a protein
CC having a methionine aminopeptidase (MetAP) type 3 (MetAP3) activity. The
CC nucleic acid comprises: ADG44834, or its full complement or fragment
CC having a length of 300-1200 nucleotides and encoding a protein appearing
CC as ADG44835 or its enzymatically-active fragment having a length greater
CC than 100 contiguous amino acids, a sequence that hybridises under
CC stringency conditions or a nucleic acid fragment of nucleotide sequence
CC ADG44828, having 300-1200 contiguous nucleotides in length and encoding a
CC protein having MetAP3 activity. Also included is a method of producing a
CC protein possessing MetAP-3 activity, comprising introducing a nucleic
CC acid into a cell, the nucleic acid operably linked to a promoter having a
CC nucleic acid that encodes ADG44835 or its fragment having a length of
CC greater than 100 amino acids, or a nucleic acid that specifically
CC hybridises under high stringency conditions to full complement of the
CC previous nucleic acid mentioned. The methods and compositions of the
CC present invention are useful for generating polypeptides and their
CC fragments, and to screen for diagnostic and therapeutic agents and

CC compositions useful for the diagnosis or treatment of angiogenesis-
CC related diseases. Also disclosed are the known nucleic acid and protein
CC sequences of MetAP1 and MetAP2. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC the construction of a nucleic acid encoding a His-tagged MetAP3 protein.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 422 GCAGCTTGACGACGACGAC 441
DB 21 GCAGCTTGACGACGACGAC 2

RESULT 1184
ADG42873/C
ID ADG42873 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADG42873;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human methionine aminopeptidase type 3 PCR primer #10.

XX methionine aminopeptidase type 3; MetAP-3; N-terminal methionine removal;
XX angiogenesis related disease; ss; PCR; primer; human.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003203406-A1.

PD 30-OCT-2003.

PF 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299867.

PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0125139P.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00523263.

PA (SYMP/) SYMPSON C J.

PA (AURO/) AURORA R.

PA (DOTS/) DOTSON S B.

PA (FRAZ/) FRAZIER R B.

PA (WOOD/) WOODS C L.

PA (ZAKE/) ZAKERI H.

PA (ZHOU/) ZHOU X.

XX Symphon CJ, Aurora R, Dotson SB, Frazier RB, Woods CL, Zakeri H;

PI Zhou X;

XX WPI; 2003-900637/82.

PT Novel methionine aminopeptidase type 3 purified and isolated polypeptide,

PT useful for treating angiogenesis related diseases.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 32; 95bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a purified and isolated polypeptide chosen from
CC methionine aminopeptidase type 3 (MetAP-3). The antibody is useful for
CC detecting the polypeptide in a biological fluid which involves contacting
CC the fluid with the antibody and assaying the presence of the antibody to
CC determine the level of the polypeptide or detecting a first polypeptide
CC in a biological fluid which involves contacting the fluid with the
CC antibody having a binding specificity for the polypeptide, second
CC polypeptide is an antibody labeled. The polypeptide is useful for
CC removing an N-terminal methionine from a recombinant protein which
CC comprises contacting the recombinant protein with MetAP-3 such that the N
CC terminal methionine is removed and recovering the resulting recombinant
CC protein. The polypeptide is useful for treating angiogenesis related
CC diseases. The polypeptide efficiently removes N-terminal methionine from
CC a recombinant protein. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 422 GCAGCTTGCAGTGCAGGCGC 441
 21 GCAGCTTGCAGTGCAGGCGC 2
 Db
 RESULT 1185
 AD132933
 ID AD132933 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AD132933;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anthrax-derived target DNA for oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe.
 XX
 KW nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;
 KW cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; lethal factor;
 KW gold colloid conjugate; target.
 XX
 OS Anthrax.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN US2003207296-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00266983.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
 PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
 PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
 PR 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.
 PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
 PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.
 PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
 PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
 PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
 PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
 PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
 PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
 XX
 PA (PARK/) PARK S.
 PA (TATON/) TATON T A.
 PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.
 XX
 PI Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059754/06.
 XX
 PT Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting
 PT nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached
 PT oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by
 PT hybridization.
 XX
 PS Example 32; Fig 68B; 206pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
 CC having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with

CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached
 CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by
 CC hybridization of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the
 CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a
 CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene
 CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA.
 CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a
 CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be
 CC utilized for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,
 CC forensics, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring
 CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on
 CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,
 CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current
 CC sequence is that of the Anthrax lethal factor-derived target DNA for a
 CC t101-modified oligonucleotide-gold colloid conjugate probe of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 2309 AACCATCATCCAAAAATCAA 2329
 2 AACCATATCATCAAAAAAAA 22
 Db
 RESULT 1186
 ADL22441/c
 ID ADL22441 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ADL22441;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human orexin 1 receptor gene forward primer, SEQ ID NO 15.
 XX
 KW polypeptide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; orexin 1 receptor gene;
 KW schizophrenia; human; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN JP2004041055-A.
 PN
 PD 12-FEB-2004.
 PD
 PF 10-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00201575.
 PF
 PR 10-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00201575.
 PR
 XX
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX
 PA
 DR WPI; 2004-208085/20.
 XX
 PT Estimating whether subject has factor of polypeptide, comprises
 PT determining single nucleotide polymorphism in orexin 1 receptor gene
 PT and/or at least one polymorphism in linkage disequilibrium.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 31pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for estimating whether a subject
 CC has a factor of polypeptide. The method comprises determining a single
 CC nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 1222 of a fully defined orexin
 CC 1 receptor gene sequence of 1411 nucleotides, as given in the
 CC specification, and/or at least one polymorphism in the linkage
 CC disequilibrium from a biological sample obtained from a subject. A
 CC polynucleotide of at least 10 contiguous bases comprising the SNP at
 CC position 1222 is useful for estimating whether a subject comprises a
 CC factor of polypeptide. A polypeptide having a polymorphic variation in the
 CC human orexin 1 receptor or its fragment, or a transformed cell which
 CC expresses the polypeptide is useful for the screening of a compound that
 CC controls the function of the human orexin 1 receptor. The method allows

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2526 GACCGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 2545
DB 22 GACCGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 3
RESULT 1189
ADN11934/c
ID ADN11934 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC ADN11934;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE T cucumeris OS-1 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 83.
XX
XX PCR; enzyme; fungicide; antifungal; osmosensing histidine kinase; OS-1;
KM ss; primer.
XX
XX Thanatephorus cucumeris.
XX
XX EP141596-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00256895.
XX
PR 31-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00317736.
XX
XX (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
XX Nakajima H;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-341880/32.
DR
XX
XX New transformed cell in which a polynucleotide coding for osmosensing
PT histidine kinase having no transmembrane region has been introduced,
PT useful for identifying an antifungal compound useful for killing a
PT fungus.
XX
XX
XX Example 18; Page 203; 211pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a transformed cell in which a
CC polynucleotide having a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence of an
CC osmosensing histidine kinase having no transmembrane region has been
CC introduced in a functional form into a cell deficient in at least one
CC hybrid-sensor kinase. The transformed cell is useful for assaying the
CC antifungal activity of a substance and identifying an antifungal compound
CC which is useful for killing a fungus. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3523 CTCGAGGAGCTGCGCGCTG 3542
DB 21 CTCGAGGAGCTGCGCGCTG 2
RESULT 1190
ADP12242
ID ADP12242 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADP12242;

XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Tagman probe set 2 #100.
XX
XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO2004042346-A2.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
XX
XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
XX
XX (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
PA
XX Wohlgenuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
PI Rosenbergs S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-400724/37.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
PT the genes.
XX
XX
PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 2251; 1762pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
CC comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection, in an
CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
CC probe for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring of
CC allograft rejection and other disorders.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5027 TGGGCGCTTGTGTCAGGC 5046
DB 1 TGGGCGCTTGTGTCAGGC 20
RESULT 1191
AAT39312/c
ID AAT39312 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAT39312;
AC
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer EL147 to generate donor plasmid contg. HVT intergenic region 1.
DE
XX Herpes virus of turkey; open reading frame; ORF; homology; vector;
KM avian herpes virus; recombinant viral vaccine; intergenic region; IBV;
KM cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter; US5 gene; repeat region; ILTV;

KW antigen; infectious bursal disease virus; Marek's disease virus; MDV;
 KW infectious laryngotracheitis virus; avian anemia virus; vaccination;
 KW infectious bronchitis virus; IBV; poultry; Gumboro disease;
 KW Newcastle disease; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX BP719864-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-1996.
 XX
 PF 28-DEC-1995; 95EP-00402970.
 XX
 PR 30-DEC-1994; 94PR-00016017.
 XX
 PA (INMR) RHONE MERIEUX SA.
 PI Audonnet J, Bubluc MCM, Darteil RJ, Duinat CV, Leplice ELF;
 PI Riviere MAE;
 DR WPI; 1996-364150/37.
 XX
 PT live recombinant avian vaccine - comprises herpes virus as vector and
 PT having sequence encoding antigenic polypeptide inserted between UL55 gene
 PT and repeat region.
 PS Example 5; Col 8; 50pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the generation of live recombinant avian
 CC vaccines using an avian herpes virus as the vector, esp. using the BamHI
 CC I fragment of herpes virus of turkeys (AAT39309). The fragment contains 6
 CC open reading frames (ORF) and 3 intergenic regions. The ORFs encode
 CC proteins having homology to other avian herpes viruses. The recombinant
 CC vectors are generated by inserting genes encoding proteins of interest
 CC into the intergenic regions of BamHI fragment. Pref. the inserted
 CC sequence is ligated between the ATG of the UL55 gene (ORF-6 of AAT39309)
 CC and the junction of UL with the adjacent repeat region. The primers
 CC AAT39311-3 were used to amplify a 715 bp fragment from the 5' half of
 CC this fragment for generating a donor plasmid based on the intergenic
 CC region 1 of the BamHI fragment. The resultant product was restriction
 CC digested with BstBI and SalI to generate a 465 bp fragment. This fragment
 CC was ligated into pBL077 along with the 475 bp BstBI-ScaI fragment. The
 CC resulting plasmid was designated pBL079. The recombinant vectors can be
 CC used to express proteins for vaccinating poultry against Gumboro disease
 CC (caused by IBDV), Newcastle disease, Marek's disease, infectious
 CC bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis and avian anemia. (Updated on
 CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2864 AAAGCTGAAGCCATTATCT 2883
 DB 21 ACAGCGGAGAGCCATTATCT 2
 RESULT 1192
 AA47534
 ID AAV47534 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV47534;
 XX
 XX 29-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Sense PCR primer DH55 which is specific for human b57.
 XX
 XX DAN; differential-screening-selected gene aberrative; neuroblastoma;
 KW b57 protein; antagonist; bone morphogenic protein; BMP; altering;
 KW cell physiology; immunogen; screening assay; modulation; cell growth;
 KW ectopic bone formation; glioma; transplant cell; infusion cell;

KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO9833918-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002119.
 XX
 PR 05-FEB-1997; 97US-00795501.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Harland R, Hau D;
 DR WPI; 1998-437471/37.
 XX
 XX b57 proteins that antagonise bone morphogenic proteins - used, e.g. to
 PT screen for specific binding agents, as immunogens, and for modifying cell
 PT growth, differentiation and function.
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 23pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV47533-38 represent PCR primers specific for human b57. The
 CC specification describes DAN (differential-screening-selected gene
 CC aberrative in neuroblastoma) or b57 proteins. DAN and b57 are antagonists
 CC of bone morphogenic proteins (BMP), particularly BMP-2 and BMP-4. The
 CC specification describes a method for altering the physiology of a cell by
 CC adding to the cell medium an exogenous DAN or b57 protein. DAN or b57
 CC proteins are useful as immunogens, targets in screening assays, for
 CC modulating cell growth, differentiation and function, particularly to
 CC reduce ectopic bone formation, to inhibit BMP-dependent cells (e.g.
 CC neuroblastoma or glioma), and to regulate differentiation of cells
 CC intended for transplant or infusion
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1684 AGACACAGCCTCAGAGCAG 1703
 DB 4 AGCAGATGATCTCAGAGCAG 23
 RESULT 1193
 AA47534
 ID AAV03000 standard; CDNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV03000;
 XX
 XX 06-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Mammalian Ena (Mena) gene primer MR.
 XX
 XX Mena gene; mammalian Ena; Enabled gene; Evi gene; cytoskeleton;
 KW cell morphology; cell adhesion; cell differentiation; cell growth;
 KW cell motility; knockout mouse; transgenic animal; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO9801755-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-JAN-1998.
 XX
 PF 03-JUL-1997; 97WO-US011669.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-1996; 96US-00675815.
 XX

PA (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
 PA (GBFB) GES BIOTECHNOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG MBH.
 XX
 XX
 PI Gettler FB, Soriano P, Wehland J, Niebuhr K;
 DR WPI; 1998-101197/09.
 XX
 XX
 PT Detection of modulators of Mena and Ena-VASP-like genes and proteins -
 PT in control of cytoskeletal dynamic events in normal and abnormal
 PT cell morphology, adhesion, motility, growth and differentiation.
 XX
 PS Example 11; Page 72; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers MR and MF (see AAV02999) were used in a PCR to detect the wild-
 CC type Mena allele in mouse embryonic stem cells that had been transfected
 CC with a vector including mouse Mena (mammalian Ena) genomic DNA (see
 CC AAV29996). A mutant Mena allele was detected by PCR using primers BPAP
 CC (see AAV03001) and MR. Knockout mice were bred in which the murine Mena
 CC coding sequence was replaced with a beta-galactosidase gene and a
 CC neomycin resistance gene in order to assess the consequences of
 CC eliminating the murine Mena protein (see AAV37148) on mouse development,
 CC to permit examination of the expression pattern of Mena in embryonic
 CC mice, to generate Mena- cell lines, and to cross the mice with mice
 CC carrying oncogenes to study the effects of such double mutants. Disclosed
 CC Mena and Evi genes (see AAV02996-98) and proteins (see AAV37148-53) can
 CC be used in methods and compositions for screening, isolating and
 CC characterising endogenous and exogenous factors, drugs and therapeutic
 CC agents useful to evaluate and/or control cytoskeletal dynamic events
 CC involved in normal and abnormal cell morphology, adhesion, motility,
 CC growth and/or differentiation
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1086 GCCCAGGACTGTGAATTGT 1105
 DB 2 GCCCACAACCTGTGAATGTGT 21
 XX
 RESULT 1194
 AAX14975
 ID AAX14975 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAX14975;
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Triplex helix third strand of the p53 gene nucleotides 1581-1603.
 XX
 KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triplex helix; identification; bacteria;
 KW oncogene; virus; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5861244-A.
 XX
 PD 19-JAN-1999.
 PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
 XX
 PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
 XX
 PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double

PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
 PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
 PT bacteria.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 25-26; 168pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
 CC triplex helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
 CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
 CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
 CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
 CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
 CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
 CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
 CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
 CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
 CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
 CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
 CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
 CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
 CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 15 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4163 CTCCTCTGCGCCAGCTTCCT 4182
 DB 4 CTCCTCTGCGCCCTCGTCTCT 23
 XX
 RESULT 1195
 AAV80120
 ID AAV80120 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80120;
 XX
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE DNA sequence from Osteocalcin OSE2 used in EMSA.
 XX
 KW Osef2/Cbfa1; osteoblast specific factor-2; CBFA1 locus; transcriptional;
 KW osteogenic; gene therapy; modulator; bacterial infection; transgenic;
 KW osteoblast; bone; osteocalcin; collagen; osteopontin; statoprotein; EMSA;
 KW ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9854322-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-1998.
 PF 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010860.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-1997; 97US-0048430P.
 XX
 PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0080189P.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI Ducey P, Karsenty G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059837/05.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid expressing the osteoblast-specific transcription factor
 PT Osef2 - useful for, e.g. treatment of osteogenic diseases, in vaccines and
 PT for diagnosis.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 112; 273pp; English.
 XX
 PT The invention relates to an Osef2/Cbfa1 polypeptide (an osteoblast

CC specific factor-2 encoded by the CBFA1 locus). Host cells containing a
 CC vector comprising a *Osif2/Cbfa1* nucleic acid are used for the recombinant
 CC production of the protein. The *Osif2/Cbfa1* has osteoblast-specific
 CC transcriptional activity (particularly for treating osteogenic diseases,
 CC optionally when expressed from a gene therapy vector). *Osif2/Cbfa1* is also
 CC used to raise antibodies, to screen for modulators of its activity; used
 CC in vaccines and to detect specific antibodies (for diagnosis of bacterial
 CC infections). The *Osif2/Cbfa1* polynucleotides can be used to produce
 CC transgenic animals or pluripotent non-human animal cells, while their
 CC fragments are used to detect *Osif2/Cbfa1* genes by hybridisation, or as
 CC antisense molecules or ribozymes for downregulation of gene expression.
 CC *Osif2/Cbfa1* polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for specific
 CC transcription of osteoblast-specific genes that have an *OSE2* sequence
 CC element; to generate an immune response; in binding assays to detect *OSE2*
 CC elements; for purification of such elements and to induce differentiation
 CC of osteoblast progenitors for stimulating formation, growth, replacement
 CC and repair of bone tissue. Antibodies, optionally, labelled, are used as
 CC immunoassay reagents for detecting *Osif2/Cbfa1*; in DNA-binding assays to
 CC identify other genes to which *Osif2/Cbfa1* can bind; for affinity
 CC purification of *Osif2/Cbfa1* and to clone related genes. Also regulatory
 CC sequences (promoter and enhancer) from *Osif2/Cbfa1* genes are used to
 CC provide osteoblast-specific expression of homologous or heterologous
 CC genes, e.g. osteocalcin, type I collagen, osteopontin and bone
 CC sialoprotein. Sequences AAV80120-31 represent oligonucleotides used in
 CC EMSA DNA-binding assays of recombinant *Osif2/Cbfa1*
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4908 GCAGCCATCACCAGCAGCAG 4927
 DB 2 GCTGCATCACCAGCAGCAG 21
 RESULT 1196
 AAV80124
 ID AAV80124 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80124;
 XX
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA sequence from Osteocalcin *OSE2* mutant 4 used in EMSA.
 XX
 KW *Osif2/Cbfa1*; osteoblast specific factor-2; CBFA1 locus; transcriptional;
 KW osteogenic; gene therapy; modulator; bacterial infection; transgenic;
 KW osteoblast; bone; osteocalcin; collagen; osteopontin; sialoprotein; EMSA;
 KW ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9854322-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-1998.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010860.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-1997; 97US-0048430P.
 PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0080189P.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI DUCY P, Karsenty G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059837/05.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid expressing the osteoblast-specific transcription factor
 PT *Osif2* - useful for, e.g. treatment of osteogenic diseases, in vaccines and
 PT for diagnosis.

XX
 PS Example 1; Page 112; 273bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an *Osif2/Cbfa1* polypeptide (an osteoblast
 CC specific factor-2 encoded by the CBFA1 locus). Host cells containing a
 CC vector comprising a *Osif2/Cbfa1* nucleic acid are used for the recombinant
 CC production of the protein. The *Osif2/Cbfa1* has osteoblast-specific
 CC transcriptional activity (particularly for treating osteogenic diseases,
 CC optionally when expressed from a gene therapy vector). *Osif2/Cbfa1* is also
 CC used to raise antibodies, to screen for modulators of its activity; used
 CC in vaccines and to detect specific antibodies (for diagnosis of bacterial
 CC infections). The *Osif2/Cbfa1* polynucleotides can be used to produce
 CC transgenic animals or pluripotent non-human animal cells, while their
 CC fragments are used to detect *Osif2/Cbfa1* genes by hybridisation, or as
 CC antisense molecules or ribozymes for downregulation of gene expression.
 CC *Osif2/Cbfa1* polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for specific
 CC transcription of osteoblast-specific genes that have an *OSE2* sequence
 CC element; to generate an immune response; in binding assays to detect *OSE2*
 CC elements; for purification of such elements and to induce differentiation
 CC of osteoblast progenitors for stimulating formation, growth, replacement
 CC and repair of bone tissue. Antibodies, optionally, labelled, are used as
 CC immunoassay reagents for detecting *Osif2/Cbfa1*; in DNA-binding assays to
 CC identify other genes to which *Osif2/Cbfa1* can bind; for affinity
 CC purification of *Osif2/Cbfa1* and to clone related genes. Also regulatory
 CC sequences (promoter and enhancer) from *Osif2/Cbfa1* genes are used to
 CC provide osteoblast-specific expression of homologous or heterologous
 CC genes, e.g. osteocalcin, type I collagen, osteopontin and bone
 CC sialoprotein. Sequences AAV80120-31 represent oligonucleotides used in
 CC EMSA DNA-binding assays of recombinant *Osif2/Cbfa1*
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4908 GCAGCCATCACCAGCAGCAG 4927
 DB 2 GCTGCATCACCAGCAGCAG 21
 RESULT 1197
 AAV80123
 ID AAV80123 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80123;
 XX
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA sequence from Osteocalcin *OSE2* mutant 3 used in EMSA.
 XX
 KW *Osif2/Cbfa1*; osteoblast specific factor-2; CBFA1 locus; transcriptional;
 KW osteogenic; gene therapy; modulator; bacterial infection; transgenic;
 KW osteoblast; bone; osteocalcin; collagen; osteopontin; sialoprotein; EMSA;
 KW ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9854322-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-1998.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010860.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-1997; 97US-0048430P.
 PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0080189P.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI DUCY P, Karsenty G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059837/05.
 XX

XX New nucleic acid expressing the osteoblast-specific transcription factor
PT Osef2 - useful for, e.g. treatment of osteogenic diseases, in vaccines and
PT for diagnosis.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 112; 273pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an Osef2/Cbfa1 polypeptide (an osteoblast
CC specific factor-2 encoded by the CBFA1 locus). Host cells containing a
CC vector comprising a Osef2/Cbfa1 nucleic acid are used for the recombinant
CC production of the protein. The Osef2/Cbfa1 has osteoblast-specific
CC transcriptional activity (particularly for treating osteogenic diseases,
CC optionally when expressed from a gene therapy vector). Osef2/Cbfa1 is also
CC used to raise antibodies, to screen for modulators of its activity; used
CC in vaccines and to detect specific antibodies (for diagnosis of bacterial
CC infections). The Osef2/Cbfa1 polynucleotides can be used to produce
CC transgenic animals or pluripotent non-human animal cells, while their
CC fragments are used to detect Osef2/Cbfa1 genes by hybridisation, or as
CC antisense molecules or ribozymes for downregulation of gene expression.
CC Osef2/Cbfa1 polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for specific
CC transcription of osteoblast-specific genes that have an OSE2 sequence
CC element; to generate an immune response; in binding assays to detect OSE2
CC elements; for purification of such elements and to induce differentiation
CC of osteoblast progenitors for stimulating formation, growth, replacement
CC and repair of bone tissue. Antibodies, optionally, labelled, are used as
CC immunosay reagents for detecting Osef2/Cbfa1, in DNA-binding assays to
CC identify other genes to which Osef2/Cbfa1 can bind; for affinity
CC purification of Osef2/Cbfa1 and to clone related genes. Also regulatory
CC sequences (promoter and enhancer) from Osef2/Cbfa1 genes are used to
CC provide osteoblast-specific expression of homologous or heterologous
CC genes, e.g. osteocalcin, type I collagen, osteopontin and bone
CC sialoprotein. Sequences AA180120-31 represent oligonucleotides used in
CC EMSA DNA-binding assays of recombinant Osef2/Cbfa1
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4908 GCAGCCATCACCAGCCACAG 4927
DB 2 GCTGCATCACCAGCCACAG 21
XX
RESULT 1198
AAF22137
ID AAF22137 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAF22137;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome centromere associated primer #21.
DE
XX
XX Centromere; michrosome; vector; ds.
KM
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
XX
XX WO200055325-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007392.
PF
XX
XX 18-MAR-1999; 99US-0125219P.
PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0137409P.
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-0134770P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0133584P.
PR 17-SEP-1999; 99US-0154603P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0172493P.
XX
XX (UYCH-) UNIV CHICAGO.

XX
PI Preuss D, Copenhagen G, Keith K;
XX WPI; 2000-587529/55.
DR
XX
XX Recombinant DNA construct comprising a plant centromere, useful for
PT producing stably inherited michrosomes which can serve as vectors for the
PT construction of transgenic plant and animal cells.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 282; 1449pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant DNA construct of a plant
CC (Arabidopsis thaliana) centromere. The constructs are useful for
CC producing stably inherited michrosomes which can serve as vectors for the
CC construction of transgenic plant and animal cells expressing selected
CC proteins such as hormones, enzymes, interleukins, clotting factors,
CC cytokines, antibodies, and growth factors
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2314 TCATCCAAAATCAAGCAG 2333
DB 2 TCAGCCAAAATCAAGTAG 21
XX
RESULT 1199
ABL56769/c
ID ABL56769 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ABL56769;
AC
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Sequence of an oligonucleotide used for triple helix construction.
DE
XX
XX Nucleic acid detection; nucleic acid labelling; gene therapy;
KM
XX
XX Nucleic acid purification; triple helix; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200077250-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-FR001655.
PF
XX
XX 14-JUN-1999; 99FR-00007503.
PR
XX
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
XX
PI Becude C, Garestier T, Helene C, Roulon T;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-080698/09.
DR
XX
XX Circularizing oligonucleotide around double-stranded nucleic acid, useful
PT e.g. for detecting mutations, using target-binding oligonucleotide with
PT complementary end sequences.
PT
XX
XX Example 10; Page 40; 91pp; French.
PS
XX
XX The specification describes a process for circularizing an
CC oligonucleotide around a double-stranded nucleic acid that contains a
CC target sequence. The method is used to detect or label nucleic acids,
CC particularly plasmids, to detect target sequences in the nucleic acid,
CC and to distinguish between two sequences that differ in only 1 or 2
CC mutations. It can be used to select, e.g. from degenerate single-stranded
CC nucleic acids, sequences that can bind to the nucleic acid, particularly
CC sequences that promote entry of the nucleic acid into cells or can target

CC the nucleic acid to specific cellular compartments. The method can also
CC be used to purify nucleic acids, particularly plasmids, and in gene
CC therapy for specific inhibition of a gene contained in the nucleic acid.
CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the course of
CC the invention, during construction of a triple helix

XX Sequence 23 BP, 11 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 268 CCTCTCTCTCTTCTCT 287

Db 23 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 4

RESULT 1200

AA050978 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AA050978;

24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer 1F used in RT-PCR of PAX2 exons 1-3.

PAX2; mouse; PCR primer; nervous system; excretory system;

KW optic nerve coloboma; renal hyperplasia; apoptosis; chemotherapy;

KM radiation therapy; cancer; prostate; ovary; bladder; kidney;

KW cystic kidney disease; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

PN MO200146405-A2.

28-JUN-2001.

21-DEC-2000; 2000MO-CA001545.

22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171443P.

24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220161P.

(UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

(UYOT-) UNIV OTAGO.

Goodyer P, Eccles RM, Torban E;

WPI; 2001-441672/47.

Modulating resistance to apoptosis, rescuing cells from apoptosis,

enhancing resistance of normal tissues to apoptotic cell death induced by

chemo- or radiation therapy in patients by using PAX-2 function

modulators.

Disclosure; Page 9; 45pp; English.

The sequence represents PCR primer 1F used in reverse transcription PCR

(RT-PCR) of PAX2 exons 1-3. PAX2 is a transcription factor involved in

the development of the nervous and excretory systems and mutations of

PAX2 have been associated with optic nerve colobomas and renal

hyperplasia. These mutations are associated with increased apoptosis. The

method of the invention involves modulating resistance to apoptosis,

rescuing cells from apoptosis, and enhancing resistance of normal tissues

CC radiation therapy. (1) is also useful for treating cancer in a cystic

CC kidney disease in a patient

XX Sequence 23 BP, 1 A; 13 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1380 CACCGGCGCTCCCTATCCC 1399

Db 2 CACCGCGCTCCCTTTCTC 21

RESULT 1201

ABT05829/c standard; DNA; 23 BP.

ABT05829;

07-NOV-2002 (first entry)

Avian hepatitis E virus genome sequencing primer #18.

Avian hepatitis E virus; vaccine; hepatitis E; ORF2; zoonosis; virucide;

KW avian hepatitis-splenomegaly syndrome; HEV; HS syndrome; PCR; primer;

KM sequencing primer; ss.

OS Avian hepatitis E virus.

PN WO200253712-A2.

11-JUL-2002.

04-JAN-2002; 2002MO-US000215.

05-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259846P.

31-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029840.

(VIRG) VIRGINIA TECH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES.

Meng X, Hagshenas G, Huang F;

WPI; 2002-548085/58.

Novel isolated avian hepatitis E virus useful in a vaccine for protecting

an avian or mammalian species from viral infection or hepatitis-

splenomegaly syndrome caused by the avian or mammalian hepatitis E virus.

Example 2; Page 31; 95pp; English.

The present invention relates to an isolated avian hepatitis E virus

having the nucleic acid sequence shown in ABT05872. Vaccines against the

virus are also described, and can be used for protecting an avian or

mammalian species from viral infection or hepatitis-splenomegaly syndrome

caused by the avian or mammalian HEV. The present sequence is a primer

used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 74 TAGGCATCTCTTACAGA 93

Db 20 TAGGCATCTTATAGAGA 1

RESULT 1202

AA037728 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AA037728;

AC AAD37728;
 XX
 XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Real-time validation 5' RT-PCR primer for mouse IMX5_8 DST.
 XX
 XX Inflammatory bowel disease; IBD; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; allergy;
 KM haematopoietic cell; thrombolytic; blood coagulation disorder; nephritis;
 KM asthma; organ rejection; graft-versus-host disease; inflammation; shock;
 KM nerve disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; antibacterial;
 KM Huntington's disease; immunosuppressive; sepsis; nephrotropic; nootropic;
 KM neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; gene therapy; digital sequence tag;
 KM mouse; DST; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO200231116-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032176.
 XX
 PR 11-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239712P.
 XX
 PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Viney JL, Sims JE, Dubose RF, Baum PR, Haseel KM, Hilbush BS;
 DR WPI; 2002-426280/45.
 XX
 XX New polynucleotide associated with inflammatory bowel disease for
 PT treating disorders of the immune system, nervous system, hematopoietic
 PT cells and to modulate inflammation.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 106; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide associated with
 CC inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The invention is useful for
 CC manufacturing a medicament for use in preventing, treating, modulating,
 CC or ameliorating a medical condition which is IBD. The polypeptide and
 CC polynucleotide are useful for treating disorders of the immune system
 CC e.g. autoimmune disorders, deficiencies or disorders of haematopoietic
 CC cells, to modulate haemostatic, or thrombolytic activity, treat blood
 CC coagulation disorders, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma,
 CC treat and/or prevent organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease and
 CC modulate inflammation, including inflammation associated with infection,
 CC shock, sepsis, arthritis and nephritis. The invention is useful to
 CC differentiate, proliferate and attract cells, leading to the regeneration
 CC of tissues and to treat central and peripheral nerve diseases e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. The
 CC invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is real-time
 CC validation RT-PCR primer for mouse digital sequence tag (DST) DNA of the
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 866 TGTGCTGTCTCCACCGAGC 885
 DB 4 TGACGTGACTCCACTGAGC 23
 XX
 RESULT 1203
 ID AAD52713 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD52713;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Paamomys obesus AGT-116 cDNA specific reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Obesity; anorexia; weight maintenance; impaired muscle development;
 KM diabetes; alkyguanine alkyltransferase; energy imbalance; enzyme;
 KM gene therapy; Israeli sand rat; AGT; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Paamomys obesus.
 XX
 PN WO200295020-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000628.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00005137.
 XX
 PA (AUTO-) AUTOGEN RES PTY LTD.
 PA (UYDE-) UNIV DEAKIN.
 PA (ITDI-) INT DIABETES INST.
 XX
 PI Collier G, Walder K, Miller JE;
 DR WPI; 2003-140372/13.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule expressed in liver or stomach tissue,
 PT useful for diagnosing or treating obesity, anorexia, diabetes or energy
 PT imbalance, and as targets for agents which act as modulators of
 PT physiological processes.
 XX
 PS Example 24; Page 72; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid molecule expressed in liver
 CC or stomach tissue, useful for diagnosing or treating obesity, anorexia
 CC etc. The nucleic acid molecule is useful as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic
 CC agent or as a target for agents which act as modulators and/or monitors
 CC of physiological processes associated with obesity, anorexia, weight
 CC maintenance, impaired muscle development, diabetes and/or metabolic
 CC energy levels and/or other physiological conditions. Alkyguanine
 CC alkyltransferase (AGT)-117, AGT-110, AGT-114, AGT-116,
 CC AGT-115 and/or AGT-108 genes of the invention and the agent that modulate
 CC their expression or activity are useful in manufacturing a medicament for
 CC treating a condition characterized by obesity, anorexia, diabetes and/or
 CC energy imbalance. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence is Israeli sand rat (P. obesus) AGT cDNA specific PCR primer
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAAGAA 2819
 DB 20 AGGAGGAGGACTATGAAGAA 1
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 1204
 ID ADG25969/c
 ADG25969 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG25969;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX INPIONCH03 gene-specific probe.
 XX
 DE INPIONCH03; INPIONCH04; PKD/RED cation channel; cardiovascular disease;
 KM heart arrhythmia; angina; neurological disorder; psychiatric disorder;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; diabetes; dermatitis;
 KM pulmonary disease; asthma; cystic fibrosis; mucous membrane disorders;
 KM COPD; rhinitis; leukaemia; ocular disease; glaucoma; retinopathy;
 KM immune disorder; renal disease; polycystic kidney disease;

